A. Jamme

Miscellanées d'ancient arabe VII

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Foreword

Volume VII of my series entitled Miscellanées d'ancient arabe is devoted to two studies, viz. the treatment of all texts I recorded during a trip to eastern Saudi Arabia in the summer of 1968, and my review of the South-Arabian section of Neue Ephemeris für Semitische Epigraphik, I. Both contributions were sent to the main publisher of a series in 1972, on June 19 and October 8, respectively; they were scheduled to be printed in the 3rd volume of that series. As stated in JaMAR, V, pp. 1 and 108, the first contribution was revised in early November, 1973, on the basis of H. Grimme's set of J. Euting's copies. Finally, word was received August 6, 1974, that the printing of the 3rd volume where my two studies were supposed to be printed was postponed indefinitely due to the prolonged illness of the main publisher of the series. The two above-mentioned contributions are here published without any further revision.

Washington, August 9, 1974.

North- and South-Arabian Texts from the Country of al-ᶜUlâ and al-Ḥanâkîyah.

In homage
with sincere gratitude and friendship
to Dr. Glen F. Brown,
Staff Geologist for the Near East,
United States Geological Survey.

The first field expedition (a) I was able to make during the year spent in Riyâdh with the Department of Antiquities of Saudi Arabia, to which I had the honor of being the epigraphical advisor, ran from August 19 to September 16 of 1968. On August 19, I flew from Riyâdh to Jeddah and, the following day, I accompanied Professor R. Stiehl for a ride of 871 kil. to Medâᵓin-Ṣâliḥ, where we arrived on August 21, at 3:40 p.m. after a four-hourd stop in al-ᶜUlâ. Mr. Matoug Bahigri, of the Chemical Laboratory of the Directorate General of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Petroleum, had kindly put one of his drivers, Mr. Maḥmûd, and a large landrover at the disposal of the expedition. I wish to reiterate to Mr. Matoug Mahigri my personal gratitude for his most welcome generosity. The representative of the Department of Antiquities accompanying the expedition was Mr. ᶜAqîl. On September 10, at 9:00 a.m., we left J. al-ᶜAkmah for Taymâᵓ, where we arrived the next day at 11:40 a.m.; but we had stopped twenty minutes (from 9:20 to 9:40 a.m.) at the 45 kil. mark south of the city to photograph the graffiti engraved on a boulder near the asphalt road. At 6:05 p.m. of the same day, we headed for the mountain near al-Ḥanâkîyah, where we arrived on September 12 at 5:30 p.m. The study of the graffiti began immediately and was completed the next day after another hour of work (from 8:25 to 9:35 a.m.). Ten minutes later, we were on our way to aṣ-Ṣufaynah and Jeddah, where we arrived September 15, at 10:30 a.m. In the morning of September 16, I returned to Riyâdh by airplane.

The main objective of the expedition was to record all the Liḥ inscriptions located in a mountain gorge near Biᵓr al-ᶜUdayb, which Professor R. Stiehl has started to publish.(b) A small group of these inscriptions had been photographed two years earlier by Mr. Moḥammad Al ᵓIbrahim, the Director of the Department of Antiquities, to whom I am very grateful for the authorization to publish the inscriptions found during the expedition. The field work was greatly

hindered by four major factors.

Many mountains and hills of the country of Madâ>in-Ṣâliḥ have no name at all, and a single name may cover several hills, which may be isolated from each other by a wâdî or some track of flat ground. This situation renders any search very difficult and time consuming, and the job of pinpointing a particular spot is almost impossible without a large detailed map.

The panels of rock inscriptions do not seem to be of great interest to the local population, and the few pieces of information received from individual persons sent us on several wild goose chase trips due to the extensive ground covered by a single name. Dubsî bin Sulṭân al-Faqîr, the >Amîr of al-ᶜUdayb, is the only person who did actually contribute to the success of the expedition either by leading us to the places where the inscriptions are or by informing us with precise accuracy on the locations of other texts. May >Amîr Dubsî find here the expression of my deep gratitude for his unusual kindness.

After Mr. Maḥmûd's return to Jeddah on August 25, the expedition work was greatly slowed down by all kind of difficulties raised by hired drivers; consequently, many precious hours of daylight and two entire days, viz. August 28 and 29, were lost.

As a consequence of the general situation described above, it was not possible for the expedition to hold to any well-prepared research plan. Instead, it was best to be ready at all times to take full advantage of whatever good circumstances came along.

Finally, I suffered a great shortage of films in spite of the load of forty films, and no film usable in Leica could be purchased in al-ᶜUlâ. Having to save at least one film for Taymâ> and another for al-Ḥanâkîyah, a large panel covered with graffiti on the western side of al-Ḥuraybah was not photographed. Finally and very unfortunately, I never had the opportunity of even copying the graffiti of nearby Wâdî Muᶜtadil. [These graffiti were published in JaMAR, VI.]

Still, I feel very fortunate having taken so many photographs of rock inscriptions written in Liḥ, Min and Tham, including all Liḥ texts engraved in the mountain pass gorge al-ᶜUdayb.

The background material on the country of Medâ>in-Ṣâliḥ and al-ᶜUlâ is and will remain for a long time to come the monumental publication of A. Jaussen and R. Savignac, and their collection of photographs constitutes a priceless documentation which can hardly be matched. However, due to the wide range of subjects dealt with in JaSaMA, this work must be used as a starting point for further investigations with the purpose of clarifying many questions and providing accurate information and precise data on others.(c) The disappointing experience described by JaMIL (pp. 54-55) in connection with pl. 60, no. 2 of JaSaMA, II, which had "never been utilized in the past, nor the [Tham] graffiti shown on it identified," and which shows three short texts unnoticed and unpublished before, and which made necessary the re-edition of most of the other inscriptions, was the decisive factor in my decision to take the greatest possible number of photographs of NA and SA texts. The result of the comparative study of my photographs and JaSaMA proves that the section of the two French scholars' activity which was most limited and needs most to be corrected concerns the texts and rock inscriptions written in NA and SA. Many texts located in the vicinity of the places where these two scholars have been working were not recorded;(d) many other inscriptions were not copied because either they were difficult to read or the survey was not methodical; still many others

were inaccurately copied; finally, the paper squeezes made by the expedition are not all perfect.

It is necessary to point out once more that the accuracy of a paper squeeze depends on the careful and even pounding of the wet paper after the inscribed surface has been thoroughly cleaned. The comparison of several squeezes made by JaSaMA with close-up photographs shows that several details of the inscriptions were not registered on the paper. Here follow three examples.

1) On the photograph of the squeeze of JsaL 68: JaL 95, letter no. 2 of l.2 is almost nonexistent; the last two signs of l.3 do not exist; and both the diacritical sign of letter no. 4 and the bottom of the last letter of l.5 cannot be seen.
2) On the photograph of the squeeze of JsaL 69: JaL 92 a, the upper third of letter no.3 of l.1 does not exist; and the word divider of l.2 is not clear.
3) On the photograph of the squeeze of JsaL 247: JaL 107 c, the left side of the last letter of l.2 is poorly impressed because of the ridge in the stone; and the upper third and the lower two-thirds of the letter are, respectively, in stippling and missing on the facsimile.

It would have been practically unfeasable, and certainly much too expensive, to reproduce all the photographs of the texts dealt with below, with the exception of JaL 76, the photograph of which was not satisfactory. All texts are drawn from my photographs, either in color or black and white, and the accuracy of several tracings may be checked on JaSaMA's photographs.

The division of a large series of texts, such as that of J. al-ʿAkmah, into several groups is accidental and is but the consequence of the taking of the photographs. But the texts adjacent to each other, yet written in different languages, are not separated from each other and classified on the basis of the language. Instead, they are reproduced as they are found on the original rocks, and the reader gets the accurate picture of the reality. However, from the point of view of the plates, such a method could result in the crowding of the tracings with many symbols and numbers when two languages are represented by several texts in the same group. In order to limit to the utmost such a crowding and also to simplify the captions of the plates, the following guide lines were adopted.

a - The symbols Ja, JaL and JaT are reduced to zero, L and T, respectively; e.g. "T 17" and "2226 a-e; L 7 a-f" of pl. 1 mean "JaT 17" and "Ja 2226 a-e; JaL 7 a-f" respectively.

b - None of the symbols L or T is written inside a group.

c - When there is only a single text of a language in a group of inscriptions belonging to another language, either the number of the single text is written near the inscription or its location is indicated by an arrow. Example of the first case: "22" on pl. 4 (bottom) corresponds to "T 22" of the caption. Example of the second case: the arrows point to the respective locations of the three texts "2230; L 10 a-b" on pl. 2 (top).

d - Each series of texts in a group is given a single number followed by the letters of the alphabet.

e- When two series of Liḥ and SA texts are found in the same group, the letters belonging to the Ja inscriptions are underlined for the sole purpose of the plates in both the tracings and the captions; example on pl. 1: all underlined letters alongside the texts refer to Ja 2226 a-e.

The treatment of the texts follows the numerical order reproduced

on the plates, rather than the numerical order of the inscriptions grouped on the basis of the language. The advantage of this method is that the reader finds the treatment of all the texts belonging to any individual group in the same section of the publication instead of having to look in three different places. This method, however, presents a major disadvantage due to the fact that each series of texts belonging to one language is very often interrupted by one or more texts written in another language and, therefore, belonging to another series. This inconvenience is remedied by the addition of the pagination to the concordance of the texts and plates. When the reader wishes to check a word in a particular text, this concordance will give him instantly the number of the plate where the text is drawn, and the page where it is discussed.

The composition of the Liḥ alphabet has not yet been completed satisfactorily in any of the charts published so far, the main difficulty of the authors being the reading of h, ṯ and ẓ.

G. Ryckman's chart (e) published in 1952 must be revised on the basis of the author's decipherment of the Liḥ texts from Biʾr al-ʿUdayb; e.g. the first form of h of the chart is correctly read ẓ in the publication of those texts. The following corrections should be added to the chart.
The second form of ṯ must be replaced by the signs composed of X with a short stroke, either vertical in either the upper or lower half, or aslant in the lower half.
The form of ḏ is a cursive s.
The third form of š, which most probably comes from JsaL 85/3, is ẓ (see below; note 136).
The third form of ṣ is Tham.
The fourth form of ṭ must be eliminated as an inaccurate copy of the letter of JsaL 79/2 (see below; note 48).
The form of ẓ is a cursive ʾ.
The last form of ʾ is Tham.

CaLL's chart (pp. 33-34) shows five cursive forms of q (cf. also p. 29, and A. van den Branden, in BiOr, 14 [1957], p. 96 B), which must be eliminated, and also one form of ẓ only. The word list of pp. 132-155 contains a single reference to the letter ẓ, viz. ẓrb in JsaL 95 (p. 155 A). But, the letter in question shows two aslant, parallel strokes to the left of the main stroke; in CaLL's facsimile, the two aslant strokes are parts of an acute angle. The letter of JsaL 95 is ṯ.(f)

A. van den Branden's chart(g) could hardly be of poorer quality. The form of h is ẓ; ṯ is not clear; there is no ẓ; and the forms of k, l, m, n, s and ġ are not typically Liḥ, but ordinary SA.

WiReAR writes about his chart that "it has seemed best [] to restrict the Table of Scripts (Pl. 1) [p. 205] to the signs which occur in the texts here published" (p. 70). Contrary to this statement, no form is given to illustrate four letters, viz. ṯ, ṭ, z and ḏ. The letters ẓ and ġ are not found in any of his texts. But, both ṭ and ḏ exist in texts considered as Liḥ by the author, e.g. nos. 9 and 17 respectively. ṯ, ṭ and z are attested in texts considered as Dedanite or Liḥ by the author; cf. respectively nos. 5, 18 and 5. The author fails to explain why, contrary to his previous statement, the forms of ṯ, ṭ, z and ḏ are drawn exclusively in his Dedanite column. Furthermore, the letter forms are drawn as carelessly as the facsimiles themselves, which are useless from a palaeographical point of view, as shown by the designs, e.g. of ṯ. Note also that the two columns entitled Dedanite and early Liḥ contain five signs of ṯ, although there are only four in the texts dealt with by the author, contrary to his formal statement

quoted above, viz. the central sign in the early Liḥ column is copied from an inscription not treated by the author.

The forms of h, ṯ and ẓ are rather close to each other.

The ordinary form of h is composed of a convex line or a curve opened to the left, the right extremity of which is prolonged by a straight line, and an aslant stroke is added to the left of the lower half. Sometimes, the curve is opened to the right (e.g. JaL 19 b). Sometimes, the two elements of the letter become, respectively, a concave line written vertically and opened to the right, and a broken line making an obtuse angle (JaL 85 e). Sometimes, the letter is so transformed that the characteristic curve has disappeared, and the characteristic feature of the letter is the small aslant stroke being attached to the right of the staff engraved almost vertically (JaL 133/2). Were it attached to the left, the letter would be h.

The letter ẓ was correctly identified by JaSaMA in JsaL 59/5 (II, pp. 398 and 400), but this reading was not endorsed by the authors; viz. GrNB (p.310) does not read the letter, but mentions it by "?," without making any remark on JaSaMA's suggestion; and CaLL (p. 123) reads the letter as q! However, JaSaMA failed to recognize the same letter in JsaL 85/3 (pp. 456-457) and read it as h; but CaLL (p. 90; cf. already G. Ryckmans' chart) read it as š! The difference between the two forms lies in that the lower appendix is curved to the left in the first case, but to the right in the second. The basic form of ẓ is the upside-down second type of h described above.

The letter ṯ is distinguishable from h by the fact that the upper left aslant stroke is a straight line parallel to the lower aslant stroke, making a right or slightly curved angle with the staff of the letter. A typical example of the letter is given in the first name of Stiehl 3 B/1, viz. rhṯ Râhiṯ.(h) A good illustration of the difference between ṯ and h is the first two letters of JsaL 181/2.(i) The staff of the letter is normally aslant to the left, but it can also be vertical (JaL 102 a). In some instances, there are three (instead of two) left aslant strokes (e.g. JaL 65 a); the letter may be found upside down and in reverse (JaL 135 b; this type is found in JsaL 79/2 with a slightly convex staff). When the letter has three aslant strokes, the upper right corner of the letter may become more rounded than normal (e.g. JaL 90 a and 95/1) without any possible confusion with h. Finally, the letter of JaL 139 b is a cursive form of the vertical type in which the main body is similar to that of l.

Worthy of mention is g of JaL 111 c, the lower left corner of which is open. The lower extremity of the lower left stroke is curved outwardly.

The secondary forms of d should be noted. One characteristic of the letter is the horizontal stroke in the center of the letter, the other being the small vertical stroke in the center of the upper half, without which the letter would be z. The only form without that horizontal stroke shown in CaLL's chart (p. 33) is rather close to the last form of s (p. 34). JsaL 140 a/2 contains these two letters: the difference between d and s lies in both the length and the location of the vertical stroke. According to CaLL's chart, the difference lies in its location only. The vertical stroke of d is almost as tall as the letter height and is located inside the letter (cf. also JaL 40). The same stroke of s is about half of the letter height, and the upper half of it is engraved above the top of the main body. A secondary form of this type of d is found in JaL 133/2, where the central stroke is aslant and attached to the right side of the letter, which looks like an upside-down h in reverse. It is because

CaLL did not recognize this secondary form that he wrote the following erroneous remark on the letter: "d fälschlich als s geschrieben" (p. 126, no. 97).

The normal form of ḫ is an upside-down cup of SA ḫ of the first palaeographical period. The angular top of the letter is well rounded and the letter is lying on its right side in JaL 129 a/1 and 2. The elongated central stroke of l.1 of the same text is a secondary feature.

The normal form of ġ is the SA type with both sides, either vertical or aslant inwardly, and the appendix is attached outside the upper left corner. Two interesting secondary forms of this basic type are found, respectively, in JaL 93 a where the appendix is a curved line attached inside the upper left corner, and in JaL 22 p and q, where the appendix is attached outside the lower extremity of the left vertical stroke. The combination of the normal and the second secondary forms is found in JaL 59 c, viz. an appendix is attached outside each extremity of the left vertical stroke. A further development of the letter shows the two straight appendices near, and parallel to, each other and located outside the lower extremity of the left side (JaL 65 a and 126; also in JaL 123 a which belongs to a dextrograde line). Two cursive forms of the preceding type are attested in JaL 59 a/1 and 2, and are paralleled by ġ of Qat Ja 2385/2,(j) where the two curved appendices are attached outside the upper left corner of the letter. Finally, the letter of JsaL 181/3 is a simplification of the last type and is characterized by the absence of the right two-thirds of the letter which, then, consists of the left vertical stroke and the two appendices attached to the left of the upper extremity of the staff. In JsaL 181/3, the two appendices make a right angle. This letter type is also attested in Qat Ja 2413,(k) where the angle is sharp.

The basic form of ṯ, viz. a SA ẏ with two inwardly aslant strokes at the top, is found in a form which, in all probability, will remain rare, viz. a SA q with a short aslant stroke attached to the left of the upper extremity of the letter; this letter is found in JaL 113. The two upper strokes of the well-known ṯ are placed differently. The other common form of ṯ, which is the basic ṯ minus the lower half of the central square, is found in two secondary forms. The first is the preceding form, but upside down so that the short vertical appendix is in the upper part, instead of being in the lower half (e.g. JaL 95/3). In the second secondary form (JaL 118/9), the vertical appendix has become aslant and is attached to the right of the lower left aslant section of the letter.

A major criticism leveled by JaSN against the publications of Saf texts is the arbitrary emendation of a copy because of a similar copy bearing a name already attested somewhere else. Although less frequent, such an emendation still exists in Liḥ publications. An obvious case is JsaL 181/1, the copy of which is very clear and the letters are written distinctly, viz. hnmrt. Yet, JaSaMA (II, p. 481), followed by CaLL (p. 127, no. 100, and p. 146 B), reads the name as hnmnt because this name is found in JsaL 177/1. The present collection contains a particularly important example showing that texts graphically very close to each other do indeed exist, viz.

ḫqw bn gsɔy (JaL 33 k),

ḫyw bn gbɔy (JaL 20 f),

ḫyw bn gbbɔy (JaL 20 i),

ḫyw gbɔy (JaL 20 j).

Had these four texts been found in a collection of copies, both the first and the third would undoubtedly have been corrected on the basis of the second and the fourth.

The various groups of southerners and northerners living in the same general area have left behind their own writings in the mountains and sometimes in the same place. This cohabitation naturally brought about an interrelation between the different groups, which has become evident with the publication of JaSaMA's texts, and especially the interrelation between the Min colonists and the native Liḥ population. The present collection of texts offers further examples of that interrelation; e.g. the Tham l- of the author in SA texts, the Liḥ half-stroke used as the word divider in SA (e.g. Ja 2442 d), the SA verb ṣṭr in JaL 61 f, and the Liḥ ɔ in JaT 33 b. The Tham texts of the ninth and tenth groups offer a striking difference. The first group presents a good example of the main Tham features, but one of them, viz. the l- introducing the name of the author, is conspicuously missing in the second, although the latter is almost thrice as large as the first. Such a fact may be explained, in my opinion, as another Liḥ influence on Tham.

The present collection also witnesses to a rather unsuspected onomastic situation in Liḥ. Beside the Liḥ names coming from the Min colonists and 10 others found exclusively in Tham, two consequences of the cohabitation of these three ethinical groups in the same country, there are 1, 4, 8, 8 and 59 names known so far exclusively in Ḥas, Ḥaḍr, Qat, Sab and Saf, respectively; among the names attested in two languages, there are 2 Ḥaḍr, 6 Qat, 7 Sab, 13 Tham and 30 Saf; finally, the two names of Ja 2282 a are Qat. Also foreign to both Liḥ and Min are the series of eight lines near Ja 2229 d, and of seven dots and seven lines near JaL 8 q. If the series of dots remains a Saf exclusive feature, the series of lines is found mainly in Saf, but also in Qat Ja 2367.(l) The preceding figures will certainly change with the publication of new NA and SA texts. But, two facts remain, viz. the Liḥ contact with populations other than the Min group and, above all, the overwhelming disproportion between the Saf influence and that of any other ethnical group. Yet, there was no Saf presence in the country of Medâɔ-ln-Ṣâliḥ and al-ᶜUlâ; no Saf text has yet been published or even reported by travelers. The two Sab names of Ja 2329 f and g, and the Qat pedigree of Ja 2282 a may safely be attributed to southerners visiting the country for one or another reason. But, it can hardly be denied that some Saf persons went also to that country, but none of them has apparently left his name engraved in the mountains. The most important fact is the great Saf influence in Liḥ onomastics without any Saf presence; therefore, a considerably less influence from another linguistical group cannot in any way suggest a local presence of that group in the country. The Liḥ people must have had many contacts with the Saf population which was not too far away in the northeast. The foreign names found in Liḥ onomastics may be explained as follows: Liḥ men married free women or took as concubines female slaves originating from the south and especially from the northern Saf population, and some of these women gave to their offspring names used in their native countries.

My interpretation of the second SA name gives the latter the value of a family or group name.(m) The same problem exists in Liḥ. The daily contacts between the Liḥ and Min groups and the undeniable examples of the influence of the second on the first suggest that the second Liḥ name may indeed be considered as having the same purpose and value as that of his SA parallel, and this opinion is confirmed by several texts which reflect the situation of SA inscriptions. A name may refer to a person or a clan; e.g. ġlṭ in JaL 108 b

(isolated name) and 102 g/2 (dġlṭ), respectively. A clan name is also found as a second name; e.g. krbʾl/dᶜmmm (Ja 2228 a/2-3) and hnfy/ᶜmmm in both Min Ja 2296 e and Liḥ JaL 85 c. Finally, the name of a person known as the father of the author of a text may become the second name (thus, the family name) of other persons; e.g. tlmy/bn /hnʾs (e.g. JsaL 45/3-4),

tlmy/hnʾs (JaL 102 i/12), and

ᶜbdn/hnʾs (JsaL 72/9).

The importance of the preceding three examples is all the more valuable in that they are already attested in the Liḥ texts, although these inscriptions are much less numerous than the SA texts.

The Liḥ inscriptions are most frequently horizontal and sen-estrograde. Even in the case of large inscriptions, such as JaL 92 a, b , and 95, the engravers surely intended to cut the lines horizontally; but their cursive way of making the letters combined with the roughness of the rock surface made it practically impossible for them to cut horizontal lines. However, the engraving of a text making a voluntarily aslant line is attested, but the inclination toward the bottom left (e.g. JaL 8 p) is much more frequent than toward the top left (e.g. JaL 84 b). Of special importance is the vertical text, JaL 8 ab, which is to be read from top to bottom. Although several texts (e.g. JsaL 151 a and JaL 25 b) are dextrograde, the boustrophedon inscriptions remain rare; cf. MūL 74 and JaL 85 a.

The ascertained data on the history and chronology of Liḥyân and Dedân are well known and need not to be repeated once more here. These data, including the Liḥ historical texts, are much too few; the information contained in them is too scanty to provide even a sketchy historical frame and, in many a case, the translation of a text used in the historical argumentation is unacceptable. In other words, too many conjectures and hypotheses have to be invented to give apparent coherence to any frame. The last two tentatives of such a historical reconstruction illustrate the preceding remarks.

WiReAR (pp. 113-120 and 130-131) devotes more than one page to the study of JsaL 138 and concludes by saying that "it does not seem possible to use JS 138 by itself for dating purposes" (p. 115), and the author's own treatment of the text does not contain a single acceptable statement,(n) except for the translation of the first half of the inscription which has been ascertained by H. Grimme in 1926.(o) It should be added also that WiReAR ignores the following study.

The cornerstone of vdBrLJCL's chronology is his new interpretation(pp. 349-350) of JsaL 269,(p) which includes a piece of information vital to his entire historical reconstruction, viz. the name of the city of Babylon, which he reads in bbl of l.2. Unfortunately, the new translation is erroneous. According to GrNB, whom A. van den Branden ignores, "gemäss JSa. 276 und JSa. (tham.) 251 darf man wagen, die Buchstabenandeutungen der Kopie [viz. bbl] zu dġbt zu ergänzen" (p. 307). This suggestion is surely correct: the pericope of l. 2-5 of the text is the fourth example of a formula attested also in MūL 29/2-3.

The locations of the texts belonging to the first eight groups dealt with below can easily be found on JaSaMA's maps and also on the map printed on pl. 2 of AlStAW (V, 1, p. 448), to which the following complementary details may be added.

The mountain called Biʾr al-ᶜUdayb with the second group of texts is located just northwest of Biʾr al-ᶜUdayb. J. al-ᶜAkmah with the third group is

3 kil. west-northwest of the town of Biɔr al-ᶜUdayb. The second section of this group is engraved on the western and eastern end of the tongue, where ɔr of bɔr of the Ar name Biɔr al-ᶜUdayb is printed on the map reproduced by AlStAW. The first section of the same group is located across the wâdî, west of the preceding tongue, and the entrance of the mountain gorge with the large collection of Liḥ rock inscriptions is 600 m. south of the preceding section and about 1 kil. southeast of the tongue mentioned above. The place nicknamed "Shady Place" with the sixth group of inscriptions is 8 kil. northwest of al-ᶜUdayb, and 3 kil. southeast of Qaṣr al-ɔAswad with the fourth group of texts. The ninth group was found on the flat western side of a large boulder about 10 m. east of the asphalt road at the 45 kil. mark south of Taymâɔ. Finally, the tenth group of texts comes from the southeastern extremity of J. Debbah, about 1 kil. north of a small bridge on the asphalt road, located about 4 kil. east-northeast of the city of al-Ḥanâkîyah, which lies 98.5 kil. in a straight line east-northeast of Medina.

The contents of al-Balâdîyah of al-ᶜUlâ was recently described by PaPS (p. 14), who lists "three new texts" among "the unpublished pieces." No mention of these new inscriptions is made by G.L. Harding in "A Note on Epigraphy" (p. 242 of PaPS), but two of them reappear under the symbol BMI : "A.F.L. Beeston, Two Minaean Inscriptions," in HE,(q), HE being the symbol of G.L. Harding's forthcoming publication introduced by his note mentioned above. In fact, there were five unpublished texts in the building, viz. three Min (Ja 2287 A and B , 2288 and 2289) and two Liḥ (JaL 75 and 76).

Beside the preceding texts, al-Balâdîyah also harbored two Liḥ texts already published, viz. JsaL 49: JaL 77, and JaL 6.(r) The measurements of the frieze with three ibexes listed by PaPS (pl. 13, where the antiquity is reproduced upside down) are 41.5 x 13 cm. on the upper side, and 20.5 cm. as the maximum thickness. Note that PaPS writes: "about 0.75 m. long." The measurements of the headless bust with the upper part of the legs listed by PaPS (pl. 10) are 101.5 cm. long and 51 cm. wide. There was another headless bust with the upper part of the legs, broken into five sections, which is not listed by PaPS; the antiquity is 142 cm. long and 62 cm. wide.

The importance of the present publication is numerical: almost half of the total of more than 890 entries was unknown before; and the largest group of the new inscriptions comes from J. al-ᶜAkmah with more than 280 entries. In the places where scholars have been working and especially A. Jaussen and R. Savignac, more than 450 texts were photographed. Not only more than 200 of them had not been published before, but also the decipherment of a great number of the texts already published had to be rectified. More than 520 Liḥ, SA, Saf and Tham inscriptions were studied in connection with the publication of the present collection with the result that the word list of this publication contains almost 200 Liḥ names more than CaLL's register of more than 490 entries (pp. 141-155), of which more than 100 must be eliminated.

The present collection is also important from a palaeographical point of view. The letter forms are known by photographs, which provide science with the opportunity of studying the cursive Liḥ alphabet on a large collection of rock inscriptions. This study fully corroborates the general thesis of JaMTL, viz. many so-called Liḥ texts are in fact Min, and the so-called Dedanite inscriptions are either Liḥ and Min. Another result of the systematic study of the cursive letter forms is the correction of JaMTL's reading and classification of several Liḥ inscriptions.

Finally, it is worthy to point out that, if my interpretation

of JsaL 81: JaL 143 is correct, this inscription contains the ancient name of al-Huraybah, viz. Tarrqarr.

[The three new texts referred to by PaPS (see above, p.10) are Parr 84, 85 and 86. As pointed out in JaMAR, VI, p. 28, note 2, Parr 85 and 86 are Ja 2287 B and A; but Parr 84, which was not new, is JaL 6.]

Inscriptions

I - Medâ>in-Ṣâliḥ: Ja 2226-2228; JaL 7 and JaT 17-20.

JaT 17: a graffito about 4 m.above sand level on the northern side of the mountain located immediately southwest of the diwân:

ᶜbdl ᶜAbdil.

Cf. Saf Wi 161 and 612 (cf. JaSN, p. 73, note 97) and Tham ᶜbdlh,e.g. in HaLi 23.

Preliminary note on JaL 7 a-f and Ja 2226 a-c. - This group of rock inscriptions is found on the eastern side of the southern end of J. at-Talib and below a badly damaged Nabataean inscription; 134 x 41 cm.

JaL 7 a: 19 x 11 cm.:

Wasm ḥṣ Wasm. Haṣṣ.

Cf. Ar ḥaṣṣa "to squeeze with the hand," and Saf ḥṣ>l in Ox 452 (cf. JaROx, p. 286).

JaL 7 b: below and to the left of the preceding text; 14.7 x 9 cm.:

hht Hawhat. - Cf. the Sab noun hh "passage" in Ja 552/3.

JaL 7 c: immediately below and to the right of the preceding name; 9 x 8 cm.:

snnb Sannab.

Cf. Ar sanib "(said of a horse) who likes to run," and Saf snb in CIS 931 + 932 (cf. JaSN, p. 140).

Ja 2226 a: immediately below the preceding name; 14 x 7 cm.:

qr> Qara>.

Cf. the verb, e.g. in Min JsaL 286/1-2 (cf. JaMIL, p. 49); for Ḥaḍr RÉS 5032, cf. JaSIMB, p. 135 A, commentary on Ja 632/3.

Ja 2226 b: to the left of the preceding name; 12 x 8 cm.:

hlw Halw. - Cf. Ar hâlá (i) "to scare, frighten."

Ja 2226 c: to the left of JaL 7 b; an isolated k, which is the initial letter of a personal name: K; cf. RÉS 5091.

JaL 7 d: to the right of Ja 2226 a; 43 x 15 cm.: shmlt Sahimlat.

Cf. Saf shmt in CIS 1889 (cf. JaSN, p. 82, note 129).

JaL 7 e: below Ja 2226 a; 14 x 7 and 9 cm.; at 1.85 m. above ground level:

bm Bawm.

Cf. Saf bwm in Wi 896, bmn in JsaL 127/2 (cf. JaMIL, p. 21) and Ḥaḍr bmy in Ja 2491 1/2-3 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 99).

JaL 7 f: below and to the left of Ja. 2226 b; 22 x 9 cm.: ᶜyd ᶜAyid.

Cf., e.g. the dextrograde name in JsaL 145 and 173 (cf. CaLL, p. 144 A).(1)

JaT 18: a boustrophedon graffito of 63 x 24 cm., located 1.65 m. south of JaL 7 f:

dd ⟵ 1 Dûda-
lᶜ ⟶ 2 lûᶜ,
dd ⟵ 3 he of Dû-
fly ⟶ 4 falîy.

ddlᶜ, cf. dlᶜ in JsaT 197 (cf. JaMIL, p. 113). - dfly, cf. flw in HaLi 246; for fly in Hu 40, cf. JaMIL, p. 59. This rock inscription is read as a boustrophedon text on the basis of l.1 and 4; the two d's of l.3 are joined together and can be read in either direction.

JaT 19: about 2.50 m. above ground level, on the eastern side of a small depression in the northern section of J. at-Talib; approximate measurements: 40 x 6 cm.:

lbln bldmt By Ballân, son of Ladmat.

bln, cf., e.g. WiTa 48 (cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 488). - ldmt is mentioned by RyGSAS (p. 559);cf. also ldm in Saf CIS 725. The same form of d, but upside down,is found in JsaT 35.(2) Another d belonging to the same palaeographical type appears in JsaT 259 (cf. JaTS, p. 77, note 55), but is a wasm in JsaT 504 (the last letter of the text, t, is not printed in vdBrIT, p. 291) and Hu 438 [for this text, cf. JaMAR, V, p. 78].

JaT 20 a: on a rock fallen from the mountain located northeast of the diwân; 75 x 8.5 cm.; distance to the upper edge: 46 and 61 cm.:

nᶜy wdd fnk mdm Naᶜay has loved and cohabited with Mudâm.

nᶜy,(3) Hu 629; the present text clearly indicates the erotic meaning of wdd. - nk,(4) as in Saf, e.g. JaSN, p. 177 A. - mdm,(5) cf. Ar mudâm "continuous, lasting."

JaT 20 b: below and to the left of the preceding text; 89 x 12 cm.:

hmg rfd bᶜwd Râfid, son of ᶜAwwâd, has gone forth, journeying.

hmg, cf. Ar majja, 4th form "to go forth, journeying." - rfd, e.g. HaLi 1.(6) - ᶜwd,(7) cf., e.g. Saf CIS 4889, and ᶜwdy in Min Doughty 18.

JaT 20 c: immediately below and to the right of the preceding text, and followed by the figure of a goat; total length: 34.5 x 9 cm.:

lwↄ nᶜ Lawↄ was troubled.

lwↄ, divine name in HaLi 254.(8) - nᶜ, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 2701 (cf. JaSN, p. 44, note 32).

Ja 2227: a stone re-used in the northern extremity of the western wall of the warehouse of the railroad station, which is called al-qalᶜat; at 38

cm. above ground level; 37.5 x 23 cm.; letter height: 2.5 cm. - DoDENA, pl. 57, no. 30 (contrary to RÉS's statement in VI, p. 129) : MüEDAE, no. XXVI (p. 49) : RES 3358, which represents almost the right two-thirds of l. 3-6 of the text:

1 ...]kl/šɔm/wfd
2 [yt/... ...]/bmᶜn
3 ...]/kl/šɔm/wfdyt/ws
4 ...]ɔlt/d[...
5 ...]n/wkɔws/ᶜnn/ᶜlyt/ḏt/ṣ
6 [ḥftn/... ...]bnkl/ḏẏgrbsm...w
1 ...] all purchase price and discharge of
2 [debt... ...] in Mâᶜin
3 ...] all purchase price and discharge of debt and .
5 ...]. and to ɔAwwas because of the dignity of this ordi-
6 [nance... ...] against anyone who would remove them ...

L, 7 is too damaged to allow the reading of any letter. - kl/šɔm/wfd[yt], e.g. RÉS 3342/1; the two words refer to debt due either to purchase or another reason. - bmᶜn, Sab Ja 2147/4. - ᶜnn/ᶜlyt/ṣ[ḥftn, e.g. RÉS 3346/6 and 3283/3. ᶜnn, cf. Ar ᶜan denoting a cause. ᶜlyt, cf. Ar ᶜâliyat "dignity, nobility;" the noun refers to the excellence of all proceedings which have led to the document itself. - bnkl/ḏẏgrbsm, cf., e.g. RÉS 3603/2, and Ar ġaraba "to retire, remove."

Ja 2228: a stone re-used 1.58 m. above ground level in the eastern extremity of the southern wall of the same building as Ja 2227; broken into four main parts; 48 x 30.5 cm..

a: letter height: 3.5 cm.; RÉS 3604.

1 [n]ḥfɔlʳ/sˀtr/ḏʳɔšb/tˀḥsm/ymt/sḥrg
2 ʳtbᶜ/kšḥr/ḏᶜqb/kbrh/ḏᶜqb/kkr
3 bɔl/ḏᶜmmm/wɔslm/bn/sᶜd/ḏḥqb/bn
4 ddn

1 [Na]ḥîfɔil [of the family of] Satîr, he of (the group) ɔAšab, has chiseled [this inscription] the day he has made
2 followers to be ordered to Šâḥir, him of (the group) ᶜAqab, the kabîr of ᶜAqab, [and] to Kar-
3 ibɔil, him of (the group) ᶜAmmamum, and ɔAslam, son of Saᶜad, him of (the group) Ḥaqîb, from
4 Dedan.

In JaSaMA's introduction to the text (I, p. 259), viz. "à une hauteur de $0^{m},50$ environ," the first "0" must be a printing error instead of "1;" the ground level has remained unchanged. However, the stone has suffered further damage during the first World War, and particularly two new cracks on the left and the destruction of the upper left corner. The center and the end of l.1 are read

from JaSaMA's photograph of the squeeze.
L. 1: [n]ḥfʾl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the Qat name nḥf in Ja 2098 e (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 21). - str is a personal name in Gl 1257/3, and an adjective, "modest," in Saf Wi 253 + 254 (cf. JaSN, p.112). - dʾšb also occurs in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs. ʾšb is a personal name in Saf CIS 3236.(9) - tḥsm, cf. Sab ḥsm "to cut to pieces," e.g. in JaSIMB, p. 436 B ; here, in the 5th form with the meaning of "to cut, chisel." - ymt, pl. of ywm, used as a conjunction, as Sab ywm often is. [Cf. also Liḥ ym in JsaL 231; cf. JaMAR, V, p. 91] - shrg, 4th form of ḥrg, e.g. in RÉS 4095/1.(10)
L. 2: tbᶜ, cf. the singular in Sab CIH 550 A/2, and Ar tâbiᶜ "follower." - shr is known as a Saf name in Wi 56 and 57 (cf. JaMIL, p. 67, note 9). - dᶜqb, Ḥaḍr RÉS 5040/2. - kbrh, e.g. RÉS 3346/8.

Ja 2228 b: in the lower right corner and 5 cm. below the end of the main text, a slightly engraved name of 12 x 4.5 cm.; not recorded by JaSaMA:

yḥmʾl Yaḥammaʾil.

II - Biʾr al-ᶜUḍayb: Ja 2229 and JaL 8-9.

A flat, vertical panel on the southeastern side of the mountain called Biʾr al-ᶜUḍayb, about 8 m. above ground level. There are several short Nabataean texts in the lower left section, next to Liḥ and Min inscriptions. The panel is divided into two unequal sections by an almost vertical crack. The texts to the right of the crack are first studied and are listed from top to bottom.

JaL 8 a: ʾrš nd ʾArš has fled [here].

ʾrš is well known in the Min texts from al-ᶜUlâ (cf. JaMIL, p. 161 A); cf. also the Saf personal name ʾrsh in CIS 5108 (cf. JaSN, pp. 114-115). - nd,(11) cf. Ar nadda "to run away, flee."

JaL 8 b: ᶜlhn ᶜrs 1 ᶜAlhân [of the family of] ᶜAras,
tqṭ bn blt 2 has written [this.] son of Balît,

ᶜlhn ᶜrs,(12) MuL 73. - tqṭ,(13) 5th form of qṭṭ (cf. WiReAR, p. 193 B). CaLL (p. 138) analyzes the form as "taqaṭṭa VIII"th form of qṭṭ without explaining the t- prefix. CaLL's insertion of "(seinen Namen)" in the translation of tqṭ (the parentheses are eliminated in WiReAR's rendering; "'to inscribe one's name'(?);" p. 193 B) is disproved by the fact that the author of the text engraved not only his name, but also the rest of the inscription. The complement of tqṭ is understood and is the whole of the inscription. - blt,(14) Saf CIS 1915.

JaL 8 c: hmrḍʾbt ṣᶜr Hamaraḍ, daughter of Ṣaccâr.

hmrḍ, cf. the Sab noun mrḍ "disease" (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 441 B). - ṣᶜr, cf. Ar ṣaccâr "proud, haughty."

JaL 8 d: ᶜlytᶜ 1 ᶜUllyataᶜ,
bn zd:tqṭ 2 son of Zayd, has written [this.]

ᶜlytᶜ: same nominal formation as ᶜlʾl, e.g. in JsaL 203, 213 and 311, where CaLL (pp. 149 B and 143 B) erroneously reads either mrʾl or ᶜmʾl. - zd, e.g. JsaL 74 bis.

JaL 8 e: lydn:mtyt By Yadîn [of the family of] Matyat.

ydn, Sab CIH 394/6. - mtyt, cf., e.g. Saf mtyn in JaS 125 a (cf. JaSICA,p.82).

Ja 2229 a: sbḥ Sabḥ.

Name of Sab person (RÉS 4444) and of a Qat family in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

The following graffiti are engraved on the main panel and are listed below from top to bottom and from left to right.

JaL 8 f: below and to the right of a very simple figure of a head represented as a bottomless rectangle with the eyebrow line crossing the whole width of the head; for WiReAR's interpretation of similar figures as heads of a deity, cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 520 A.

lnm:tqṭ Lînum has written [this.]

lnm, cf. Tham Hu 106 (cf. JaMIL, p. 129, note 83).[Cf. also JaMAR, V, p. 111 A].

JaL 8 g: ṭq lnt Lînat has accomplished [this.]

ṭq, cf. Ar ṭâqa (o) "to be able to accomplish something." - lnt, cf. lnm of the preceding text, and Ar lînat "softness."

JaL 8 h: below and slightly to the left of the figure of a human head, in which nose, eyes and ears are represented:

lbzq By Bâziq. - Cf. Ar bazaqa "to sow the land."

JaL 8 i: yɔwr/ Yaɔwir. - Cf. Ar ɔawara "to force a woman."(15)

JaL 8 j: ↙ wrdn Wardân.

The name is known as that of a Sab temple in Ja 2223/6 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 75); cf. also the personal name wrdm in CIS 1679 (cf. JaSN, pp. 55-56, note 57),and in Sab, e.g. RÉS 4650/1; cf. also wrdd in Saf LP 964; LiSI (p. 226) gratuitously discards the fourth letter of the preceding name.

JaL 8 k is the beginning of JaL 8 l, which the engraver could not complete because of the preceding name.

JaL 8 l: tm tqṭ Tamm has written [this.]

JaL 8 m: a rock inscription between brackets and to the left of the figure of a goat:

[ġṯrᶜn:bn yktᶜ] [Ġawṯraᶜn, son of Yaktaᶜ.]

ġṯrᶜn, cf., e.g. brktġṯ in JsaL 306,(16) the verb rᶜn in JsaL 142 (cf. JaMIL,p. 82, note 25). - yktᶜ, cf. Ar kataca "to have the slackening of the belly."(17)

JaL 8 n: below and to the right of text i, to the left of the small figure of a man, and above and to the upraised right arm of another man:

zd:tqṭ Zayd has written [this.]

JaL 8 o: below text l, an isolated ṯ, T, which is the initial letter of a personal name.

JaL 8 p: to the right of the preceding isolated letter, a graffito slightly aslant to the bottom left:

↙ ᶜwr ḥnm Ḥanam has become one-eyed.

ᶜwr, cf. Ar ᶜawira "to become one-eyed." This verb is well known in Saf with the meaning of "to blind." - ḥnm is a family name in Sab RÉS 4839 A (cf.JaSIMB,

p. 178 A).

JaL 8 q: below and to the left of the end of text m; the end of the graffito makes an upward curve because of the undulated line to the left:

bn rmmdt Rammadat has stopped [here.]

bn: for the usage of this verb in Liḥ, Tham and SA, cf., e.g. JaMIL, pp. 158 B, 169 B and 161 B, respectively; for Saf, cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 159 A. - rmmdt, cf., e.g. the names of a Sab plot rmdm in Ja 532, and of a Saf man rmd in CIS 4706 (cf. JaSML, p. 506, note 1). - The graffito starts to the left of the upper left corner of a geometrical design composed of a rectangle and two smaller, identical geometrical designs located alongside the long edges of the rectangle. To the right of the right side of the rectangle, there are two elements parallel to each other, viz. an aslant straight line and a row of seven dots. Below the lower side of the rectangle, there are a row of seven short vertical strokes and , to their right, two Nabataean letters.

JaL 8 r: below and to the right of text q:

whbrᶜš bn ḫwɔ 1 Wahabraᶜiš, son of Ḫaywaɔ,

bn mt 2 son of Matt.

whbrᶜš: for the second element, cf. Ar raᶜiš "(said of a man) trembling, shivering." - ḫwɔ, from the root ḫyw, as the Saf name ɔḫwɔ in CIS 1484.(18) - mt (19) is known as a personal name in Sab RÉS 5072/1 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 74) and in Saf, e.g. CIS 3738; cf. also the Saf nominal derivation qtlmt in JaSN, pp. 131-132.

JaL 8 s: to the right of the preceding text:

ᶜdrɔl:bn gnn ᶜAdarɔil, son of Ganân.

ᶜdrɔl, e.g. JsaL 128; in Min, cf. JsaL 381 (cf. JaMIL, p. 54). - gnn, e.g. Saf Wi 312, and gnt in JsaL 384/3 (cf. JaMIL, p. 124, note 71).

JaL 8 t: to the left of the figure of a man with his right arm raised up, and below and to the left of text m:

bnt bn slmt Banat, son of Salmat.

bnt is a masculine name in Saf, e.g. Michigan 1. - slmt, e.g. Min Gl 1247/2 and Saf JaS 132 b (cf. JaSICA, pp. 84-85).

JaL 8 u: below and to the right of text t, and to the left of a wasm composed of circles:

ḫnn bn ɔm Ḫannân, son of ɔAwm.

ḫnn, cf. Tham (e.g. Ramm 15)(20) and Saf (e.g. HaCH 196; cf. JaSN, p. 79, note 115), and clan name in Sab (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 414 B). - ɔm,(21) cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 716.

Ja 2229 b: to the left of the figure of a camel, above that of a dog which is drawn vertically to the left of the geometrical design mentioned in the commentary on JaL 8 ab, and below the second half of text JaL 8 u:

ɔmqm ɔAmqum. - Cf. Ar ɔamq "the interior angle of the eye."

JaL 8 v: below the beginning of text p:

bḥ 2 has appeared [here.]

znm 1 Zunâm

bḥ, cf. JsaT 122 (cf. JaMIL, p. 72, note 17). - znm, cf. the Ḥaḍr personal names

znnm and bznm in Yatûf 35 d and e (cf. JaDSA, V, p. 295).

JaL 8 w: below the preceding text:

bᶜdˀl tqṭ Baᶜadˀil has written [this.]

bᶜdˀl is the name of a Saf man (e.g. CIS 2434; cf. JaMIL, p. 97) and of a Min clan (Gl 1020/2).

JaL 8 x: below the preceding text and above the figure of the hind quarters of a camel:

bḥr Baḥir.

Cf., e.g. the name of a person in Saf (Wi 457; cf. JaMIL, p. 50, note 45) and in Sab (Gl 1012 1/2).

JaL 8 y: below and to the left of the last letter of text w: nyṭ Nayṭ.

This name is known in Min, e.g. as that of a family in RÉS 2869/2.

JaL 8 z: between texts x and y: zbl Zâbil. - Cf. Ar zabala "to dung the land."

JaL 8 aa: below and to the left of the second half of text r:

ydᶜr:hmm: Yadᶜar was upset.

ydᶜr, cf. the personal name dᶜrm in Sab Ja 2482 a (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 83). - hmm, cf. Ar hamma "(said of a thing) to preoccupy, upset;" here, in the passive voice.

JaL 8 ab: between Ja 2229 b and c, and below and to the right of JaL 8 u, there is a name engraved vertically in the left half of the rectangle; the figure of a camel is found in the right half of the same design:

↓ ḥṭ Ḥaṭṭ. - Cf. Saf, e.g. JaS 172 b (cf. JaSICA, p. 96).

Ja 2229 c: to the right of the preceding name: wsq Wâsiq. - Cf. Saf in JaSN, p. 166 A.

JaL 8 ac: below and to the right of the preceding name:

ḥzmt/tqṭ Ḥizâmat has written [this.]

ḥzmt, cf. Sab (e.g. Ja 1021 d) and Saf (e.g. JaS 129 in JaSICA, p. 83).

Ja 2229 d: below JaL 8 s and two Nabataean texts: nkrḥ Nakraḥ.

The name of the Min solar goddess (cf. JaMAR, II, pp. 20-22) is used here for the first time as a personal name. The upper stroke of the initial letter is engraved across the fourth unit of a row of eight vertical lines.

JaL 8 ad: below and to the right of text ac: ḥllh Ḥalîluh.

Cf. the personal names ḥll in Min JsaL 99 (cf. JaMIL, p. 29) and ḥlll in Saf Ox 75 (cf. JaROx, p. 284).

Ja 2229 e: lḥyn Laḥyân.

Cf. Gl 1300/1 in Min; e.g. Ja 343 A/1 in Qat, and Gl 1699/2 in Sab.

JaL 8 ae: below and to the right of text 2229 d:

ᶜdr nm ᶜAdr has slept [here.]

ᶜdr is the name of a Min clan (RÉS 2929 [: NaNHB 141]/1), and of a Saf man (LP 912). - nm, cf. JaTS, pp. 42 and 44.

JaL 8 af: to the left of text ad, and below text 2229 c:

znm/ɔzr Zunâm was helped [here.]

ɔzr, cf. Ar ɔazara "to help, assist;" here, in the passive voice.

JaL 8 ag: below the long horizontal crack, and below and to the right of text ax; false start of text 8 aa.

The following rock inscriptions are engraved about 30 m. above ground level on the northwestern side of the mountain located about 300 m. east of the preceding panel.

JaL 9 a: ḥzmt 1 Ḥizâmat,

ɔm:f: 2 mother of F.

ḥzmt is a feminine name here, but masculine in text 8 ac. - ɔm, JsaL 73/5; for the translation of l. 1-4 of this text, cf. JaMAR, I, p. 38. [Cf. also JaMAR, V, p. 90).

JaL 9 b: below and to the right of the preceding text:

ᶜrns bzbl ᶜIrnâs, son of Zâbil.

ᶜrns, cf. Ar ᶜirnâs, a kind of pigeon.

III - J. al-ᶜAkmah: Ja 2230-2254, JaL 10-47 and JaT 21-22.

On an eastern slope of J. al-ᶜAkmah: FIRST GROUP.

Ja 2230: about 10 m. above ground level; the surface of the rock is sloping down:

lbyɔt 1 Lubayɔat

ᶜlb 2 has traced [this] mark.

lbyɔt, cf. the Qat family name lbɔt (e.g. RÉS 3940/2) and the Sab personal name lbɔtm in CIH 814. - ᶜlb: possibly in Min JsaL 150 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 35-36). - The letters are about 30 cm. high, and the text is engraved among Kufic inscriptions very difficult to read.

JaL 10 a: above and to the right of the preceding text; l.1: 79 x 12.5 cm.; l.2: 74 x 11 cm.

Wasm zddġbt 1 Wasm. Zayddûġubbat,

hnɔfkl 2 the priest.

zddġbt, cf., e.g. JsaL 45/1.

JaL 10 b: 38 cm. above and to the right of the preceding text; 40 x 8 cm.

ɔykdn ɔAykadân. - Cf. Ar ɔawkadu (22) "stronger, more solid."

Ja 2231: about 35 m. north of the preceding group, and on the eastern side of the same mountain; 29.5 x 7.5 cm.

bɔsᶜl Baɔasᶜull.

Cf. bɔsn, the name of a Min temple dedicated to ᶜAttar (e.g. RÉS 2742/5), and the feminine Sab name bɔst in RÉS 4361/1.

JaL 11: 3.40 m. south of the preceding name, but somewhat higher in the mountain; l.1: 17 x 8 cm.; l.2: 18 x 7 cm.

ṣbyr 1 Ṣubayr,

bn/bd 2 son of Badd.

ṣbyr, cf. ṣbr (23) in Tham WiTa 46, 47 (for the balance of these two texts, cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 488) and Saf (JaS 130 b; cf. JaSICA, p. 84). - bd, JsaL 170 (cf. JaMIL, p. 85).

Ja 2232: 1.60 m. south of the preceding text; 27 x 6 cm.

ɔsbm ɔAsbum. - Cf. the Saf personal name ɔsb in Ox 96.

SECOND GROUP.

On the western side of the mountain located east of the slope bearing the first group; on a small panel looking north.

Ja 2233 a: about 3 m. above ground level:

csyɔl cÂsiɔil.

The verb csy "to acquire" is well known in SA (cf., e.g. Min RÉS 2771/5). Cf. also the Saf name csy, e.g. in CIS 2088 a (cf. JaSN, p. 94).

Ja 2233 b: about 10 cm. below the preceding name:

tɔk Taɔakk.

Cf. the Qat name ɔk from the country of Mukérâs, and the Saf verb ɔk "to be oppressively hot" in CIS 4594 + 4595 (cf. JaSN, p. 140).

Ja 2233 c: about 25 cm. below the preceding name:

krbɔl Karibɔil. - A well-known SA name, e.g. in Min RÉS 3060/1.

Ja 2234: on the eastern side of the same mountain, and about 2.15 m. above ground level; 46 x 11 cm.

mtcṣr Mutacaṣṣir.

Cf. the Sab noun cṣr "calamity, tense period" in CIH 84/6, the Saf personal names cṣr in CIS 288 (cf. JaSN, p. 69, note 91) and cṣṣr (24) in JaS 87 a (cf. JaSICA, p. 72).

The remaining eastern side of the same mountain is divided into two horizontal levels separated from each other by a ledge, the width of which varies from one to two feet. JaL 12-37 and 38-47 are engraved on the upper and lower levels, respectively, and they were photographed either from the ledge or the ground. The photographs were taken from north to south, viz. from right to left. Therefore, each series is located to the left of the preceding one, except for the following series.

Ja 2235 a-d, JaL 15 a-i and JaT 21 are located below and to the left of Ja. 2234 a-e, JaL 14 a-i.

JaL 22 a-q are located above and to the left of JaL 21 a-h.

Ja 2238, JaL 23 a-f are located below and to the left of JaL 21 a-h.

Ja 2243 and JaL 27 a-p are located above the two series Ja 2241 a-f, JaL 25 a-g and Ja 2242 a-e , JaL 26 a-f.

JaL 29 a-e are located to the left of Ja 2242 a-e and JaL 26 a-f.

JaL 30 a-d are located above and to the left of JaL 29 a-e.

JaL 32 a-c are located above and to the left of Ja 2246 and JaL 21 a-g.

JaL 47 a-e are located below and to the right of Ja 2237 a-b, JaL 17 a-f and JaT 22.

JaL 12 a: in a cartouche about 30 m. above ground level; there is the wasm d

(cf. JsaL 43/2) above the upper right corner of the cartouche.

ḫzn/ɔf 1 Ḥazan [of the family of] ɔAf-

kl 2 kal.

The text is engraved above the figure of a camel. - ḫzn, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 2243 (for the relation between CIS 2242 and 2243, cf. JaMIL, pp. 75-76). - ɔfkl, cf. JsaL 383.(25) Were the second part of the text a noun, it would have the article, e.g. as in JaL 3 (cf. JaMIL, p. 134).

JaL 12 b: below the lower left corner of the preceding cartouche:

ġwṭ Ġawṭ. - Cf. Ar ġâṭa (o) "to enter, sink."

JaL 12 c: about 1 m. to the right of the preceding cartouche, and above the figure of a camel; slightly below and to the left of the figure of a dog.

ḫzn Ḥazan.

JaL 13: ᶜm ᶜAmm.

JaL 14 a: below the belly of a camel:

mᶜn Mâᶜin. - Cf. the proper name in JaL 2 b/6.

JaL 14 b: below the preceding name, a cartouche including the wasm d (cf. JaL 12 a), and a two-line text which was voluntarily hammered out.

Ja 2234 a: to the right of the preceding cartouche:

mṯdm Muṯaddam.

Cf. the Saf names ṯdm and ṯdmlt (cf. JaSN, p. 190 B), and Ar muṯaddam "(said of a vase) stopped." - Above the present text, there is another small inscription too faint to be read from the photographs.

JaL 14 c: below and to the left of text 14 b:

ydᶜ Yadaᶜ.(26)

Ja 2234 b: below and between texts 14 b and c:

tys Tiyâs.

Cf. the personal name tysɔl in Qat Ja 935 and Sab Ja (2100/2).

JaL 14 d: below text 14 c:

ysᶜt rɔft 1 Yasiᶜat has acted very kindly toward

nᶜmhsm 2 Naᶜamhâsim.

ysᶜt, cf. Ar wasiᶜa "to be spacious, broad." - rɔft, cf. Ar raɔafa, 3rd form "to act very kindly toward someone." - nᶜmhsm: for the second element, cf. Ar hasama "to break."

Ja 2234 c: below and to the left of text 2234 a:

nkrḫ Nakraḥ.

Ja 2234 d: below and to the left of the preceding name:

krbɔ 1 Karibɔil.

l 2

JaL 14 e: below and to the left of the preceding name:

ᶜbdrg 1 ᶜAbdrâg-
1 2 il.

For the second element, cf. the personal name rgl, e.g. in Saf Ox 8.

JaL 14 f: below the preceding name:

mᵓqn Mâᵓiqân. - Cf. in Saf, e.g. CIS 1735.

JaL 14 g: below and to the left of the preceding, a cartouche:

ḥllh 1 Ḥalîluh,
bn qf 2 son of Qayf.

qf, cf. Saf ᵓqf,(27) e.g. in CIS 2442.

JaL 14 h: to the right of the preceding cartouche:

ᶜlṭs bn mkd ᶜIlṭawṣ, son of Mâkid.

ᶜlṭs, cf. Saf CIS 2123, and Ar ᶜilṭaws (not ᶜilṭûs, as in CIS, p. 278 B) "big man." - mkd, cf. Ar makada "to remain in a place."

To the right of the six preceding texts, there are many designs and possibly several short texts too faint on the photographs and too entangled to be read with any certainty.

Ja 2234 e: trrb Tarrab.

Cf., e.g. trbm, the name of a Qat town in Ja 2522 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 107), and trbn, the name of a Saf person in CIS 3410 (cf. JaSN, p. 102, no. 9).

JaL 14 i: below and to the right of text 14 h:

ᵓlytᶜ bn ḫmr ᵓIlyataᶜ, son of Ḫimâr.

ᵓlytᶜ, cf. JsaL 174. It is noteworthy that l of each name is dextrograde; both texts, viz. JsaL 174 and the present inscription, could well have been written by the same person. Cf. also ytᶜᵓl, well known in Min (e.g. RÉS 2963), but also attested in Ḥaḍr (Ingrams 4/1) and Sab (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 409 B); cf. also Sab hytᶜᵓl, e.g. in Gl 1681 a/2. - ḫmr, cf. the commentary on JsaT 432.

JaT 21: in the upper right corner:

yztᶜb Yaztaᶜib.

Cf. Ar zaᶜaba, 8th form "to take up something and carry it," and the Qat names of a woman, zᶜbt (Ja 360/1) and of a clan, zᶜbm, from the country of Mukérâs.

JaL 15 a: in the upper left corner:

ᶜbdšhr ᶜAbdšahar.

The second element is found isolated in JsaL 349.(28)

JaL 15 b: below and between the two preceding names:

šhb Šahab. - Cf. Saf Ox 476 (cf. JaROx, p. 286).

JaL 15 c: below and to the left of the preceding names:

ᵓrš ᵓArš.

Ja 2235 a: to the left of the preceding name, an isolated m, M, the initial letter of a personal name; cf., e.g. Qat Ja 358/2.

JaL 15 d: below and to the right of text 2235 a:

whb Wahab. - Cf. JsaL 67/2; for this text, cf. JaMIL, p. 88, note 34.

JaL 15 e: below text 15 c:

dhrt Dahrat. - Cf. Saf CIS 4572.

JaL 15 f: below and to the right of the preceding name:

hwnstl Hawnsâtil.

For the first element, cf. Ar hawn "rest, tanquillity," the Sab noun hwnt "commodity" in Gl 1773 b/3 (cf. my book entitled Les listes onomastiques sabéennes de(?) Ṣirwâḥ en ɔArḥab, Washington, 1966, pp. 112-114), and the name hwn in JsaT 277 b.(29) For the second element, cf. the Saf name stl, e.g. in CIS 1096 (cf. JaSN, p. 100).

JaL 15 g: to the right of the preceding name:

nyṭ Nayṭ.

JaL 15 h: below and to the right of the preceding name:

mt Matt.

JaL 15 i: below and to the left of text 15 g:

dḥᶜdd Dawḥᶜaddad.

For the first element, cf. Tham dḥ, the verb "to bring together" in Hu 598 + 599 /1, and a personal name in JsaT (184) (cf. JaTS, p. 70, note 9, and p. 17, respectively). For the second element, cf. the imperfect of the Tham verb ᶜdd in Hu 323.

Ja 2235 b: below and to the left of text 15 i:

rᶜd Raᶜd.

Cf. Saf CIS 3787-3788 (where nḥ, toward the end, means "he has bewailed") and the Tham verb "to thunder" in WiTa 29/2 (cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 488).

Ja 2235 c: below text 15 e:

nḥw Naḥw. - Cf. the Sab name of a palm grove nḥwn in Fakhry 32/2.

Ja 2235 d: below the preceding name:

dyqɔl yɔmr Dayaqɔil [of the family of] Yaɔmir.

dyqɔl: for the first element, cf. Ar dâqa (o) "to taste," and the Saf personal name dq in CIS 3402 (cf. JaSN, p. 86, note 143). - yɔmr is a place name in Saf CIS 4276 (cf. JaGUR, p. 35).

JaL 16 a: in the upper center:

fysmᶜ lhɔl	1	That one may be obedient to the god
wylmᶜh	2	and give him brilliancy.

L. 1,(30) cf. the Tham parallel smᶜ lṣlm, e.g. in JaT 12/2 (cf. JaRWiRe, I, pp. 483-484). - ylmᶜh, cf. Ar lamaᶜa, 2nd form "to give brilliancy," and lamᶜ "brilliancy, splendor."

JaL 16 b: below the preceding text:

ᶜbdɔlh ᶜAbdɔilah. - Cf. Saf LP 715.

JaL 16 c: below and to the left of the preceding name:

zdʾkrw 1 Zaydʾakraw

ylh 2 is hidden [here.]

zdʾkrw: for the second element, cf. Ar karâ (o) "to plough (a furrow)." - ylh, cf. the perfect, lh, in Saf CIS 440, and the Saf personal name lht in CIS 856 (cf. JaSN, p. 114, no. 27).

JaL 16 d: below and to the right of text 16 c/1:

zdlh Zaydlah. - Cf., e.g. JsaL 41/1-2.

Ja 2236 a: to the right of text 16 a/2:

rʿn 1 Raʿan-

t 2 at.

Cf. rʿnn, the name of a country, e.g. in Qat RÉS 3858/4.(31)

Ja 2236 b: below the preceding name:

tʿr Taʿʿâr. - Cf. Ar taʿʿâr "who shouts very much."(32)

Ja 2236 c: below text 16 b:

wlbm Walbum. - Cf. wlbt in JsaL 151 b/2.

JaL 16 e: below text 16 c:

bṯrh Baṯaruh. - Cf. Ar baṭira "to exult."(33)

JaL 16 f: below and to the left of text 16 e:

šrm 1 Šaram,

bn ṣnm 2 son of Ṣanam.

The text is engraved to the right of a man standing on his head. - The two names are known in Ḥaḍr, respectively al-ʿAqabah 18 a and Yaṯûf 11 a (cf. JaDSA, V, pp. 298 and 290, respectively).(34) - The two letters bn are joined together.

JaL 16 g: below and to the left of text 16 e:

syʾsʿd Sayʾsaʿad.

Cf. the Ḥaḍr place name syʾn, e.g. in Sab Sharafaddin 41/17.

JaL 16 e and g are engraved to the left of the figures of two men standing on their heads, as the man to the right of text 16 f.

JaL 17 a: in the upper right corner:

ʾs 1 ʾAws [of the family of]

mtmt 2 Matmat.

ʾs, cf., e.g. JsaL 58/1. - mtmt, cf., e.g. Ḥas Ja 1048/1.

JaL 17 b: below and to the right of the preceding text:

tm 1 Tamm [of the family of]

ʾmrd 2 ʾAmrad.

ʾmrd,(35) cf. Ḥaḍr Wi Sūna B (cf. H. von Wissmann, Zur Archäologie und antike Geographie von Südarabien, Istanbul, 1968, p. 45, note 100, and pl. 4); cf also, e.g. the personal name mrd in Sab RÉS 2732 A (cf. my volume entitled The al-ʿUqlah Texts, Washington, 1963, p. 37) and Tham Hu 69.

JaL 17 c: below the figure of a man with his arms raised up; below and to the left of the two preceding texts:

lmy Lamay. - Cf. Ar lamiya "to have dark-red lips."

JaT 22: to the right of the preceding name, a rock inscription composed of two vertical lines to be read from top to bottom:

↓ dn ḥnt 1 Has perished Ḥanût
mhb 2 from Ḥabb.

ḥnt is a feminine name in Min Gl 1248/2; cf. also the Saf names ḥnnt and ḥntt in JaSN (p. 28, note 2). - hb, place name; cf. the personal name hbbt, e.g. HaLi 50.

Ja 2237 a: to the right of the preceding text:

nmw Namaw. - Cf. the Sab verb "to increase" in JaSIMB, p. 442 A.

Below the preceding text, there is an Ar text which reads as follows:

al-ḥamr ibn ḥabbâb 1 al-Ḥamr, son of Ḥabbâb,
yatawakkalu ʿalá allâhi 2 has submitted himself to ɔAllah.

Ja 2237 b: to the right of text 2237 a:

ɔlšʿr ɔIlšaʿar.

For the second element of this new theophoric name, cf., e.g. Qat šʿrm in RÉS 3641/1.

JaL 17 d: below and to the right of text 17 c:

sʿd Saʿad. - Cf., e.g. JsaL 264 and 319.(36)

JaL 17 e: below the preceding name:

ʿbdšhr 1 ʿAbdšahar [of the family of]
ɔkrw 2 ɔAkraw
dly'snt 3 has drawn water from the well [here], the year of
tslmt ɔš 4 the reconciliation of
hdn'frḍh 5 witnesses. May the god grace
ʿhɔl ws 6 him and
ʿdh 7 favor him.

ʿbdšhr: for the second element, cf. šhrɔws in JsaL 53/1. - ɔkrw, cf. also zdɔkrw of JaL 16 c/1. - dly,(37) cf. Ar dâla (o) "to pull the bucket from the well full." - tslmt, cf. Ar salama, 6th form "to make peace, be reconciled." - ɔšhdn, pl. of šhd; cf. Ar šâhid "witness," and šhdt "testimony" in JsaL 52/7.(38) - frḍh wsʿdh is a well-known expression.

JaL 17 f: to the right of text 17 e/2:

tm/ Tamm.

JaL 18 a: in the upper left corner:

mt Matt.

JaL 18 b: below and to the right of the preceding name:

btl 1 Butl [of the family of]

mqtl 2 Muqâtil.

btl, cf. Ar butlat "celebrity, fame." - mqtl, cf. in Saf, e.g. JaS 65 (cf. JaSICA, p. 64), and in Tham, e.g. Rho 13 (cf. JaTS, pp. 64-65). The meaning of hmqtl of JsaL 40/9 remains unknown due to the fragmentary condition of the context.

JaL 18 c: below and to the right of the preceding text:

tm Tamm.

JaL 18 d: below and to the left of text 18b:

Wasm mqnfn Wasm. Muqannafân.

Cf. Tham qnft in JsaT 41, and Ar muqannaf "(said of a shield) large and big."

JaL 18 e: below and to the right of text 18 c:

tm 1 Tamm [of the family of]

nsɔn 2 Nasɔân.

nsɔn, cf. the Sab family name in Kawkab 1/1, in Liḥ, e.g. nsɔlh in JsaL 42/1, and nsɔ in Min JsaL 11 (cf. JaMIL, p. 22) and WiAM Tham 32. The last name of HaLi 161, 193, and WiAM Tham 32 reads ḏkm Ḏakkum; cf. ḏk as a verb in Tham(e. g. Negev 11052/2; cf. JaMIL, p. 100, note 53) and a personal name in Saf Ox 45.

JaL 19 a: in the extreme right section:

rnɔ Rannaɔ. - Cf. Saf ɔrnɔ in CIS 210 and commentary.

JaL 19 b: in a cartouche to the left of the preceding name:

hynɔ Haynaɔ.

Cf. the Sab proper name hynn in Fakhry 3/2, and Ar hâna (o) "to be unfaithful."

JaL 19 c: in a cartouche contiguous to the left side of the preceding one:

ḥllh 1 Ḥalîluh,

bn qf 2 son of Qayf. - Same text as JaL 14 g.

JaL 19 d: to the left of the preceding cartouche:

yzd Yazîd. - Cf.,e.g. Sab Ja 620/1, and in Tham, e.g. HaLi 14 A.

JaL 19 e: immediately below and to the left of the preceding name:

hrmn Ḥarmân. - Cf. Tham HaLi 256 and Qat hrmm in RÉS 4103/2-3.

JaL 19 f: to the left of the preceding name:

ᶜbṭt ᶜAbṭat.

Cf. Ar ᶜabṭat "premature death," and the well-known ᶜbṭ, a Saf name (e.g. Damas 6822) and a Sab noun (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 444 A).

JaL 19 g: below the space between texts 19 c and d:

mt Matt.

JaL 20 a: in the upper center:

tᶜymlk/bn gdy/ Taᶜymalik, son of Gaday.

tᶜymlk: for the first element,(39) cf. Saf CIS 1684, and tᶜym, the name of a

Qat family (e.g. Ja 484/2) and of a Sab man (Gl 1766/4; cf. JaDSA, VII, p.383). I suggest considering t͟cy : t͟cw (cf., e.g. t͟cwt of JaL 22 g/1) as a secondary form of t͟yc (cf., e.g. t͟ycʾl of JaL 22 j) : t͟c (cf., e.g. t͟cncm of JaL 29 e) due to the metathesis of the last two radicals. The two forms t͟cy and t͟c are most frequently used. Cf. Ar t͟âca (o) "(said of the water) to flow." - gdy,(40) cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 654 (cf. JaSML, p. 509, note 1).

JaL 20 b: immediately to the left of the preceding text:

rbnn/bn gdy Rabnân, son of Gaday.

rbnn, cf. rbnm in Tham Ramm 14.(41)

JaL 20 c: below the center of the preceding name:

bšṭncm Baššaṭnacm. - Cf. Ar bašaṭa, 2nd form "to hasten."

JaL 20 d: to the left of text 20 b:

whb/bn mrqt Wahab, son of Marqat.

mrqt,(42) cf. the Saf verb mrq "to slip away" (cf. JaSN, p. 175 B).

JaL 20 e: below and to the right of text 20 c:

zd 1 Zayd,

bn mlḥn 2 son of Malḥân.

mlḥn, cf., e.g. Sab RÉS 3951/7; cf. also mlḥ in JsaL 375 a/1,(43) and Min JsaL 373 (cf. JaMIL, p. 54).

JaL 20 f: immediately to the left of the preceding text:

ḥyw/bn gbʾy/ Ḥayû, son of Gubbaʾay.

ḥyw, cf. JaL 2 a/1. - gbʾy, cf. the name gbʾ in Saf Wi 97 (the last name), gbʾm (woman) in Qat TC 1557 (cf. JaNPIO, p. 63), gbʾn, a well-known Min clan name (e.g. RÉS 2771/2), and gbʾt (family) in Sab Ja 686/2.

JaL 20 g: immediately to the left of the preceding text:

t͟crʾl/tqṭ 1 Tay͟crâʾul, has written [this.]

bn thn 2 son of Tahîn.

t͟crʾl: for the two elements of the name, cf., respectively, the commentary on t͟cymlk of JaL 20 a, and Ar râʾul "slaver." Cf. also the Saf name t͟c, e.g. in CIS 1343 (cf. JaSN, p. 191 A). - thn, cf. Ar tahîn "thick, big."

JaL 20 h: below and slightly to the right of text 20 e and f:

ṣcdġt bn cr'wqh Ṣâcidġawt, son of cIrr, was obedient.

ṣcdġt: for the first element,(44) cf. the names ṣcd in Saf (e.g. HaCH 47) and in Tham (e.g. HaLi 119), ṣcdlt (man) in Saf Amman 10 (cf. JaSN, p. 60, note 67), ṣcdtm (city) in Sab (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 417 A), and ṣcdt in Tham HaLi 67. - bncr: bn is attested much more often than b and should, thus, be the first choice. cr,(45) cf., e.g. Saf JaS 174 c (cf. JaSICA, p. 98), and Qat Ja 408 d/2 (cf. JaDSA, I and II, p. 320). - The statement of obedience given in the text probably belongs to the trend of religious ideas expressed by JaL 16 a. - Immediately below and to the right of the beginning of the text, there is another short inscription too small to be read with any probability.

JaL 20 i: below and to the right of the preceding text:

ḫyw/bn gbb 1 Ḫayû, son of Gubba-
ɔy 2 ɔay.

Cf. JaL 20 f, with the written reduplication of b.

JaL 20 j: immediately below the beginning of the preceding text:

ḫyw 1 Ḫayû [of the family of]
gbɔy 2 Gubbaɔay.

Cf. JaL 20 f, with the omission of bn. The text is underlined by an irregular festoon.

JaL 20 k: below and to the right of text 20 j:

zd'bn ᶜbd Monogram Zayd, son of ᶜAbd. Monogram.

ᶜbd, cf., e.g. JsaL 349.(46) - The monogram of ᶜbd is added to the left of the inscription.

JaL 20 l: an aslant graffito below and to the right of text 20 k:

↙ bldh Bâliduh. - Cf. bld in Saf LP 964.

JaL 20 m: an aslant inscription engraved in a cartouche immediately below the preceding name:

↙ šnf/yzd Šanf [of the family of] Yazîd.

šnf, cf. šnfmnt in JsaL 355/2-5.(45)

JaL 21 a: in the upper right corner:

ytᶜrḍwn 1 Yataᶜraḍwân,
bn ḫyr 2 son of Ḫayr.

ytᶜrḍwn: rḍwn is a well-known SA name; cf., e.g. Min Ja 2265: JsaL 26. - ḫyr, cf., e.g. Saf Wi 764 a (cf. JaSN, pp. 100-101).

JaL 21 b: below and to the right of text 21 a:

ᶜbdnq ᶜAbdnawq.

For the second element, cf. Saf nq in LP 739 (cf. JaSN, p. 36, note 15).

JaL 21 c: below and to the left of text 21 b:

šbbytᶜ/bn ᶜbdnq Šababyataᶜ, son of ᶜAbdnawq.

šbbytᶜ: for the first element, cf. Min šbb, e.g. in JsaL 102 (cf. JaMIL, p.30).

JaL 21 d: immediately below text 21 c:

zbnltᶜ 1 Zâbinlataᶜ,
bn tmt 2 son of - has become submissive.
ᶜbdnq 3 ᶜAbdnawq,

zbnltᶜ, same nominal formation as ɔlhltᶜ of JsaL 7;(48) for the first element, the name zbn in Saf (cf., e.g. CIS 1184; cf. JaGUR, p. 29). - The proximity of the three texts b-d imposes the understanding of ᶜbdnq as referring to the same person; therefore, tmt must be a verb; cf. Ar mâta (i), 5th form "to be submissive." - For the general interpretation of the present statement, cf. the remark on JaL 20 h.

JaL 21 e: below and to the left of text 20 c:

nḫ Naḫḫ.(49) - Cf. Ar naḫḫa "to incite (a camel)."

JaL 21 f: to the right of text 21 e, and to the left of the figure of a goat ornated with three dots on the belly:

fʾln	1	Fâʾilân,
bn ʾl/ʾhd	2	son of ʾIl, has taken possession of
hlbtt	3	Halabtat.

fʾln, cf. Ar fâʾil "(said of a man) who guesses correctly in the game," and the Saf personal name fʾl in CIS 1051. - hlbtt, cf. the Tham verb lbt (50) "to "strike," e.g. in the passive voice in JaT 5 c (cf. JaPIRM, p. 128).

JaL 21 g: below and to the left of text 21 e:

hm Hamm. - Cf. the verb hmm in JaL 8 aa.

JaL 21 h: below the preceding name:

tᶜškr/bn gdy Tayᶜšakar, son of Gaday.

tᶜškr, cf. tᶜrʾl in JaL 20 g/1, and ʾbškr in Min JsaL 144 (cf. JaMIL, p. 35).

JaL 22 a: in the upper left corner:

ᶜd/bn ḥbl ᶜIdd, son of Ḥâbil.

ᶜd, cf., e.g. the personal names yᶜd in JsaL 121/1, and ᶜd in Tham Qarina 4 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 80-81). - ḥbl,(51) cf. in Saf, e.g. JaSN, p. 167 B.

JaL 22 b: below and to the right of the preceding text:

ʾrš ʾArš.

JaL 22 c: below and to the left of text 22 a:

ṭby Ṭabay. - Cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 125.(52)

JaL 22 d: above and to the right of the preceding name:

ᶜmt bn z	1	ᶜImmît, son of
d	2	Zayd.

ᶜmt, cf., e.g. Tham Hu 25, and Saf Ox 300.

JaL 22 e: above and to the right of text 22 d:

hlbn Halbân.

Cf., e.g. Sab CIH 348/4, and Saf Ox 177 (cf. JaROx, p. 285) and Tham JsaT 79.

JaL 22 f: above and to the right of text 22 e:

tyᶜmlk	1	Tayᶜmalik,
bn gdy	2	son of Gaday. - Cf. JaL 20 a.

JaL 22 g: immediately below text 22 f and separated from it by a broken line:

tᶜwt	1	Taᶜwat,
bn ʾlʾṭl	2	son of ʾIlʾiṭl,
bn ḥṭl	3	son of Haṭil.

tᶜwt, cf. the commentary on text 20 a. - ʾlʾṭl: for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar ʾiṭl "side," and the Saf name ʾṭlt, e.g. in CIS 883. - ḥṭl, cf. Ar haṭil "long," and the Sab clan name ḥṭlm, e.g. in CIH 334/24.

JaL 22 h: immediately to the right of text 22 g/1:

bštnᶜm Baššaṭnaᶜm.

JaL 22 i: immediately above and to the right of the preceding name:

hwnnkr 1 Hawnnukr,

bn gdy 2 son of Gaday.

hwnnkr: for the first element, cf. Ar hawn "weakness," and Saf ʾhwn, e.g. in Rees 151; for the second element, cf. Ar nukr "cunning," and the Sab personal name nkrm in NaNN 11/1.

JaL 22 j: immediately below and to the right of the preceding text:

tyᶜʾl Tayᶜʾil. - Cf. the commentary on JaL 20 a.

JaL 22 k: immediately to the right of the preceding name:

šbn 1 Šâbin [of the family of]

ʾwsn 2 ʾAwsân.

šbn, cf. Tham HaLi 513 and commentary. - ʾwsn, cf., e.g. Min Gl 1243/1.

JaL 22 l: below and to the right of text 22 h:

zblnʾm 1 Zâbilnaʾam,

bn drm 2 son of Darim.

zblnʾm: for the second element, cf., e.g. Saf nʾml in Ox 132. - drm,(53) cf.Saf Wi 462 (cf. JaSN, p. 72, note 96).

JaL 22 m: to the right of text 22 1/2:

yfᶜ Yafaᶜ. - Cf. JsaL 162.

JaL 22 n: below text 22 d:

tᶜhyr Tayᶜhayr.

For the second element, cf. the personal name hyr in Saf (e.g. Wi 764 a; cf. JaSN, pp. 100-101).

JaL 22 o: below and to the right of texts 22 b and k:

šbbytᶜ/bn fqm Šababyaṭaᶜ, son of Faqim.

fqm, cf. Ar faqim "a clever man who triumphs over his adversaries."

JaL 22 p: below the last third of the preceding text:

btᶜd/bn ġlmm Batᶜid, son of Ġulmum.

btᶜd, cf. Ar baᶜada, 8th form "to shun, avoid someone;" cf. also bᶜdʾl in JaL 43 m. - ġlmm, cf. hglm in JaL 77/6-7.

JaL 22 q: immediately below the preceding text:

ʾrš/bn ġl[mm] ʾArš, son of Ġul[mum.]

JaL 23 a: in the upper center:

lwrs By Warîs. - Cf. Saf HaCH 195 (cf. JaSN, p. 73, note 99).

JaL 23 b: to the left of the sketchy figure of a man and a long vertical line, to the left of the preceding text:

bn ṣrḥ Ṣarîḥ has stopped [here.]

Cf. Saf ṣrḥ in Wi 77 (cf. JaSN, p. 66, note 80).

JaL 23 c: below and to the right of text 23 a:

ys Yaṣṣ.

The two letters are upside down, and there is a dot in the center of ṣ. Cf. Ar yaṣṣa, 2nd form "to fall upon someone," and Liḥ ʾlyṣṣ ʾIlyaṣṣaṣ in Bogue 58/2 (cf. al-Machriq, 1960, pp. 93 and 96, no. 2).

JaL 23 d: below and to the left of the preceding name:

tm Tamm.

JaL 23 e: below text 23 b:

ʾsnʾl ʾUsunʾil.

Cf. ʾsn in Saf, e.g. WiTh 103 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 526 A) and in Tham Negev 907 a (cf. JaMIL, p. 110, note 59).

Ja 2238: below and to the right of the preceding name:

dnḥ Dunuḥ. - Cf. Ar danaḥa "to be mean and despised."

JaL 23 f: below and to the right of texts 23 c and d:

tᶜrḍwn 1 Tayᶜraḍwân,

bn ḥrf 2 son of Ḥarf.

tᶜrḍwn, cf. ytᶜrḍwn in JaL 21 a/1. - ḥrf, cf. SA (e.g. Qat Ja 878/1) and Saf(54) CIS (2853).

Ja 2239: inside the figure of a goat:

rṣy Raṣay. - Cf. the Saf personal name rṣw in Wi 125 a.

JaL 24 a: in the upper section:

nᶜṭn Naᶜṭân.

Cf. nᶜṭm,(55) the name of a Sab town (e.g. CIH 290/8).

JaL 24 b: below and to the left of the preceding name:

ʾfkl ʾAfkal.

Ja 2240: below and to the right of texts 24 a and b:

lᶜšrbn bn mᶜgn By ᶜAšrabân, son of Maᶜgân.

ᶜšrbn, cf. Ar ᶜašrab "strong and brave." - mᶜgn, cf. the Saf name mᶜg in JaS 156.

Ja 2241 a: in the upper right corner:

dḥnwtr Daḥinwatar.

For the first element, cf. the Qat name dḥn (56) in Ja 2370 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 34).

JaL 25 a: below and to the left of the preceding name:

brq bn g 1 Barq, son of Gu-

bʾy/ 2 bbaʾay.

brq, cf. JsaL 308. Same ligature of the two letters of bn as in JaL 16 f.

JaL 25 b: a dextrograde name to the left of text 25 a/1:

--> šfᶜ Šafîᶜ.

Cf. Ar šafîᶜ "intercessor," the Sab noun šfᶜ "invasion" (cf. JaSIMB, p.449 A), and Saf nšfᶜ "to be granted an intercession" in Wi 985 (cf. JaSN, pp. 140-141).

JaL 25 c: below the space between the preceding name and text 25 a/1:

yfᶜ Yafaᶜ.

Ja 2241 b: below and to the left of text 25 b:

ᶜbdm ᶜAbdum. - Cf., e.g. Sab Ja 410/1.

Ja 2241 c: below the space between texts 25 b and 2241 b:

kᶜb Kâᶜib.

Cf. (57) Saf, e.g. CIS 1125 b (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 7) and the Sab feminine personal name in Ja 722/1.

Ja 2241 d: to the left of text 25 a/2, and below the second half of text 25 a/1:

ᵓmrnn ᵓAmranân.

Cf. mrn, a clan name in Min RÉS 3833 and a personal name, e.g. in Sab Ja 2104 c (cf. JaDSA, VI, p. 299).

JaL 25 d: below texts 2241 c and d:

ᵓlzbd/rḍnᵓršˇ ᵓIlzabad [of the family of] Raḍânᵓaršˇ.

ᵓlzbd, cf. zbdᵓl(58) in Saf, e.g. CIS 5048. - rḍnᵓršˇ: the first element of this new composite name is found in JaL 28 e.

Ja 2241 e: to the left of the preceding text:

kᶜdn Kaᶜdân. - Cf. in Sab , e.g. NaNN 26/1, and Ar kaᶜd "bag."

JaL 25 e: below the center of text 25 d:

ḫyw/tqṭ Ḥayû has written [this.]

JaL 25 f: below and to the right of text 2241 e:

shg Sâhig. - Cf. Ar sâhij "traveler."

Ja 2241 f: below and to the right of the preceding name; the center of the text is engraved inside the body of an ibex; a section of the hind leg is the right vertical stroke of b:

wršˇ bn ḍbᵓn Wâršˇ, son of Ḍabiᵓân.

wršˇ, (59) cf., e.g. Saf Wi 562. - ḍbᵓn, cf. the personal name ḍbᵓm in Qat (e.g. TC 761/2; cf. JaNPIO, p. 17).

JaL 25 g: below and to the right of text 25 e, and between the legs of an ibex:

lhd Lahd.

Cf., e.g. the Saf name lhdd in CIS 1235 + 1236 (cf. JaSCPU, p. 139, note 7).

JaL 26 a: in the upper left corner:

yfᶜn/ Yafaᶜân. - Name of a well-known Min clan.

JaL 26 b: in the upper right corner:

dnrḍw 1 Daynraḍû,

bn ḫnt 2 son of Ḥanût.

dnrḍw,(60) cf. the Saf verb dn "to serve" in CIS 500 (cf. JaSN, p. 30, note 8). -

hnt, cf. JaT 22/1.

Ja 2242 a: below the space between the two preceding texts:

rsḥ/ddᶜwn Rasiḥ, he of (the group) Daᶜwân.

rsḥ, cf. Ar rasiḥ "having little flesh on one's thighs." - dᶜwn is a personal name in Saf Wi 547.

JaL 26 c: below and to the left of text 26 a:

nhr Nahar.

Cf. in Saf (e.g. CIS 258; cf. JaSN, p. 69, note 91) and in Tham (e.g. HaLi 518); nhr is the name of a Qat family (e.g. AM 60.609; cf. JaMAR, II, p. 121).

JaL 26 d: below the preceding name:

ɔrš/bn zwn ɔArš, son of Zawn.

zwn, cf. Ar zawn "(said of a man) short."

JaL 26 e: below the second half of text 2242 a; below and to the right of the figure of an ostrich:

ḥḍrn/ Ḥaḍrân.

Cf., e.g. Ḥaḍr RÉS 5090. - The last letter and the word divider are joined together.

Ja 2242 b: to the right of the preceding name, and aslant to the left:

↙ qtln Qatlân.

Cf. the personal name qtl in Saf, e.g. CIS 4245 (cf. JaSIWR, p. 28 B).

Ja 2242 c: below text 26 d:

ᶜlsn ᶜAlsân.

Cf. the Sab personal names ᶜlsm in CIH 541/86, and ᶜls in Saf, e.g. Ox 177 (cf. JaROx, p. 285).

Ja 2242 d: below texts 26 e and 2242 b:

rtdᶜm'bn kbl Ratadᶜamm, son of Kâbil.

rtdᶜm is a Qat personal name, e.g. in Ja 1507 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 16). - kbl,(61) cf. Saf CIS 3006 (cf. JaSN, p. 27, note 2).

JaL 26 f: a dextrograde name in a cartouche below and to the right of text 2242 c:

--> tᶜkɔl Tayᶜkâɔil.

For the second element, cf. the Saf name mkɔl in CIS 1235+1236 (cf. JaSCPU, p. 139, note 7).

Ja 2242 e: to the left of text 26 f:

hkr Ḥâkir.

Cf. the name of a Qat city in Ja 1093/2 (cf. JaMAR, II, pp. 91-92, and III, p. 90).

JaL 27 a: in the upper left corner:

ytᶜrḍwn 1 Yataᶜraḍwân,

bn ḥyr 2 son of Ḥayr. - Cf. JaL 21 a.

JaL 27 b: below and to the right of the preceding text:

bn hfy	2	son of Hafay,
zbl/	1	Zâbil,
ʾb mšbr	3	father of Mašbûr.

hfy, cf. Saf, e.g. Rees 161 b (cf. JaSN, pp. 134-135). - mšbr, cf. šbrn, the Sab name of a temple in CIH 43/5, and šbr, a personal name in Saf (cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 189 A), in Tham (JsaT 518)(62) and in Qat (Ja 2382; cf. JaMAR, III, p. 35).

JaL 27 c: to the right of the preceding text:

bn wsʿ	2	son of Wâsiʿ.
mškr	1	Mušakkir,

mškr, cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 372. - wsʿ,(63) name of a person in Saf (e.g. CIS 4294) and of a Min family (Ja 427/1).

Ja 27 d: below texts 27 b and c:

ymlk/bn gdy Yamlik, son of Gaday.

ymlk, cf. Saf, e.g. JaS 78 c (cf. JaSICA, p. 69).

JaL 27 e: below the end of text 27 d:

ḏḥn/bn wšqt Diḥḥân, son of Wašqat.

ḏḥn, cf. the personal names ḏḥ in Qat HI 57 (cf. JaIHBH, p. 345 B), and ḏḥmt in Saf (cf. JaSN, p. 130). - wšqt, cf. Ar wašaqa "to pierce with a spear."

JaL 27 f: to the left of text 27 e, and below the beginning of text 27 d:

šyr/tmn Šiyâr [of the family of] Tamîn.

šyr, cf. the names šyrm in Qat TC 924 I/1-2 (cf. JaNPIO, p. 28) and šyrʾl in Saf Wi 646 a (cf. JaSN, p. 84, note 137). - tmn, cf. Ar tamîn "precious."

JaL 27 g: below and to the right of the preceding text, the inscription is engraved in a cartouche, and an aslant line is running between the two lines of the inscription:

ytʿrḏwn	1	Yataʿraḏwân,
bn hyr	2	son of Hayr. - Same text as JaL 21 s and 27 a.

JaL 27 h: below the second half of the preceding text:

ttʿ/hsm Tatayʿ [of the family of] Hâsim.

ttʿ is derived from the root t(y)ʿ. - hsm, cf. nʿmhsm in JaL 14 d/2.

JaL 27 i: below the first two-thirds of the preceding text:

nhr b šmr Nâhir, son of Šamir.

nhr, cf. in Tham, e.g. HaLi 125. - b is isolated from the two names. - šmr, cf. JsaL 165/2 (cf. CaLL, p. 152 A).

JaL 27 j: below the beginning of the preceding text:

whb/bn zrqt/ Wahab, son of Zurqat.

zrqt, cf. Ar zurqat "sky color, azure."

JaL 27 k: below texts 27 e and f:

tʿkʾl'bn ḫyw Tayʿkâʾil, son of Ḫayû.

JaL 27 l: below text 27 i and the end of text 27 j:

š<r'bn gdy Šâ<ir, son of Gaday.

š<r,(64) cf. in SA (e.g. Ja 891 h, but feminine in Ḥaḍr Ja 919/3) and Saf (e.g. CIS 4216; cf. JaSIWR, p. 27 A).

JaL 27 m: below the center of text 27 k:

whbhmy Wahabhamî.

For the second element, cf. the Qat personal name hmy in TC 1886/1 (cf. JaNPIO, p. 74).

JaL 27 n: below the second half of text 27 l:

wsn/ṣ 1 Wasan [of the family of] Ṣa-

dq/ 2 diq.

wsn, cf. Saf wsnn in CIS 4116 (cf. JaSN, p. 119, no. 59), and Ar wasan "deep sleep." - ṣdq, cf., e.g. Min RÉS 2829/1.

JaL 27 o: to the right of the preceding text:

šbbyt< 1 Šababyata<,

bn <swq 2 son of <Aswaq.

<swq, cf. the verb <sq "to be greedy" in both Min RÉS 3787 and JsaL 16 (cf. JaMIL, p. 23), and the Sab personal name <sqmlk in Ja 516/1.

Ja 2243: below text 27 n:

>w<d 1 >Aw<ad [of the family of]

t<ym 2 Tay<um.

>w<d, cf. the Sab proper name w<d in Ja 631/24. - t<ym, cf. the commentary on JaL 20 a.

JaL 27 p: to the right of text 2243/2:

šbb>l Šabab>il. - Cf. šbbyt<, e.g. in JaL 21 c.

Ja 2244 a: in the upper right corner:

>mm >Imâm.

A Qat family name in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs; cf. also Ar >imâm "a learned man."

JaL 28 a: to the left of the preceding name:

ṭlḥm Ṭalḥum.

Cf. the Saf name nṭlḥ in HaCH 183 (cf. JaSN, p. 44, note 32).

JaL 28 b: below the second half of the preceding name:

whb/bn šrq Wahab, son of Šarîq.

šrq, cf. the name in Saf Wi 612 (cf. JaSN, p. 73, note 97).

Ja 2244 b: below text 2244 a:

>bqn >Abqân.

Cf. the Sab noun >bq "alluvion" in Ja 594/10-11.

JaL 28 c: below texts 28 b and 2244 b:

šbbʾrš/bn ʿd Šababʾarš, son of ʿAdd.

šbbʾrš, cf. rḍnʾrš in JaL 25 d, and šbbytʿ, e.g. in JaL 21 c.

Ja 2244 c: below the center of text 2244 b:

wbh Wabih.

Cf. the Saf verb wbh "to care about something" in Wi 902 (cf. JaSN, p. 64, note 75).

Ja 2244 d: to the left of the preceding name:

ʾrm ʾÂrim.

Cf. the name of a Sab woman in RÉS 4387/2, and of a Saf man (e.g. Rees 164).

JaL 28 e: below the two preceding texts:

tʿškr/rḍn Tayʿšâkir [of the family of] Raḍân.

rḍn, cf. Qat, e.g. Ja 166/1.

JaL 28 f: below and to the right of the preceding text:

ʾḍn/bn tmr ʾÂḍin, son of Tamar.

ʾḍn, cf. in Saf (e.g. Wi 64) (65). - tmr, cf. Qat TC 1069 (cf. JaNPIO, p. 42) and Saf (e.g. CIS 41).

JaL 28 g: below the preceding text:

šbbʾrš/bn ʿd Šababʾarš, son of ʿAdd. - Sam text as JaL 28 d.

JaL 29 a: an aslant graffito in the upper left corner:

↙ zbl bškr Zâbil, son of Šâkir.

škr, cf., e.g. JsaL 312/1 (cf. JaMIL, p. 34, commentary on JsaL 136), the verb skr in JsaL 332/2 (cf. l.c., p. 78, note 23). - Above the first letter of the text, there is the letter b, which is the wrong start of the inscription.

JaL 29 b: below and to the right of the preceding text:

ḫfdn/rty/ Ḥafdân had pain in his joints.

ḫfdn, cf. the personal name ḫfd in Min (e.g. RÉS 3364 b)(66) and in Saf (e.g. Wi 508; cf. JaPIRM, p. 126, commentary on JaT 3). - rty, cf. Ar ratiya "to have pain in one's joints."

JaL 29 c: below the space between the two preceding texts:

fnht Fanhat.

Cf. Ar fanaha "to bruise (a bone) without splitting (it)."

JaL 29 d: below and to the right of text 29 c:

ṭrbn Ṭarbân. - Cf. ṭrb in JsaL 95.

JaL 29 e: below and to the right of the preceding text; above and to the left of the figure of an animal:

tʿnʿm/bn ʿrn Tayʿnaʿm, son of ʿIrân.

ʿrn, cf. the Saf personal name ʿrnl in Rees 168 (cf. JaSN, p. 138).

JaL 30 a: in the upper right corner:

↙ šʿnh Šaʿanuh.

Cf. Ar šaᶜan "scattered fragments of dried weeds."(67)

JaL 30 b: immediately to the left of the preceding name:

nwsᶜ 1 Nawsaᶜ,
bn/ẓby 2 son of Ẓaby.

nwsᶜ, cf. wsᶜ in JaL 27 c/2. - ẓby, Min clan name in RÉS 3802/1, and personal name in Saf (e.g. CIS 4223). The first letter is lying on its right side.

JaL 30 c: below the second half of text 30 b/2:

nsᶜḥlbt 1 Nâsiᶜḥalbat,
/bqrn 2 son of Qirn.

nsᶜḥlbt: for the second element, cf. ḥlbn of JaL 22 e. - qrn is known as a clan name, e.g. in Min Gl 1276/2 and Sab RÉS 4444.

JaL 30 d: below and to the right of the preceding text:

skn Sâkin.

Cf. the name of a man in Qat HI 85 (cf. JaIHBH, p. 333 A) and in Saf, e.g. LP 476.

Ja 2245: mḥy 1 Mâḥî [of the family of]
tᶜyb 2 Tuᶜayb.

mḥy,(68) cf. the Sab feminine name mḥyt (e.g. Fakhry 76/3) and Ar mâḥî "who erases, effaces." A square is engraved at the same place as m; both have the same patina. - tᶜyb, cf. Ar taᶜib "tired, wearied," and Tham tᶜbt in HaLi 297. (69) - Above and to the left, there is a text too faint on the photographs to be read with any certainty.

JaL 31 a: in the upper right corner, and above the figure of a camel, the body of which is pecked, and which is drawn to the right of another animal:

ɔlgšb ɔIlgašib.

For the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar jašib "(said of a camel) bulky and strong."

Ja 2246: below and to the left of text 31 a:

ᶜwm ᶜAwwâm.

Cf.(70) Ar ᶜawwâm "swimmer," the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, and the Saf clan name in CIS 2481 (cf. JaSN, p. 32, note 14).

JaL 31 b: below the two animals mentioned in connection with text 31 a:

ryṭb/tᶜygwn Rayṭab [of the family of] Taᶜygawn.

ryṭb, cf. rṭbt, the name of a Qat group in TC 845 (cf. JaNPIO, p. 22; at the end of I.4 of the commentary, add "rṭbtm,"). - tᶜygwn: for the second element, cf. gwn in Tham Negev 10339 (cf. JaMIL, p. 140).

JaL 31 c: below the second half of the preceding text:

ṭhm/bn ɔgrᶜ dᶜdr Ṭahim, son of ɔAgraᶜ, he of (the group) ᶜAdar.

ṭhm, cf. in Saf, e.g. CIS 3666. - ɔgrᶜ,(71) cf. Sab, e.g. RÉS 3079 a/2 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 73). - ᶜdr, cf. Liḥ RÉS 3730 a (cf. JaMIL, p. 73) and Saf (e.g.

CIS 2930 + 2931 b; cf. JaSN, p. 50, note 46).

JaL 31 d: below the center of text 31 b:

t̲ᶜwn 1 T̲aᶜwân,

bn/rbn 2 son of Rabbân.

t̲ᶜwn, cf. t̲ᶜwt in JaL 22 g/1. - rbn, cf., e.g. Saf CIS 3388 (cf. JaSN, p. 100).

JaL 31 e: below text 2246 and the second half of text 31 c:

šqb/d̲mɔ Šawqab, he of (the group) Mawɔ.

šqb,(72) cf. Tham šqby, e.g. in JsaT 613, and Ar šawqab "big man." - mɔ, cf. the Saf name mwɔ in CIS 1100 a (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 3).

JaL 31 f: below text 31 e:

tmydh'bn qmd d̲ltmn/ Tamayyaduh, son of Qumud, he of (the group) Latmân.

tmydh, cf. Ar mâda (i), 1st and 5th form "to affect a bending of one's body," and the Saf personal name myd in CIS 1286 (cf. JaSN, p. 49, note 43). - qmd,(73) cf. Saf qmdn in CIS 1990, and Ar qumud "(said of a man) strong and hard." - ltmn, cf. the names ltmh in Saf Ox 214 (cf. JaROx, p. 285) and ltmt in Sab Ja 2194 j (cf. JaLSTI, p. 109).

JaL 31 g: below the first half of the preceding text:

ɔh̲l/bn ld̲bn/ ɔAh̲mal, son of Lad̲bân.

ɔh̲l:(74) the root h̲l is well known in onomastics. - ld̲bn, cf. Ar lad̲aba "to stop, alight at a place."

JaL 32 a: in the upper center; the right side of the text is flanked by a wasm, which is a vertical ḥ with four concentric elements at the top:

bšṭnᶜm W 1 Baššaṭnaᶜm,
a
s
bn gdy m 2 son of Gaday.

Above the text, there is a long inscription which was voluntarily erased and is illegible.

JaL 32 b: below and to the left of the preceding text:

ḥyw/bn m 1 Ḥayû, son of

ṣmd 2 Muṣmad.

mṣmd:(75) the two central letters have been hammered out, but not enough to be illegible; cf. Ar muṣmad "solid; not hollow."

JaL 32 c: 1.1 is immediately to the right of text 32 b/2:

ɔrš/ 1 ɔArš,

bn bhmn 2 son of Bahmân.

bhmn, cf. Saf LP 642. - On the upper side of the panel below the text, there is a short text too faint on the photographs to be read.

JaL 33 a: in the upper left corner:

yndl Yandul. - Cf. Saf CIS 4231 (cf. JaSIWR, p. 27 B).

JaL 33 b: below the preceding name:

mḥmn:bn ᶜqbn/ Muḥâmân, son of ᶜAqbân.

mḥmn, cf. mḥmh in MüL 28/1 and JsaL 278 (contrary to CaLL, p. 146 A), and Saf mḥm in CIS 1359 (cf. JaSN, p. 57, note 62). - ᶜqbn, cf. Saf (cf. JaMIL, p.167 B), and Tham Hu 672/2.(76)

JaL 33 c: to the right of the preceding text:

ᶜgl ᶜÂgil.

Cf. Tham (e.g. WiTa 2) and Saf (e.g. LP 1099; cf. JaMAR, II, p. 12).

JaL 33 d: to the right of the preceding name:

tᶜrš:bn frḫn Tayᶜrayš, son of Farḫân.

tᶜrš: for the second element, cf. Ar râša (i) "to become wealthy." - frḫn, cf. the personal name frḥ in Min (e.g. Gl 1285/2) and Saf (e.g. JaS 2).

JaL 33 e: below and to the right of the preceding text:

skn bn ldm Sâkin, son of Ladam.

ldm, cf. Ar ladam "consideration, esteem," and the names ldmh in Saf LP 1090 (cf. JaSN, p. 44, note 32) and ldmm, a family name in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

JaL 33 f: immediately after the first name of the preceding text:

nᶜlb Naᶜlab.

Cf. the Tham verb ᶜlm "to trace a mark," e.g. in JsaT 700.

JaL 33 g: below the center of text 33 b:

ṭby Ṭabay.

Ja 2247 a: below text 33 c and the end of text 33 d:

ɔbɔlw'Wasm/ ɔAbɔalw. Wasm.

The second element is well known in Sab (e.g. a proper name in Ja 615/5), especially in the name of the lunar god, ɔlw zᶜln (cf. JaMAR, II, pp. 14-15); cf. also the Saf personal name in HaCH 154 (cf. JaSN, p. 57, note 60).

JaL 33 h: below the center of text 33 d:

dky/ Dakîy. - Cf. Saf Wi 784.(77)

Ja 2247 b: below texts 33 e, f, and the beginning of text 33 d; to the right of text 33 h:

/šbbɔl/ɔšyd/ Šababɔil [of the family of] ɔAšyad.

ɔšyd, cf. Ar šâda (i) "to plaster." The letter d is dextrograde.

JaL 33 i: immediately to the left of text 2247 a:

ɔᶜšn/bn gḫnn/ ɔAᶜšân, son of Gaḫnân.

ɔᶜšn, cf. ᶜšn in Tham 692 a.(78) - gḫnn, cf. Saf gḫn, e.g. CIS 2922 + 2921 (cf. JaSCPU, p. 141 B, note 10).

JaL 33 j: below the end of text 2247 b, 33 h, 2247 a, and the beginning of text 33 i:

krbn/bn gwš Karbânwadd, son of Gawš.

The whole of nine letters and some parts of two others have been voluntarily

hammered out, but the tracing of the letters is still visible. - krbnwd: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar karbânu "approaching," and the name krbn in Min Ja 2301 1 and in Sab, e.g. Ja 1025 b. - gwš, cf. Saf Wi 878 (cf. JaMIL, p. 115).

JaL 33 k: below the beginning of text 2247 b:

ḥqw 1 Ḥaqw,
bn gsʾy 2 son of Gasʾay.

ḥqw, cf. Ar ḥaqâ (o) "to be affected with a belly pain after eating fleshmeat," and the Liḥ noun ḥqw, e.g. in JaL 102 g. - gsʾy, cf. the Saf verb gsʾ "to have callous hands" in Ox 167 a (cf. JaROx, p. 285).

JaL 33 l: below the end of text 2247 b:

ʾl ʾIl.

JaL 33 m: to the left of text 33 l, and below the first half of text 33 j:

/tᶜškr/bn gdy bn bdw Tayᶜšâkir, son of Gaday, son of Badw.

For the first part of the pedigree, cf. JaL 21 h. - bdw, cf. JsaL 98.

JaL 33 n: above the end of text 33 m, and below the center of text 33 j:

ᶜgl cÂgil.

JaL 33 o: to the left of the two preceding texts:

ḫbr 1 Ḫabir [of the family of]
nyr 2 Nayr.

ḫbr, cf. in Saf, e.g. LP 393 (cf. JaSN, p. 112, no. 13) and Sab RÉS 5062 (cf. JaSIMB, p. 152 B). - nyr,(79) cf. Ar nâra (i) "to put on ornemental border to a piece of cloth."

JaL 33 p: below text 33 s, and to the left of the preceding inscription:

Wasm/bᶜlyt 1 Wasm. Baᶜalyat-
ᶜ bn ḥgm 2 aᶜ, son of Ḥagûm.

The wasm has the form of ʾ. - bᶜlytᶜ: the two elements of this new theophoric name are well known. - ḥgm, cf. Ar ḥajûm "clever."

Ja 2247 c: to the left of the preceding text:

/yᶜwm Yaᶜûm. - Cf. ᶜwm in Ja 2246.

Ja 2247 d: below the center of text 33 m:

Wasm/bšm 1 Wasm. Bašam [of the family of]
ḥywn 2 Ḥaywân.

bšm, cf. Sab Ja 624/1. - ḥywn, cf. Min (e.g. WiM 11 ter; cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 528 A), Qat (e.g. Ja 882 O), and Sab (e.g. Gl 1447/2). The appendix of y is curved to the right due to a small cavity in the rock.- The wasm has the form of the letter š.

Ja 2247 e: below the end of text 33 m, and below and to the right of text 33 p:

lšbbrḍw bn yᶜd By Šababraḍû, son of Yaᶜud.

šbbrḍw:same nominal formation as that of both šbbʾl of Ja 2247 b and ʾbrḍw (wom-

an) in Min Gl 1286/3. - yᶜd is a well-known SA name; cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 409 A.

JaL 33 q: below texts 2247 d/1 and e:

hl Hâl.

Cf., e.g. Saf CIS 2691 (cf. JaSN, p. 84, note 133) and Tham JsaT 737.

JaL 33 r: to the right of text 2247 d/1:

šbbɔil Šababɔil.

JaL 33 s: to the left of text 33 j:

Design ɔlzkr Design. ɔIlzakar.

The design represents a human head. - ɔlzkr is known as a Ḥaḍr clan name in Ja 2491 a/1 and b (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 98).

Ja 2247 f: below the center of text 2247 e:

nwšm 1 Nawšum [of the family of]

ɔwsn'Wasm 2 ɔAwsân. Wasm.

nwšm, Sab name of a deity (cf. Le Muséon, 60 [1947], p. 141) and of a place in RÉS 4176/2.

JaL 34: mḫtsᶜd/bn bd Maḫatsaᶜad, son of Badd.

mḫtsᶜd: for the first element, cf. the Sab name of a place dmḫt in RES 4176/11. - n of bn is lying on its right side.

JaL 35: a dextrograde rock inscription:

--> ytᶜrḍwn/frn Yataᶜraḍwân [of the family of] Farrân.

frn, cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 375 (cf. JaSN, p. 79, note 116).

JaL 36: ḥdrn/ Ḥadrân.

Cf. the personal name ḥdr(80) in Qat RÉS 4097.

JaL 37: nᶜm 1 Naᶜm

bk 2 was dumb.

Same setup of the letters as in Ja 2468 a (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 54 and pl. 15). - bkm, cf. Ar bakima "to be dumb." - Above the preceding inscription, there are at least two short Liḥ and two short Ar texts, which are too faint on the photographs to be read with any certainty.

JaL 38: in a cartouche and to the left of a m-shaped wasm:

dngn/bn dnḫ Dangân, son of Dunuḫ.

dngn, cf. Ar danaja "to fix, strenghten." - dnḫ, cf. Ja 2238.

JaL 39: ytᶜn Yataᶜân. - Also a personal name in Sab, e.g. Ja 1026 i.

Ja 2248 a: in the upper center:

ɔṣdt ɔAṣîdat.

Cf. Ar ɔaṣîdat "enclosure for the protection of animals, such as camels, sheep, etc."

Ja 2248 b : below the preceding name:

ɔmwm ɔAmwum.

Cf. Ar ɔamâ (o) "(said of a cat) to mew," and the Sab name of a temple ɔmwt in RÉS 4659/4.

JaL 40: ɔdr ɔAdarr.

Cf., e.g. Saf CIS 410 and the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

JaL 41: the two proper names are enclosed in a cartouche:

ᶜtb 1 ᶜAtab [of the family of]

ṯdyw hblṯ 2 Ṯadiyû, the paver.

ᶜtb, cf., e.g. Sab Ja 1024 d and a rock inscription from southern Saudi Arabia (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 7). - ṯdyw, cf. Ar ṯadiya "to become moist, moistened" and the Saf name ṯdy in WiTh 11 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 524). - blṯ, cf. Ar balaṭa "to pave with stones or baked bricks."

Ja 2249: --> ᶜmrt ᶜAmrat.

Cf. in Min (e.g. RÉS 3271/1), Qat (e.g. TC 1374 A/2; cf. JaNPIO, pp. 57-58) and Sab (e.g. Ja 1013 c/1). - Above and to the left of the text, there is another inscription too badly damaged to be read from the photographs.

Ja 2250 a: in the upper left corner:

slmt Salmat. - Cf., e.g. Hamilton 11/7.

JaL 42: below and to the left of the preceding name:

fmn Fawmân.

Cf. WiAM Saf 17; cf. also, e.g. Saf fmt in HaCH 162 (cf. JaSN, p. 88, note 151) and fm, the Tham place name in Hu 512.(81)

Ja 2250 b: below and to the right of the preceding name:

ᶜšb ᶜAšîb.

Cf. the Sab names of a family, yᶜšb, in CIH 221/1, and of a person, ᶜšybn, in Gl 1699/2; cf. also Ar ᶜašîb "(said of a man) very small."

Ja 2250 c: below and to the right of the preceding name:

rqm Raqîm. - Cf. Saf WiTh 55 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 525 A).

Ja 2251 a: in the upper center, an isolated ɔ, the initial letter of a personal name; cf., e.g. Ḥaḍr Yaṯûf 7 a (cf. JaDSA, V, p. 289).

JaL 43 a: below and to the left of the preceding letter:

rḍwnšᶜn Raḍwânšaᶜan.

For the second element, cf. šᶜnh of JaL 30 a.

JaL 43 b: below the preceding name:

Wasm ḥrṣmnt'bn dṯn Wasm. Ḥurṣmanat, son of Daṯan.

The wasm has the form of d. - ḥrṣmnt: for the first element of this new theophoric name,(82) cf. Sab ḥrṣm, a place name in Ja 665/28, and ḥrṣt, a personal name in Saf LP 1200 and Tham, e.g. Negev 10387 (cf. ᶜAtiqot, 2 [1959], p. 148 and pl. 22). - dṯn, name of a Tham deity and of a Saf man in LP 399; cf. also the Saf name dttn in JaS 48 b (cf. JaSICA, p. 59).

JaL 43 c: to the left of the preceding text:

nᶜmdɔl Naᶜmdâɔil.

The second element(83) is the name of a Ḥas family in Corn 1/4, and of a Saf man, e.g. Wi 918.

JaL 43 d: below the preceding name:

mgdn Magîdân.

Cf., e.g. mgdt(84) in Saf (e.g. CIS 2727; cf. JaSN, p. 45, note 34).

JaL 43 e: below the beginning of text 43 b:

whbšḍḥ Wahabšâdiḥ.

For the second element, cf. Ar šâdiḥ "wide, abundant."

JaL 43 f: below the end of text 43 b, and to the right of text 43 d:

ʿbdšṭm ʿAbdšâṭim.

For the second element, cf. Ar šaṭama "to cohabit with a woman."

JaL 43 g: below text 43 d:

grsʾ/ḥṭm Garsaʾ [of the family of] Ḥaṭim.

grsʾ, cf. grs in Saf (e.g. CIS 1). - ḥṭm, cf. Saf Wi 519, WiAM Tham 38, and Ar ḥaṭim "(said of a horse) broken by age, aged."

JaL 43 h: to the left of the preceding text, and in a half-cartouche:

ḥsm Ḥâsim.

Cf., e.g. the name of a Qat man in HI 38 (cf. JaIHBH, p. 344), and the 5th form of ḥsm in Ja 2218 a/1.

JaL 43 i: to the left of text 43 e, and below the beginning of text 43 f:

hdn Hidân. - Cf. Saf LP 919 (cf. JaSN, p. 79, note 115).

Ja 2251 b: below the center of text 43 e:

ḥrm Ḥarîm. - Cf., e.g. Min JsaL 258/1 (cf. JaMIL, p. 48).

Ja 2251 c: to the right of the space between texts 43 e and 2251 b; to the left of the figure of a camel:

rwḥʾl Rawâḥʾil.

The first element of this new theophoric name is known as a personal name in Saf (e.g. Wi 53). For the form of ʾ, cf. JaPRER, fig. 3, the second letter to the left of no. 5.

JaL 43 j: below and to the left of text 43 i:

ḥyw Ḥayû.

JaL 43 k: below and to the left of the preceding name, and below text 43 g:

bld Bâlid. - Cf. bldh in JaL 20 1.

JaL 43 l: below texts 2251 b and c:

wdḥrd Waddḥârid.

The second element(85) of this new theophoric name is a personal name in Saf Wi 444; cf. also Ar ḥârid "big and strong."

JaL 43 m: to the left of the preceding name and below the space between texts 43 j and 2251 b; in a cartouche open on the top:

bᶜd Baᶜad.

Cf. Saf (e.g. WiTh 33 in JaRWiRe, II, p. 524 B) and Tham (e.g. JsaT 335; cf. JAOS, 88 [1968], p. 294).

JaL 43 n: below texts 43 j, m and l:

tbqrḍw Tâbiqraḍû.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar tâbiq "very generous."

JaL 43 o: below text 43 k:

ḫyw Ḫayû.

JaL 43 p: below the last two letters of the preceding name:

ᶜrdbtt ᶜArîdbattat.

For the first element, cf. the personal name ᶜrd in Saf (cf., e.g. JaSN, p.181 B) and in Tham (e.g. Hu 745; cf. JaMIL, pp. 136-137). For the second element, cf. the personal name btt in Saf Wi 216 (cf. JaSN, p. 64, note 73) and Tham Hu 321.

JaL 44 a: in the upper center:

smᶜdnb Samiᶜdinnab.

For the second element, cf. Ar dinnab "short."

JaL 44 b: a cartouche below and to the left of the preceding name:

Wasm zdmnt 1 Wasm. Zaydmanat,

bn cwšlh 2 son of ᶜAwšlah.

The wasm has the form of d. - zdmnt, cf., e.g. JsaL 165/1. - ᶜwšlh: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar ᶜâša (i) "to live," and the Saf personal name ᶜš, e.g. in CIS 3126 + 3127 (cf. JaSN, p. 43, note 32).

JaL 44 c: below text 44 a:

dsmlh Dasamlah.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar dasam "grease, gravy."

JaL 44 d: below the preceding name, and in a cartouche:

bṭlm Baṭlum.

Cf. bṭl, a personal name in Tham HaLi 470(86) and in Saf CIS 1156 (cf. JaSN, p. 72, note 97), and the Saf personal name bṭlh in Wi 970 (cf. l.c., p. 61, note 69).

JaL 44 e: to the right of the preceding name:

ᶜbdḥrm ᶜAbdḥarîm.

For the second element, cf. ḥrmn in JaL 19 e.

JaL 44 f: to the left of text 44 d:

gšmlḥt/dgln Gašimlaḥt [of the family of] Daglân.

gšmlḥt: for the first element, cf., e.g. JsaL 85/3; for the second element, cf. Ar laḥt "big, corpulent." - dgln, cf. Ar dajala "to smear with tar."

Ja 2252 a: below and to the right of text 44 e:

ḫyw Ḫayû.

JaL 44 g: below the preceding name:

ḥydlh 1 Ḥaydlah [of the family of]
ᶜbdlh 2 ᶜAbdlah.

ḥydlh: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the personal name name ḥydm in Sab RÉS 5058, and Ar ḥayduwân "ringdove." - ᶜbdlh, cf., e.g. in the rock inscriptions from southern Saudi Arabia (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 7).

Ja 2252 b: below text 44 d:

ḥwrt Ḥawrat.

Cf. the personal name ḥwrm in Sab Ist 7613, and the divine name ḥwrn in Ḥas Ja 1049/2.

JaL 44 h: below text 44 g:

whbᵓl Wahabᵓil.

Cf., e.g. Min RÉS 2978/1, Saf Wi 161 (cf. JaSN, p. 73, note 97) and Tham HaLi 84.

JaL 44 i: below and to the left of text 2252 b:

ᶜbdẓnt ᶜAbdẓinnat.

The second element is also attested as a personal name in Saf CIS 1252 (instead of snt); cf. also Ar ẓinnat "suspicion."

JaL 44 j: a cartouche below texts 44 h and 2252 b:

nᶜmtᶜy/bn/wqmn 1 Naᶜmtaᶜy, son of Waqmân,
hnhm 2 the singer.

wqmn, cf. the Saf personal name wqmᵓl in CIS 384.(87) - nhm, cf. Ar nahama "to sing."

JaL 44 k: to the left of the preceding text:

ḥsd Ḥâsid. - Cf.(88), e.g. Saf JaS 11.

Ja 2252 c: below and to the left of texts 44 b and f:

ᶜšrt ᶜAšrat.

Ja 2253 a: in the upper center:

ḥkr Ḥakir.

Cf. Saf CIS 667 (cf. JaSN, p. 64, note 73) and Sab ḥkrm (e.g. RÉS 3578).(89)

Ja 2253 b: immediately to the right of the preceding name:

ᶜyr ᶜAyyâr.

Cf. in Sab RÉS 2749/1, Saf, e.g. CIS 3284 (cf. JaSN, p. 31, note 11) and Tham JsaT 615 (cf. JaTSC, p. 283 B).

JaL 45 a: below and to the left of text 2253 a:

ᶜdb ᶜAdâb. - Cf. ᶜdbt, e.g. in JsaL 241.(90)

JaL 45 b: below and to the right of text 2253 b:

rms Wasm Râmis. Wasm.

rms, cf. Saf (e.g. Wi 280) and Tham (e.g. HaLi 260). - The wasm is composed of

two contiguous circles placed vertically and with both top and bottom open.

JaL 45 c: below the preceding name:

dwg/ṣḍ Duwâg has hunted [here.]

dwg,(91) cf. Saf CIS 4447, and Ar duwâj "beauty, brilliancy." - The fanciful word divider is composed of three small rectangles making an aslant line and contiguous to each other by one angle only.

JaL 45 d: below and to the left of the preceding text; in stippling:

lwḥd By Waḥid.

Cf.(92) Saf (e.g. CIS 4543) and Tham HaLi 361; cf. also the Sab family name in Ja 1026 j/2.

Ja 2253 c: below text 45 c:

mrwḥ Murawwaḥ.

Cf. rwḥ>l in Ja 2251 c, and Ar murawwaḥ "perfumed."

Ja 2253 d: below and to the left of text 45 d:

lᶜnyb By ᶜUnayb.

Cf. the Qat clan name ᶜnbb (93) in Ja 408 a/1-2, and the Sab group name ᶜnbn in JaMAR, III, p. 7..

JaL 45 e: below and to the left of the preceding text:

gšmn Gašmân. - Cf. gšmlḥt in JaL 44 f.

JaL 45 f: below and to the right of text 2253 d:

nšg Nâšig.

Cf. the Saf names nšg in Ox 54, and nšg>l, e.g. in Wi 250 (cf. JaSN, p. 86, note 143).

JaL 46: in the upper right corner:

mᶜs Wasm Maccâs. Wasm.

mᶜs, cf. Min RÉS 3019 (: NaNHB 60)/1, Saf (e.g. Ox 58), and Tham HaLi 173. - The wasm has the form of d.

Ja 2254: in the lower left corner:

rymn Raymân. - Cf., e.g. Sab Sharafaddin 42/20.

JaL 47 a: a cartouche in the upper right corner:

ᶜbdmld	1	ᶜAbdmalad
...	2	...

ᶜbdmld: for the second element,(94) cf. CIS 992 (cf. JaSN, p. 81, note 122). - L. 2 is too faint on the photographs to be read with any probability.

JaL 47 b: in the upper left corner:

mrᶜš bn	1	Murᶜiš, son of
mḥ	2	Mayḥ.

mrᶜš, cf. whbrᶜš in JaL 8 r/1, and Ar racaša, 4th form "to make someone to tremble." - mḥ,(95) cf. Saf LP 964, and Ar mâḥa (i) "to have a proud gait."

JaL 47 c: between the two preceding texts:

whblh 1 Wahablah [of the family of]

ᶜrmtlh 2 ᶜArmatlah.

whblh, cf., e.g. JsaL 229 bis (cf. JaMIL, p. 79). - ᶜrmtlh: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Saf LP 1292 a (cf. JaSCPU, p. 139 B).

JaL 47 d: below text 47 a:

ᶜlwġtl/ ᶜAlwġatil.

For the first element, cf. ᶜlwt, e.g. in Liḥ JsaT 427 (cf. CaLL, pp. 103-104). For the second element, cf. Sab Ja 2194 ap (cf. JaLSTI, p. 111).

IV - Qaṣr al-ɔAswad: Ja 2255-2256 and JaL 48-55.

The following five texts are engraved on the east side of an isolated boulder.

Ja 48 a: in the upper right corner:

swṭt 1 Sawṭat [of the family of]

⌜ṣhr 2 Ṣihr,

⌞bn:zbd 3 son of Zabad.

swṭt, cf. the Sab clan name swṭm in RÉS 3945/13. - ṣhr, cf. Saf JaS 34 (cf. JaNSHI, p. 146). - zbd, cf. Saf, e.g. JaS 168 (cf. JaSICA, p. 95); cf. also the Sab name of a citadel in CIH 360/2.

JaL 48 b: below and to the left of the preceding text:

bn zd Zayd has stopped [here.]

Ja 2255 a: below and to the right of text 48 a:

↙ tšb Tašabb. - Cf., e.g. šbbɔl in Ja 2247 b.

Ja 2255 b: below and to the left of the preceding name; about 1.60 m. above ground level:

rᶜy Râᶜiy.

Cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 1808, and a clan name in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

JaL 49: about 2 m. above and north of JaL 48 a:

bldġbt Balldûġubbat.

Same nominal formation, e.g. as zddġbt in JaL 10 a/1; cf. bl, e.g. in JsaT 336.

The following group of texts is located on the same side of the boulder, about 10 m. south of the preceding group, and the upper text is about 7 m. above ground level.

JaL 50 a: in the upper center:

wd Wadd.

Ja 2256: to the right of the preceding name, an isolated m, M, the initial letter of a personal name.

JaL 50 b: below text 50 a:

s^{c}d	1	Sa^{c}ad,
bn b^{c}l$^{>}$lw	2	son of Ba^{c}al$^{>}$alw.

bn: the second letter is much smaller than the others; it must have been forgotten and engraved later. - b^{c}l$^{>}$lw: same nominal formation as $^{>}$b$^{>}$lw of Ja 2247 a.

JaL 50 c: below and to the left of the preceding text:

bdw Badw.

JaL 50 d: below the end of text 50 b:

bn znd Zânid has stopped [here.]

The text is faint and difficult to read; it cannot be connected with either 50 b or 50 e, the engraving of which is sharp and clear. - znd, cf.(96) in Saf, e. CIS 224.

JaL 50 e: below and to the right of the preceding name:

bdw/bn:w$^{>}$l Badw, son of Wâ$^{>}$il. - w$^{>}$l, cf., e.g. JsaL 43/1.(97)

JaL 50 f: below the space between texts 50 c and e:

whb Wahab.

JaL 50 g: below and to the right of texts 50 e and 2256:

^{c}šbn ^{c}Ašbân. - Cf. ^{c}šb in Min Ja 2250 b.

JaL 51: above and north of text 49 c:

^{c}ln=g- ^{c}Aliyân [of the family of] G.

^{c}ln, cf. Min RÉS 3022 (: NaNHB 46)/1, and the name of a clan in Sab (e.g. CIH 264/2) and of a Qat god (Ja 889/2; cf. RSO, 37 [1962], pp. 231-232).

The following group of rock inscriptions is found on the western side of a boulder located about 30 m. northeast of the preceding rock.

JaL 52 a: in the upper right corner:

hbwmt Habûmat.

Cf. Ar bûmat "owl," and the personal name bm in JaL 7 e.

JaL 52 b: below and to the left of the preceding name:

gm^{c}t Gam^{c}at. - Cf. Ḥas Ja 2129/2 (cf. JaNSHI, pp. 149-150).

JaL 52 c: below the preceding name, and in a cartouche; two lines isolate the central line of the text:

hlḥyt	1	Haliḥyat,
bn:^{c}kb	2	son of ^{c}Âkib,
d^{c}lkrbn	3	he of (the group) ^{c}Ullkarbân.

hlḥyt, cf. lḥytn in JsaL 336/1. - ^{c}kb,(98) cf. Ḥadr ^{c}kbym in Yatûf 3 (cf. JaDSA, V, p. 289). - ^{c}lkrbn, cf., e.g. ^{c}lyt^{c} in JaL 8 c/1.

JaL 53: about 1 m. north of the preceding text:

tmᶜw 1 Tamᶜaw [of the family of]

twb 2 Tawb.

tmᶜw, cf. Ar macâ (o) "(said of a cat) to mew." - twb, cf., e.g. Sab Ja 1012 d/2, and Saf CIS 617 (for the last two-thirds of the text, cf. JaSCPU, p. 140 A, note 9).

JaL 54: about 50 cm. north of the preceding text:

ṭby Ṭabay.

JaL 55: about 2 kil. from Qaṣr al-ɔAswad on the road to the cavern nicknamed "Shady Place;" on the western side of the mountain and about 8 m. above ground level:

ḥmdšᶜw Ḥamadšacw.

The second element is known as a personal name in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs; cf. also Saf šᶜwn in Wi 369.

V - Mazḥam an-Nâqah: Ja 2257-2274, JaL 56-58 and JaT 23-25.

Ja 2257 : JsaL 20 (cf. JaMIL, p. 24): Ph 423 c (cf. JaNPIO, p. 87):

ḍbɔlt/qyḍn Ḍabaɔlat [of the family of] Qayḍân.

ḍbɔlt: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 1011, and ḍbɔn in Ja 2241 f. - qyḍn, Sab name of a man (CIH 287/7) and of a palm grove (RÉS 3911/3). - Both copies of JsaL 20 and Ph 432 c have left out the very first letter ḍ and considered two of the many horizontal lines crossing the text as parts of the second letter. Furthermore, the present text must be related to RÉS 4263, the second name of which is also qyḍn and the first name is wɔlt as in JsaL 20. The two preceding remarks suggest that wɔlt of RÉS 4263/1 is a poor copy of ḍbɔlt. The difference in size between letters nos. 1 and 8 is not an objection against their reading as ḍ. The engraver started using a rather small letter size, which became larger with ɔ, and the new size was maintained in the following letters. - To the left of the present text, there are several Nabataean inscriptions, including nos. 174 and 175 of JaSaMA.

Ja 2258 a: Ph 423 k (cf. JaNPIO, pp. 87 and 88): in the upper left corner. The three letters are the beginning of Ja 2260 a, the tracing of which was abandoned because of the Nabataean text Jsa 179, as shown by the facsimile of DoDENA's pl. 18, fol. 33.

Ja 2258 b: JsaL 18 (cf. JaMIL, p. 23): below and to the right of the preceding number:

mhtgt Muhtâgat.

Ja 2258 c: below text 2258 a and the end of the preceding name:

tymlt Tayyamlat.

Cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 412 B; same nominal formation as that, e.g. of mldlt Malîdlat of WiAM Tham 19; cf. Tham mld in HuIR 130 (cf. JaTS, p. 72, note 23). If one traces an imaginary line from the top of the second t to the bottom of the initial letter, he will have indicated the upper edge of a very damaged section of the rock. The last t, the lower part of the three central letters, as well as the following text are faintly visible.

Ja 2258 d: below the two preceding names:

bwṣn Bawṣân. - Cf.(99) Ar bawṣ "quick pace."

Ja 2259: JsaL 21 (cf. JaMIL, p. 24):

ᶜlzn hzr ᶜAlizân [of the family of] Hizr.

The sign f in the copy of JsaL 21 corresponds to the end of an Ar text.

Ja 2260 a: JsaL 22 (cf. JaMIL, p. 24): in the upper right corner:

ḥgg knf Ḥaggag [of the family of] Kanif.

Ja 2260 b: JsaL 23, first part (cf. JaMIL, p. 24): straight to the left of the preceding text:

ḥyↄ/ Ḥayâↄ.

Cf. Ar ḥayâↄ "abundance (of a year), honor." - The Nabataean text Jsa 180 is engraved to the right of the vertical crack located to the right of the present text.

JaL 56: JsaL 23, second part (cf. JaMIL, p. 24): to the right of the preceding name:

gmↄ Gâmiↄ. - Cf.(100) Ar jamiↄa "to be angry with someone."

Ja 2260 c: below and to the right of text 2260 b, an isolated q, Q, the initial letter of a personal name.

Ja 2260 d: Ph 423 e, last third (cf. JaNPIO, p. 87): below and to the right of the preceding initial letter:

bsl Basil.

Cf., e.g. Ḥas Ja 1047/2. The appendix of b in Philby's copy is n of bn of an Ar text.

Ja 2260 e: Ph 423 e, first third (cf. JaNPIO, p. 87): below and to the right of preceding name:

bsl Basil.

Ja 2260 f: Ph 423 e, central part (cf. JaNPIO, p. 87): below and between the two preceding names:

frn Farrân.

Cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 375 (cf. JaSN, p. 79, note 116), and JaL 35.

Ja 2260 g: below text 2260 a and to the right of text 2260 e:

wsl/	1	Wâsil,
bn/	2	son of
qbᶜn	3	Qabacân.

wsl (101) is known in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs and also in Saf (e.g. LP 1178; cf. G. Ryckmans, in LiSI, p. 351 A) and Tham Hu 818. - qbᶜn is a family name in Sab Ja 713/2-3; cf. also the personal name qbᶜt in Sab Ja 1024 h.

Ja 2260 h: below text 2260 g:

ᶜws ᶜAws.

Cf. the clan name in Tham JsaT 184 (cf. JaTS, p. 17). The name does not belong to the preceding text; its lettering is deeply cut in, and that of the preceding

text is made of small holes.

Ja 2261: JsaL 24 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 24-25):

ʾlšrḥ ʾIlšaraḥ.

Ja 2262: ʿnkn/frry/ ʿAnkân [of the family of] Farray.

ʿnkn, cf. the Saf names ʿnk in CIS 346 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 5) and ʿnky in CIS 1108 (cf. l.c., pp. 4-5). - frry, cf. Ḥaḍr fry in Yaṯûf 36 b (cf. JaDSA, V, p. 295). - Some distance north of the text, there is the geometrical design drawn in DoDENA, pl. 19, fol. 36, left-hand section of the second line.

Ja 2263 a: JsaL 32 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 26-27).

rbʾl	1	Rabbʾil,
bn/hrm	2	son of Harim.

rbʾl, (102) cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 411 A. - hrm, cf., e.g. Sab Ja 1008 e. The letter m is dextrograde.

Ja 2263 b: Bogue 34 bis (cf. Le Muséon, 78 [1965], pp. 227-228): immediately to the right of the preceding text:

brgm	1	Bargum [of the family of]
qrn	2	Qaran.

brgm, cf. brg,. e.g. in JaSIMB, p. 407 B. The letter m is dextrograde. - qrn, cf. JaL 30 c/2.

Ja 2264: JsaL 25 (cf. JaMIL, p. 25):

rbḥ/śʾfg Rabaḥ [of the family of] Śaʾfag.

śʾfg, also a clan name in Min Gl 1243/2.

Ja 2265: yškl Yaškul.

The name is underlined by a horizontal line. Cf. škln in Tham Hu 581.

Ja 2266: JsaL 26 (cf. JaMIL, p. 25):

rḍwn/mqtw/ Raḍwân [of the family of] Maqtaw.

mqtw, cf. Ar maqt^{an} "servant." The letter m is dextrograde.

Ja 2267: ·ḥ·r·š·š·n· Ḥaršašân.

A qatlalân derivation; cf.(103) the Sab name ḥršw[d] in Gl 1380/2. Each letter is flanked on both sides by a dot.

Ja 2268: Ph 423 bh (cf. Le Muséon, 78 [1965], pp. 224 and 227):

hḏymn Huḏaymân. - Cf., e.g. RÉS 4265.

JaL 57 a: in the upper center:

ḏngʿ	2	he of (the group) Nâgiʿ.
gns/	1	Ganîs,

gns, cf. Sab CIH 307/1, and Ar janîs "belonging to the same species as another one." - ngʿ: for ngʿ in Saf, cf. JaSN, p. 176 B.

JaL 57 b: in stippling; immediately to the left of the preceding text:

wṭs Waṭṭâs. - Cf.(104) Ar waṭṭâs "shepherd."

Ja 2269 a: JasaL 33, first half (cf. JaMIL, p. 27): in the upper right corner:

rḥb Raḥîb.

The name is almost immediately to the left of DoDENA, pl. 18, fol. 34, first line. Cf. also Ḥaḍr Ja 2494 d.

Ja 2269 b: JsaL 33, second half (cf. JaMIL, p. 27): immediately to the left of text 2269 a:

slmn Salmân.

The large wasm immediately above the name is DoDENA, pl. 18, fol. 34, the left part of l.3.

Ja 2269 c: below texts 57 a and b:

ḍbʾlt Ḍabaʾlat.

Ja 2269 d: below and to the right of the preceding name:

ḥgr ⁘/ Ḥagar.

A name of the Min stellar god (cf. Le Muséon, 60 [1947], pp. 96-97) and, e.g. in Sab, the name of a person (e.g. Ja 520/2) and of a clan (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 414 A). The use of the three dots making a triangle is well known in Tham; e.g. Hu 48 [cf. JaMAR, V, p. 47].

Ja 2269 e: Ph 423 bk (cf. Le Muséon, 78 [1965], pp. 224 and 227): below and slightly to the left of text 2269 a:

Wasm š.ʿ.r. Wasm Šaʿar.

For t as a wasm introducing a name, cf. Min RÉS 3813. - šʿr, cf. JaL 27. Each letter is followed by a dot, and four dots decorate the inside of the central letter.

JaT 23: two vertical lines to be read from top to bottom and from right to left; located to the left of l.4-5 of DoDENA, pl. 18, fol. 34 (l.6 must be added to the end of l.5):

tymlt	1	Tayyamlat,
n		
qt/mrdt	2	the slave-girl of Mardat.

tymlt, cf., e.g. Ja 2258 c. - qnt, cf. Saf LP 143 (cf. JNES, 31 [1972], p. 19). - mrdt, cf. mrd, e.g. in Hu 142 b.

JaT 24 a: two vertical lines to be read from left to right and from top to bottom in the left section. The second half of l.2: JsaL 27 (cf. JaMIL, p.25).

ʾlmt	1	ʾAlmat,
/bn ʾlm	2	son of ʾAlam.

ʾlmt is a Sab personal name in a rock inscription from southern Saudi Arabia(cf. JaMAR, II, p. 99) and in Ja 2194 s/1 (woman) (cf. JaLSTI, p. 109) and Ḥaḍr al-Ġurâb 1/1-2 (cf. JaDSA, V, pp. 295-296). - ʾlm, cf., e.g. Hu 484 (cf. JaTS,p.13).

JaT 24 b: two vertical lines to be read from left to right (because of the presence of text 2270) and from top to bottom; immediately to the left of text 24 a and text 2270.

dmwyt flḥt 1 Damwayat has acted fraudulently

bflt 2 toward Fâlit.

dmwyt, cf. the verb dmy "to draw (a picture)," e.g. in Moritz 1/2 (cf. JaMIL, p. 94, note 47). - flḥt, feminine of flḥ; cf. Ar falaḥa bi "to act with artifice, fraud, toward someone." - flt, cf. Ar falat "escape."

Ja 2270: JsaL 28 (cf. JaMIL, p. 25): to the right of the beginning of text 24 b/1:

slm Sâlim.

The appendix on top of the first letter in Ph 423 au does not exist. Cf. Qat H 2155 + 2148 A in JaIHBH, p. 336 A.

Ja 2271 a: JsaL 29 (cf. JaMIL, p. 26): in the upper left corner:

ʾlmt ʾAlmat.

Ja 2271 b: JsaL 30 (cf. JaMIL, p. 26): below and to the right of the preceding name:

hdymn Hudaymân.

JaT 24 bis: Doughty 12 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 415):

lḥʾʾlkḥ ʿy ʾAlkaḥ has fed ʿAyy to satiety.

About the second half of the text only is visible on my photographs. The fourth letter (from the end) cannot be b, as in DoDENA's facsimile. The lower horizontal stroke of this facsimile is a crack in the rock, and there are two short horizontal strokes in the upper part of the letter. The missing part of the letter is in stippling in my tracing. Furthermore, the dot to the left of the first ḥ is not a letter, as indicated by Ja 2269 e, etc. - lḥ, cf. CIS 2088 b (cf. JaSN, p. 94). - ʾlkḥ, cf. the Sab clan name lkḥt in Ja 2105 a/4. - ʿy, cf. e.g. Saf CIS 5373 (cf. also Oriens Antiquus, 6 [1967], p. 211, commentary on JaS 21).

JaL 58: below and to the left of text 2271 a:

/nʿt Nâʿit. - Cf., e.g. Saf CIS 4637.

Ja 2271 c: below and to the right of the preceding name:

ndmt Nadmat.

Cf. the name of a Min woman in Gl 1293: Hal 231/1 (cf. RÉS 2773, end).

Ja 2271 d: below and to the left of the two preceding names:

brm Baram. - Cf. Min JsaL 371/2 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 53-54).

Ja 2271 e: below the center of text 24 bis:

..?]wnrm ..?] Wanrum.

Cf. Ar wannara "to raise something." The presence of five nearby isolated names makes it possible to interpret these four letters as a personal name. They could, however, belong to a longer text.

Ja 2272 a: in the upper center:

ḫyw/ Ḥayû.

Ja 2272 b: JsaL 34 b (cf. JaMIL, p. 27): RÉS 3291, the last two-thirds; below the preceding name:

slym bn mʿd Sulaym, son of Muʿadd. - mʿd, cf., e.g. WiAM Tham 4.

Ja 2272 c: JsaL 34 a (cf. JaMIL, p. 27): RÉS 3291, the first third: below and to the right of the preceding text:

Wasm ḥfn Wasm. Ḥufn. - The wasm is a double ṯ.

Ja 2272 d: Ph 423 aj (cf. JaNPIO, p. 88): to the left of text 2272 b:

Wasm ḥmd Wasm. Ḥâmid.

For z as a wasm, cf., e.g. Ḥaḍr Yaṯûf 13 (cf. JaDSA, V, p. 291). - The root ḥmd is well known in onomastics, but the name is new. Cf. also ɔḥmd, 4th form of ḥmd, in Saf CIS 2473. (105)

Ja 2272 e: Ph 423 am, first half (cf. JaNPIO, p. 88): below the space between texts 2272 b and d:

ḥ·r·b· Ḥarb.

A dot is found on the left of each letter, and three dots ornate the inside of the last letter, as in Ja 2269 d.

Ja 2272 f: Ph 423 am, the second half (cf. JaNPIO, p. 88): below and to the left of the preceding name:

whblt Wahablat.

Cf. Min Jsa 19: Ph 423 a (cf. Le Muséon, 78 [1965], p. 221) and Sab (e.g. Geukens 10/1-2).

Ja 2273: Ph 423 ad (cf. JaNPIO, p. 88):

ṣġwn Ṣaġwân.

The photograph confirms DoDENA's facsimile (pl. 19, fol. 35, l.4), contrary to Philby's drawing, where the second letter is b. Cf. Ar ṣaġâ (o) "to lean."

Ja 2274 a: in the upper right corner; s, Ṣ, the initial letter of a personal name; cf., e.g. Ḥaḍr Ja 979.

Ja 2274 b: JsaL 31 (cf. JaMIL, p. 26): to the left of the preceding letter:

ɔl·š·r·ḥ ɔIlšaraḥ.

A dot is added to the left of each of the three central letters.

JaT 25: engraved vertically and to be read from top to bottom:

↓ yfk Yafukk.

Cf. the Tam verb fk "to set free" in Hu 330. (106)

VI - "Shady Place": Ja 2275-2277 and JaL 59-65.

All the texts are engraved on the northern side of a cavern (about 20 m. long, 3.5 m. wide, and 4m. high) oriented east-west with the entrance on the western end; the photographs were taken from east to west.

JaL 59 a: a cartouche below the design of a man with a dagger on his belt and his arms raised up. To the right, there is the figure of another man with a spear. The two figures are not connected to each other because of the obvious stylistic differences.

mhk/bn:zd 1 Mâhik, son of Zayd,

bn ṭybt 2 son of Ṭayyibat.

mhk, cf. Ar mahaka "to grind, powder." - ṭybt,(107) cf. Ar ṭayyibat "a delightful, sweet thing."

JaL 59 b: in an irregular cartouche above and to the left of the preceding text. The figure of a dog is engraved above and to the right of the upper right corner of the cartouche, and that of an ostrich above t. Finally, the vertical stroke of m is protracted above the cartouche and serves as the body of a man with his arms raised up and the fingers of both hands outstretched.

1 wdd/btrb'drblġw:wmq

2 ʾm/bnbġrwh/fʿẓr ʾlṣrr

1 Waddad, son of Târib, he of Rabblaġaw, has loved very tenderly

2 ʾAwm, son of Nabiġrawah, and he has felt an aversion for ʾIlṣarîr.

The text illustrates the freedom with which word dividers were used, viz. the whole stroke, or half the stroke, or nothing at all. - trb,(108) cf. trbn in Tham JsaT 517 (cf. JaTS, p. 62) and in Saf HaCH 198: Wi 995. The two texts have exactly the same letter forms and the same setup. - rblġw: for the second element, cf. the Saf verb lġw "to jest with someone" in Amman 8 a (cf. JaSN, p. 37, note 18). - wmq, cf. Ar wamiqa "to love someone very tenderly." - nbġrwh: for the first element, cf. Saf nbg "to be affluent" in CIS 404 b (cf. JaSN, p. 89, note 154)and Ar nabaġa " "(said of the water) to spring, ooze out." For the second element, cf. Ar râha (o) "(said of the water spread over the ground) to shine as a consequence of a light agitation," and the Tham name rwh in Hu 443 (cf. JaTS, p. 41). - ʿẓr, cf. Ar ʿaẓira "to feel an aversion for something." - ʾlṣrr; for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar ṣarra "to cry, call out," and the Min clan yṣrr in Ja 427/1 and 2.

JaL 59 c: below the beginning of the preceding text:

fġw Faġw. - Cf. Ar faġâ (o,i) "to become revealed,disclosed."

JaL 59 d: below the second fourth of text 59 b:

sʾr:tqṭ Sâʾir has written [this.]

sʾr, cf. the Saf personal name (e.g. LP 908 in JaMIL, p. 32) and the Qat family name in Blaymires 2 (cf. JaSIMB, p. 85 A).

JaL 59 e: above text 59 b and between the figures of the ostrich and the man mentioned in the introduction to text 59 b:

ẓʿnytʿ Ẓaʿinyataʿ.

The first element of the name is well known as a Saf name (e.g. JaS 134 b in JaSICA, p. 85).

JaL 59 f: below text 59 e and opposite to text 59 b:

byn'sll Bayyin [of the family of] Salîl.

byn is a well-known Sab name (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 407 A). - sll, cf. Ḥaḍr Ja 922 and Saf (cf. JaSN, p. 179 A).

JaL 59 g: below and to the left of the lower corner of text 59 b:

šbbyt^{c} Šababyata^{c}.

Ja 2275 a: immediately to the left of the space between the two lines of text 59 b:

m^{ɔ}lk Ma^{ɔ}lûk.

Cf. Saf ^{ɔ}lk in CIS 2908 + 2909 (cf. JaSN, p. 48), and Ar ma^{ɔ}lûk "messenger, envoy." The long vertical stroke of q of text 59 b and a short section of the left side of its cartouche are also parts of the present text. In these two instances as well as in the case of the human figure above the left extremity of the cartouche of text 59 b, it is not possible to determine which one was engraved first.

Ja 2275 b: immediately to the left of text 59 g:

tm Tamm.

JaL 59 h: below texts 59 g and 2275 b:

^{ɔ}dn 1 ^{ɔ}Âdin [of the family of]

rt 2 Ratt.

rt, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 1418 + 1419 (cf. JaSN, p. 99).

JaL 60 a: in the upper right corner:

ḥmmlt^{c} Ḥumâmlata^{c}.

For the first element, (109) cf. Ar ḥumâm "chief, prince," and in Min (e.g. RÉS 2819/12). For the second element, cf. Saf Wi 477 (cf. JaSN, p. 87, note 144).

JaL 60 b: below and to the left of text 60 a:

z^{ɔ}m Za^{ɔ}im. - Cf. Ar za^{ɔ}im "struck with awe."

JaL 60 c: below the preceding name:

b^{c}l^{ɔ}lw 1 Ba^{c}al^{ɔ}alw,

bnt sl⌊mt⌋ 2 daughter of Salmat.

b^{c}l^{ɔ}lw is presumably masculine in JsaL 50 b/2, but feminine here.

JaL 60 d: below the first half of text 60 c:

^{c}rkt ^{c}Arîkat.

Cf. Saf ^{c}rk in LP 269 (110) and Ar ^{c}arîkat "nature, natural temper."

JaL 60 e: below the preceding name:

lm^{ɔ}l By Ma^{ɔ}il. - Cf. Sab Ja 1011 f.

JaL 60 f: below the preceding text:

ḥr^{ɔ}m/mtlw Ḥarr^{ɔ}awm [of the family of] Mutâlaw.

ḥr^{ɔ}m: for the first element, cf., e.g. ḥr in JsaL 377. (111) The second element is attested, e.g. in text 8 u. - mtlw, cf. Ar mutâl^{in} "follower," and the Sab verb tlw (cf. JaSIMB, p. 450 A).

JaL 61 a: in the upper right corner:

ḥllby Ḥallabay.

Cf. ḥlbn, the name of a place, e.g. in Sab RÉS 4793, and of a person in Saf CIS 3956 (cf. JaSN, p. 78, note 114). (112)

JaL 61 b: to the left of the preceding name:

nlbk Nilbak.

Cf. lbk, the Saf personal name, e.g. in JaS 54 a (cf. JaSICA, p. 60).

JaL 61 c: below the preceding name:

Three wasms rnn Two wams Three wasms.Raknân. Two wasms.

k

Five wasms having each the form of z flank the name, three to the right and two to the left. Cf. the Saf personal names rkn (113) in CIS 1592 ·(cf. JaMIL, p.60, note 2) and rknh in CIS 4160 (cf. JaSN, p. 137).

JaL 61 d: below and to the left of the preceding name:

kmy bn ᶜbdw/Wasm/dḥn 1 Kamîy, son of ᶜAbdaw, - Wasm - he of (the group) Ḥân-

qltᶜ 2 iqlataᶜ.

kmy, cf. Tham, e.g. HaLi 60. - ᶜbdw is a new name derived from a well-known root; cf. JaSaMA, I, p. 492 A, and II, p. 677. - The wasm belongs to the same type as that of text 45 b; here, it is more elongated and lying on its right side. - ḥnqltᶜ: for the first element, cf. the Ḥaḍr personal name ḥnqhm in JaPRER, p.45.

Ja 2276 a: an aslant graffito, the first letter of which crosses the center of text 61 d:

↘ ḥb Ḥibb.

Cf. Saf (e.g. CIS 1156; cf. JaSN, p. 72, note 97) and Tham (e.g. Negev 12432 a; cf. JaMIL, p. 139).

JaL 61 e: below the end of text 61 d:

htmlh/ᶜdd Ḥatamlah [of the family of] ᶜAwdad.

htmlh: for the first element, cf. Ar ḥatam "flattening (of the nose)." The reading of the Sab clan name htmn in Ga 50/1 remains doubtful (cf. JaMAR, III, pp. 111-112). - ᶜdd, cf. ᶜd in JsaL 296. - The graffito is engraved below a rather fanciful figure.

JaL 61 f: to the left of text 61 c:

ᶜbr bn gdᶜ/sṭr ᶜÂbir, son of Gadaᶜ, has written [this.]

ᶜbr, (114) cf. ᶜbrn, the Sab name of a city, e.g. in Ja 665/14. - gdᶜ, cf. Ar jadaᶜ "mutilated, maimed." - sṭr is the SA equivalent of Liḥ tqṭ; cf., e.g.Min Sa 140/2 and Ḥaḍr Ja 959/1.

JaL 61 g: above and to the left of the preceding text:

qhy bn wrwɔl Qâhay, son of Warawɔil.

qhy, cf. the Ḥaḍr personal name qhyɔl in JaPRER, p. 49, and the Saf adjective qhy "having abundant provisions" in CIS 3360 (cf. JaSML, p. 509, note 2). - wrwɔl is a name exclusively Qat (e.g. Ja 2457/5 in JaMAR, III,pp. 51-52).

JaL 61 h: below the end of text 61 f:

qmwy Qamway.

Cf. the Saf personal name qmy in CIS 3256, and Ar qâmá (i) "to suit someone."

JaL 61 i: below the end of text 61 e:

qwsmlk 1 Qawwasmalik,

bn lft 2 son of Laffat.

qwsmlk, cf. Min JsaL 331 (cf. JaMIL, p. 50). - lft, cf. lf (115) in JsaL 113.

JaL 61 j: above the end of text 61 e and to the left of the figure mentioned in connection with text 61 e:

wṯɔ Wâṯiɔ. - Cf. Ar waṯaɔa "to bruise."

JaL 61 k: to the left of texts 61 e and j:

Wasm ṭyᶜ Wasm 1 Wasm. Ṭayyiᶜ Wasm.

tqṭ 2 has written [this.]

ṭyᶜ, cf. Saf Wi (474) (cf. JaSN, p. 87, note 144) and Sab ṭyᶜm in Ja 1024 c.

JaL 61 l: immediately to the left of text 61 h:

qḥb Qâḥib. - Cf. Ar qaḥaba "to cough."

JaL 61 m: immediately to the left of 61 f, and below the end of text 61 g:

kɔl Kâɔil. - Cf. ṯᶜkɔl, e.g. in JaL 26 f.

Ja 2276 b: above and to the left of text 61 i, a slightly aslant graffito:

ḏɔb Ḏuɔb.

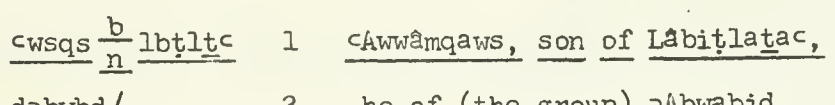
Cf., e.g. Min RÉS 3326/4 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 62) and Sab Ja 2194 v.

JaL 62 a: in the right section:

mskt:bn hḍwyt Maskat, son of Haḍâwîyat.

mskt, (116) cf. Saf (e.g. JaS 150 a; cf. JaSICA, p. 90) and Tham (e.g. JsaT 759). - hḍwyt, cf. Ar ḍâwîyat "leanness, emaciation."

JaL 62 b: above and to the left of the preceding text, an incomplete cartouche; above and to the left of it, there is the very simple figure of a quadruped animal:



ᶜwsqs b/n lbṭlṯᶜ 1 ᶜAwwâmqaws, son of Lâbiṭlaṯaᶜ,

ḏɔbwbd/ 2 he of (the group) ɔAbwabid.

ᶜwsqs: same nominal formation, e.g. as that of ᶜdbqs in JsaL 143; the first element is known as a Saf tribe name in CIS 2481 (for the first part of this text, cf. JaSN, p. 32) and as a personal name in the Qat graffiti from the country of of Mukérâs. - bn: the letter n, which had been forgotten, was added to the right vertical stroke of b, and the lower extremity of this letter was protracted most probably to indicate that the two letters must be read together. - lbṭlṯᶜ: for the first element, cf. Ar labaṭa "to throw someone to the ground." - ɔbwbd: the second element is known as a Sab clan name in Ja 2149 a/2 (cf. JaLSTI, p. 95).

JaL 62 c: a cartouche located below and to the left of the preceding text:

qmwldd 1 Qamawladûd [of the family of]

ldnɔl šwᶜ 2 Ladunɔil has helped

krblḥy 3 Kariblaḥay.

qmwldd: (117) for the first element, cf. qmwy in JaL 61 i; for the second element, cf., e.g. in Saf the verb ldd and the personal names lddɔl and lddh (cf.

JaSN, p. 172 A). - ldnʾl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the personal name ldn in Saf CIS 3606 (cf. JaSN, p. 71, note 96, where the etymology must be corrected to laduna "to be soft to the touch;" cf. also ldn, the name of a kind of incense (e.g. Ja 385 D). - šwʿ, cf., e.g. in Sab JaSIMB, p. 448 A. - krblḥy: the two roots are well known.

JaL 63 a: a cartouche located in the right section:

gšm wdd 1 Gašim has loved

ḥtmʾ 2 Ḥatmaʾ.

gšm, cf., e.g. JsaL 85/3. - ḥtmʾ, cf. ḥtm (118) in JsaL 283/1.

JaL 63 b: above and to the left of the preceding text:

ʿkwstw ʿAkawsataw.

For the first element, which is attested as a personal name in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, cf. Ar ʿakâ (o) "to tie, knot." For the second element, cf. the Saf verb stw "to hasten" (cf. JaSN, p. 180 A).

JaL 63 c: above and to the left of the preceding name; the left vertical stroke of the last letter of text 63 b is the right vertical stroke of the first letter of the present text:

ʾbṯr btbn/ ʾAbṯar, son of Tabin.

ʾbṯr, cf. Saf Ox 280. - tbn, (119) cf. Ar tabin "intelligent."

JaL 63 d: below the preceding text:

rwnʾb wdd lḍmy Rawanʾab has loved Laḍmay.

rwnʾb: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the Saf personal name rʾn Râʾin, in CIS 2714. - lḍmy, cf. Saf lḍm, a personal name (HaCH 125; cf. JaSN, p. 75, note 106) and a noun (Wi 516; cf. Orientalia, 36 [1967], p. 348), and Tham lḍmt in HaLi 6 and 27.(120)

JaL 63 e: above the end of text 63 c:

lgg.wdd Lagûg was in love.

lgg, cf. mlgg in JsaL 332/1 (cf. JaMIL, p. 78), and Ar lajûj "who persists in an affair."

JaL 63 f: below the second half of text 63 d:

ṭby bn sbʿ Ṭabay, son of Sabaʿ.

sbʿ, cf. e.g. Saf LP 953 (cf. JaSN, p. 91).

JaL 63 g: above and to the left of the end of text 63 d:

qny Qanîy.

Cf. JsaT 434 (cf. JaTS, p. 61); cf. also zdqny in JsaL 54/1.

JaL 64 a: in the upper right corner:

šlby Šalabîy. - Cf.(121) Ar šalabîy "elegant, beautiful."

JaL 64 b: below the preceding name:

wfʿ Wafiʿ. - Cf. Sab Ja 1023 f.

JaL 64 c: below and to the left of text 64 a:

ḥmmltʿ:bn bʿq Ḥumâmlataʿ, son of Bâʿiq.

bᶜq, cf. in Saf, the personal names bᶜq (e.g. Wi 369), bᶜqt (e.g. LP 794; cf. JaSN, p. 105, no. 17), and the verb bᶜq "to cry" (WiTh 48 c; cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 525 A).

JaL 64 d: below and to the left of text 64 b:

cṣrn tqṭ cAṣrân has written [this.]

cṣrn, cf. the Saf personal names cṣṣr (JaS 87 a; cf. JaSICA, p. 72) and cṣr (both masculine and feminine in JaSN, p. 181 B).

JaL 64 e: below and to the left of the end of text 64 c:

nṣln Naṣlân.

Cf. the personal names nṣlt in Sab CIH 434/12 and nṣlɔl in Saf Ox 47 (cf. JaROx, p. 284).

JaL 64 f: to the left of text 64 d:

ṭnɔ/štr Ṭâniɔ [of the family of] Šaṭir.

ṭnɔ, cf. Ar ṭanaɔa "to be ashamed." - štr, cf. Ar šaṭira "to have a red tumor on the lip."

JaL 65 a: in the upper center:

ẏgṭɔl/ṭsᶜḥwy 1 Yaġûṭɔil [of the family of] Ṭâsiᶜḥawîy,
rbl 2 had many children and many herds.

ẏgṭɔl: the divine name ẏgṭ (122) is used as a personal name in Saf (e.g. WiTh 84/4; cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 525 B) and Sab (RÉS 5002; RÉS, VII, p. 475, erroneously states that ẏgṭ is known in the Saf pantheon). - ṭsᶜḥwy: for the first element, cf. Ar ṭasaᶜa "to cohabit with a woman;" for the second element, cf. the personal name ḥwy in Saf Ox 257 (cf. JaROx, p. 285) and Min ḥwym in Min Ja 2279 h. - rbl, cf. Ar rabala "to have many children and many herds."

JaL 65 b: below the end of text 65 a/1, a dextrograde graffito:

--> dbɔt Ḏabɔat.

Cf. Ar ḏabɔat "young girl with a graceful body and a lively humor," and the Ḥaḍr masculine name dbɔm in Ja 2491 h/1 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 98).

JaL 65 c: below the preceding name:

ḥbwnᶜm Ḥabawnaᶜm.

For the first element, cf. Ar ḥabâ (o) "to be, become near."

Ja 2277: qyᶜs Qayᶜas.

Cf. Ar qaᶜisa "to have a protruding chest and a receding back."(123)

VII - al-ᶜUlâ: Ja 2278-2289, JaL 66-67 and JaT 26-27.

A - Northeast of the city: Ja 2278-2283, JaL 66-71 and JaT 26.

Ja 2278 a: in the extreme right section:

šɔm Šaɔm. - Cf., e.g. JaS 62.

JaL 66 a: above and to the left of the preceding name, a graffito aslant to the bottom left:

↙ wblmlk Wâbilmalik.

For the first element, cf. the Tham personal name wblm in JsaT 192.

Ja 2278 b: below and to the left of the preceding names of texts 2278 a and 66a:

nḥyn Naḥiyân.

Cf. the Sab family name in Ja 723/1, and the commentary in JaSIMB, p. 206 A.

Ja 2278 c: below and to the left of the preceding name:

ndm Nadîm.

Cf. Saf (e.g. CIS 4375; cf. JaSN, p. 102, note 11), and Tham (124) (e.g. WiTa 29/1; cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 488); cf. also ndmt in Ja 2271 c.

JaL 66 b: an aslant graffito to the left of text 66 a:

↙ ᶜtk ᶜÂtik. - Cf.(125) Saf, e.g. JaS 20, and Tham Hu 145/2.

JaL 66 c: to the left of text 2278 c:

mrd Mârid. - Cf. Tham Hu 142 b [cf. JaMAR, V, p. 55].

Ja 2278 d: above and to the left of text 66 b:

dᶜm Daᶜm. - Cf. (126) Ja 2410 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 39).

Ja 2278 e: below and to the left of the preceding name:

wlbt Walbat. - Cf. JsaL 151 b/2.

Ja 2278 f:above and to the left of the preceding name:

mḥḍm Muhaḍḍam.

Cf. the Ḥaḍr personal name ḥḍmm in CaTh 42, and Ar muhaḍḍam "slender,slim."

Ja 2278 g: below and to the left of text 2278 e:

sᶜdɔ 1 Saᶜad-

l/ḍḥmy 2 ɔil, he of (the group) Ḥâmî.

ḥmy is also a clan name, e.g. in Gl 1281/1.

Ja 2278 h: JsaM 46: RÉS 3720: to the left of text 2278 e:

sᶜd/ḥqb Saᶜad [of the family of] Ḥaqîb.

Same reading as in JaSaMA (II, p. 314). - Ja 2228 a/3 requires the two names to be united into a single text in spite of the different letter sizes.

Ja 2278 i: to the left of text 2278 f:

ḥrm Ḥarîm.

Ja 2279 a: in the lower corner:

/ᶜyṭwd ᶜAyaṭwadd.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar ᶜayaṭ "length of the neck."

JaL 67 a: in the extreme right:

rɔslh Raɔslah.

Cf. the personal name rɔsh in Saf (e.g. Wi 942; cf. JaSN, p. 138), and rɔsn in Tham (e.g. Hu 652).

JaL 67 b: above and to the left of the preceding name:

ᶜbdsmᶜ/štᶜ/ ᶜAbdsamiᶜ [of the family of] Šâtiᶜ.

ᶜbdsmᶜ, cf. bdᶜsmᶜ in JsaL 6/5.(127) - štᶜ, cf. the Saf verb "to be dejected" in Wi 925 + 926 (cf. JaSN , p. 67, note 85).

JaL 67 c: above the center of the preceding text:

ṭmḥrḍn Ṭâmiḥraḍân.

For the first element, cf. Ar ṭamaḥa "to be proud."

Ja 2279 b: JsaM 47: RÉS 3721: WiM 2 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 527 B): to the left of text 67 a:

ḥwym Ḥawîyum. - Cf. ṭsᶜḥwy in text 65 a/1.

Ja 2279 c: below the end of the preceding name:

ɔmtᶜ ɔAmtaᶜ.

Cf., e.g. the Min personal name mtᶜ (128) in Gl 1246/1.

Ja 2280: a name in stippling in the upper right corner:

ᶜbm ᶜAbâm.

A Qat name of a person (RÉS 3902, no. 47; cf. JaMAR, II, pp. 137-138) and of a clan in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs; cf. Ar ᶜabâm "big and stout."

JaL 68 a: below the preceding name:

mɔd Maɔd.

Cf. Saf (e.g. Wi 1001; cf. JaSN, p. 51) and the well-known Qat clan name mɔdm (e.g. Ja 2517/2; cf. JaMAR, III, p. 107).

JaL 68 b: below and to the left of the preceding name:

mrnwd Mârinwadd.(129)

The first element is especially known as a Min clan name (e.g. RÉS 3719),but is also a personal name in Sab (e.g. Ja 2104 c), in Ḥaḍr (Wissmann 12 b; cf. Le Muséon, 75 [1962], p. 228) and Qat (e.g. RÉS 3566/31).

JaL 68 c: between and to the left of texts 68 a and b:

gšɔ Gušâɔ. - Cf. Ar jušâɔ "sudden arrival."

JaL 68 d: below and to the left of text 2280:

zd/ Zayd.

Ja 2281 a: in the extreme right section:

ḥzmn Ḥazmân.-Cf. the Min clan name in Gl 1278/1.

Ja 2281 b: JsaM 50: RÉS 3724: above and to the left of the preceding name:

ṣby/rbᶜn Ṣabîy [of the family of] Rubᶜân.

ṣby,(130) cf. the Qat group name ṣbyn in Ja 2513/2 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 106). - rbᶜn, cf., e.g. the Min clan name in RÉS 2950 (: NaNHB 149)/1.

Ja 2281 c: above the first half of the preceding text:

ʾrš ʾArš.

Ja 2281 d: JsaM 49: RÉS 3723: above and to the left of the preceding name:

hyd Ḥayyad. - Cf. Saf lh(y)d in HaLi 501 + 500.

Ja 2281 e: JsaM 52: RÉS 3726: to the left of text 2281 b:

slmʾl/strn 1 Salamʾil [of the family of] Satrân

mlḥ 2 was beautiful.

slmʾl: the ʾ is upside down; cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 292. - strn,(131) cf. the proper name str in Ja 2228 a/1. - mlḥ, cf. Saf CIS 329 (cf. JaSN, p. 43, note 32).

Ja 2281 f: above and to the left of text 2281 e/1:

slmyrm Salamyarum.

The second element is especially known as a Sab personal name (e.g. JaSIMB, p. p. 409 B).

JaL 69: above and to the left of the preceding name:

/ʿṭm ʿÂṭim. - Cf. Ar ʿâṭim "lost."

Ja 2281 g: above and to the left of the preceding name:

qyr/ Qayyâr. - Cf. Saf WiTh 85 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 525 B).

Ja 2281 h: JsaM 48: RÉS 3722: WiM 3 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 527 B): below and to the left of the preceding name:

sʿdʾl 1 Saʿadʾil,

dyfʿn 2 he of (the group) Yafaʿân.

Ja 2282 a: JsaM 51: RÉS 3725: in the extreme right section:

bkrʾl 1 Bâkirʾil [of the family of]

wrqn 2 Warqân.

Above and slightly to the left of the present is the location of the first Hebrew text published in WiReAR (pp. 163, 235 and 238). - bkrʾl is found in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs; cf. also, e.g. bkrm in Ḥaḍr (Ja 962/2) and Sab (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 406 B). - wrqn is the name of a Qat clan (e.g. Ja 282/2).

Ja 2282 b: to the left of the preceding text:

Wasm kbb Wasm. Kubâb.

Cf.(132) Saf kb in CIS 3034 bis (cf. JaSN, p. 116, no. 47).

Ja 2282 c: above and to the left of the preceding text:

ḥd Ḥadd. - Cf. Tham Hu 325.

Ja 2283: in the upper right corner and below the crude figure of a man, ʾ, the initial letter of the name of the man depicted below. Both the letter and the figure have the same whitish color.

JaL 70 a: to the left of the figure of a man:

whnlḥy Wâhinlaḥay.

The name is almost completely black. For the first element, cf. Tham whn, a personal name in Hu 693 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 112-113, note 62), and a verb "to weaken" in Hu 302 + 301 + 300/3.

JaL 70 b: below the center of the preceding name, a graffito completely black.

ʾl	1	ʾAl-
bn	2	bân.

This personal name is known in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs;cf. also ʾlb, a verb,"to gather the camels," in JsaT 205 (cf. JaTS, p. 18), and a personal name in both Tham JsaT 548 (cf. l.c., p. 62) and Saf JaS 57 b(cf.JaSICA, pp. 61-62).

JaT 26: to the left of the preceding name and in yellowish color:

lymlk	1	By Yamlik,
bn ġmt	2	son of Ġummat.

ymlk, cf. JaL 27 d. - ġmt, cf. ġmmt in Tham Hu 422 (cf. JaTS, p. 45) and Saf LP 1066 (cf. Orientalia, 36 [1967], p. 163).

JaL 71: JsaL 124 (cf. CaLL, pp. 95-96, no. 36):

khf:lʿdrʾl:bʿly Funeral grotto [belonging] to ʿAdarʾil, son of ʿAlay.

For the translation of bʿly, cf. CaLL, p. 95. (133)

B - Southwest of the city: Ja 2284-2286, JaL 72-74 and JaT 27.

Ja 2284 a: JsaL 105 (cf. JaMIL, p. 31): in the lower right corner:

yʾwsʾl	1	Yuʾawsʾil [of the family of]
brn	2	Barrân.

The stippling inside the cruciform geometrical design traced below the text is very light and much less conspicuous than in JaSaMA's facsimile (II, pl. 129).

JaL 72 a: JsaL 107: above and to the left of the preceding text:

ʿzryh	1	ʿAzaryâh,
bn ʾsyh	2	son of ʾAwsyâh.

Same reading and interpretation as JaSaMA (II, p. 462) and CaLL (pp. 144 B and 142 B).

Ja 2284 b: JsaL 104 (cf. JaMIL, p. 30): a dextrograde graffito above and to the left of the preceding text:

--> šyʿ'ʾws ʾAwwas was accompanied [here.]

In JaMIL's translation, correct "has" to "was."

Ja 2284 c: above the end of the preceding text:

mlk Malik.

Cf. the Sab name of a person (Ja 1023 i) and of a clan (Vienne 792/1-2).(134)

JaL 72 b: to the left of text 2284 b:

hlb	1	Hâlib [of the family of]
rʾl	2	Râʾul.

hlb, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 808, and the Sab name of a wâdî (Ja 616/27); cf. also hlbn in JaL 22 e. - rʾl, cf. tᶜrʾl in JaL 20 g/1.

JaL 72 c: the first two letters of JsaL 108 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 31-32): above and to the left of the preceding text:

kf Kaff.

Cf. Saf CIS 1636; cf. also the noun kf "border" in Saf HaCH 132 (cf. JaSN, p. 56, note 57).

JaL 72 d: second part of JsaL 108 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 31-32): above and to the left of the preceding name:

lᶜnʾmr By ᶜAwnʾamar.

Cf. ᶜnʾml in JsaL 361 (cf. JaSaMA, II, p. 527, contrary to CaLL, pp. 130-131).

Ja 2284 d: JsaL 106 (cf. JaMIL, p. 31): above and to the left of text 72 d:

/byd wt/ By the hand of Watt.

Ja 2284 e: JsaL 100 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 29-30): above and to the left of the preceding text; a dextrograde graffito above the crude figure of a man:

--> ybln Yabilân.

Ja 2284 f: JsaL 109 (cf. JaMIL, p. 32): a dextrograde graffito below and to the left of the preceding name:

--> ʾlsʾb ʾIlsaʾab.

Ja 2284 g: JsaL 110 (cf. JaMIL, p. 32): a dextrograde graffito below the preceding texts:

--> ᶜbdᶜṣyr ᶜAbdᶜuṣayr.

The upper vertical stroke of q in the copy of JsaL 110 is the stick held by the right hand of the man pictured above the last letter. The second element of the name is known as a personal name in Sab Ja 1012 h.

JaL 72 e: JsaL 101: to the left of the space between the two preceding texts:

mḥnnʾyṭ Maḥannuʾyaṭ.

Both JaSaMA (II, p. 461) and CaLL (pp. 149 B and 148 A) divide the name into two names, reading the last letter as ḥ and s respectively. For the first element of the name, cf. Ar miḥnat "trial," the Tham verb mḥn "to strike" in Hu 314 (cf. JaTS, p. 52), and the Saf personal name mḥnn (e.g. in CIS 3708). For the second element, cf. Ar naʾaṭa "to groan."

JaL 72 f: JsaL 103: above and to the left of the preceding name:

ʾgmᶜ 1 ʾAgmaᶜ

tqṭ 2 has written [this.]

ʾgmᶜ,(135) as in CaLL (p. 142 A); cf. JaMAR, I, p. 21. - JsaL 102 is located below and to the right of the preceding text, but is too small on my photograph to be read with any certainty.

JaT 27: on the left panel, a vertical graffito to be read from top to bottom:

↓ rkḥ Rakkâḥ.

Cf. the Qat clan name rkḥm in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, and Ar rakkâḥ "who does not leave his house."

JaL 73 a: the first four letters of l.1 are JsaL 115; in the lower right corner:

bᶜlntn 1 Baᶜalnatan,
bhnᵓ 2 son of Hânaiᵓ,
btr 3 has broken out with pimples.

bᶜlntn, cf. ntnbᶜl in JaL 143/1. - hnᵓ, cf. Saf Michigan 2 (cf. JaSN, p. 48). - btr, cf. Ar batara "to break out with pimples."

JaL 73 b: JsaL 126 (cf. JaMIL, p. 33): in the upper center:

šmt/šᶜrwtq Šamit [of the family of] Šâᶜirwatîq.

šmt, (136) cf. e.g. JsaL 53/3. - šᶜrwtq: for the first element, cf. JaL 27 1;for the second element, cf., e.g. the Sab noun wtq "firm pledge" in JaSIMB, p. 435 B, and Ar watîq "firm."

Ja 2285 a: below the preceding text:

ᵓbl bn šbbt/šbn ᵓAbl, son of Šibâbat, was plump.

ᵓbl, cf. Saf in JaSN, p.135 A. - šbbt, cf., e.g. šbbᵓl in Ja 2247 b, and Ar šibâbat "flute, reed." - šbn, cf. Ar šabana "(said of a boy) to be plump; to be raised in indolence."

Ja 2285 b: JsaL 94 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 28-29): immediately to the left of text 73 a/1:

ᶜbdᶜṣyr ᶜAbdᶜuṣayr.

Ja 2285 c: above the center of the preceding name:

ṣym Ṣîyam. - Cf. Ar ṣîyam "short, stocky."

Ja 2285 d: below and to the left of text 2285 a:

ᵓrš/mdrn/šlw ᵓArš [of the family of] Madrân has journeyed [here.]

mdrn is the name of a Sab temple dedicated to Dû-Samâwî (e.g. RÉS 3902 bis, no. 138/5). - šlw, cf. Ar šalâ (o) "to go, journey."

JaL 73 c: below and to the left of the preceding text:

ṣḥṭ Ṣâḥiṭ. - Cf. (137) Ar saḥaṭa "to cut the throat."

Ja 2285 e: below the preceding name:

nkw Nakaw. - Cf. Saf CIS 1099 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 3).

Ja 2286 a: in the lower right corner:

ḥdt Ḥaddat. - Cf. Saf, e.g. Ox 439.

JaL 74 a: above and to the left of the preceding name:

brḥm Barḥum. - Cf. Ar barḥ "growth, increase."

Ja 2286 b: above and partly on top of the last two letters of the preceding name:

myws Maywas.

Cf. (138) Ar mâsa (i) "to walk with an elegant gait."

JaL 74 b: JsaL 93 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 23-24): immediately above the preceding name:

ᶜmdᶜm ᶜÂmidᶜamm. (139)

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. ᶜmd, the Sab name of a

house in Condé 2/2.

JaL 74 c: JsaL 92 (cf. JaMIL, p. 112): above and to the left of the preceding name:

hrggty ḫwy Hurggaṯay [of the family of] Ḫaway.

hrggty: for the first element, cf. the noun hrg "expenses" in JsaL 77/3 (cf. JaMAR, I, p. 37, note 113), and the personal name, e.g. zdhrg in JsaL 384/1 (cf. JaMIL, p. 124, note 71). For the second element, cf. Ar gaṯā (i) "to sit upon one's knees, to kneel." - ḫwy, cf. ṯsᶜḫwy in JaL 65 a/1.

C - al-Balâdîyah: Ja 2287-2289 and JaL 75-77.

Ja 2287: a block of reddish sandstone. Front with text A: 26 x (maximum) 19.5 cm.; right-hand lateral side: 72 x 18.2 cm. - Back with text B: 22.3 x 18.2 cm.
The two texts, A and B, are engraved on two opposite sides of the same stone; they are sections of a much larger inscription. The missing parts of the original were engraved on two other stones flanking the long sides of the present block. There is no clue in the two sections A and B that may indicate where the original text started and, therefore, whether A precedes B or vice versa.

A: 1 ...]ʳr/tydɔlhn/bʾ[...
2 .../mʾ]ty/yᶜkr/wl/ystṣᶜq/wyɔwʾ[sɔl/...
3 ...ty]dɔlhn/bn⌞kl⌟/dġrbs/wsʳnʾ[krs/...
4 ...]sbrr/wsmtᶜ/yɔwsɔl/dn/bʾ[...
5 ...t]ydɔlhn/bɔḫly/yɔwsɔ⌞l⌟[/...
1 ...]. Taydɔilhân . [...
2 ... wʾ]hen he shall return and so that he may make inquiries. And as to Yuɔawsɔil....
3 ... Tay]dɔilhân from anyone who would remove it or chan[ge it..
4 ...] has truly executed and carried through Yuɔawsɔil this .[...
5 ...Ta]ydɔilhân with the property of Yuɔawsɔil [...

L.1: the personal name tydɔlhn is read with the help of l. 3 and 5; for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar tayd "gentleness."
L.2: yᶜkr, cf. RÉS 3351/3; cf. Ar ᶜakara "to return." - stṣᶜq, cf. RÉS 3357/6, and the 4th form in B/3 (e.g. RÉS 3350/4). The 4th form of ṣᶜq (cf. JaSaMA, II, pp. 248-249) may be translated "to inform someone," and the 10th form "to make inquiries; to inquire about something."
L.3: dġrbs/wsnʾ[kr, cf., e.g. RÉS 3350/2.
L. 4: sbrr/wsmtᶜ, cf., e.g. RÉS 3696/4. For sbrr, cf. Ar barra, 4th form "to execute truly;" for smtᶜ, cf. Ar mataᶜa, 4th form "to carry through."
L.5: ɔḫly, cf., e.g. RÉS 3282/5.

B: 1 ...]ʾ.ʳhṯʾwbʳ/sʾᶜʳyd/dqbt/wʾ[...
2 ...]ts/kl/hn/mhm/wmty[/...

3 ...]hm/[illegible]/...

4 ...]sbrr/wsmtᶜ/wsrś/kw][d/...

5 .../dyġrb/w[snkr/rytm/[w[hm/[...

1 ...]htawab Sucayd, he [him?] of (the group) Qubbat and [...

2 ...]. everything whatsoever. And when [...

3 ...] if his clientele informs him [...

4 ...] he has truly executed and carried through and titied up for Wa[dd ...

5 ... who would remove or] change any obligatory offering. And if ... not ...

L.1: scyd, cf., e.g. RÉS 3357/3.
L.2: kl/hn/mhm: kl/hnmhm in RÉS 3342/1, and hn/mhm: hn/mh in RÉS 3318/1, hn and mh(m) being two indefinite pronouns.
L.3: hn/yssᶜqs/dᵊdnhs, cf. RES 3350/3. dᵊdn: same formation as dᶜdr, e.g. in Qat RÉS 851/3 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 55).
L.4: srś, cf. the noun ryś in RÉS 2907/3. The Ḥaḍr parallel râsa (i) referred to by RÉS (V, p. 229) suggests the meaning of "arrangement, tidiness" for the noun, and"to tidy up something" for srś.
L.5: the line requires the restoration of dyġrb/wsnk instead of ᶜtt at the beginning of RÉS 3282/4.

Ja 2288: a reddish sandstone; front: 77.5 x 31 cm.; maximum thickness: 23 cm.

1 .. /dr]ᶠfᵊᶜn/ᵀᶠthyw/wwlds/wqn<y>s/kwᶠd/ᵀkrᵊs/ṣdq/wᶜᶠhd/ᵀ [...]

2 ...]hl/wsᶜdᵊl/ᶜnn/ᶜlt/dt/ṣhftn/wrh/ṣhftn/

3 ...]tnym/kb<r>s/smᶜm/ysmᶜᵊl/bn/mrd/dẓlym/

4 ...]thyw/drtᶜ/ślᵊs/wsqnyts/wᵊs

5 [trs... ...][bn/kl/dysnkrs/wmśr/bn/mqmhsm/bym

6 [t/... ...y]ᵊwsᵊl/dyfᶜn/kbrh/mᶜn/bddn

1 ... of (the group) Ra]faᵊân Taḥayyû and his child and his slave to Wadd as the summum of veracity and fulfilment of a promise [...

2 ...]ḥal and Sacadᵊil because of the dignity of this ordinance during the month of the ordinance

3 ...] of his second kabirate. Witness: Yasmacᵊil, son of Mârid, he of (the group) Ẓulaym.

4 ...] Taḥayyû, he of (the group) Ratac, his offering and his dedication and [his]

5 wr[iting]s [...] against anyone who would change it and remove [it] from their place, during the day[s of]

6 ... Yu]ᵊawsᵊil, him of (the group) Yafacân, the kabir of Mâcin in

Dedan.

The left side of the stone is ascertained, and all restorations must be transferred to the right side, except for three signs at the end of l.1. Two letters were left out by the engraver himself in l. 1 and 3.
L.1: r]fᵓn, clan name in Qat (e.g. Ja 327/2) and Sab (e.g. RÉS 5095/2). - ṯḫyw, cf. JsaL 306/1 and commentary. - ṣdq/wᶜhd: ṣdqt/wᶜhd in RÉS 3697/5; for ṣdq, cf. Ar ṣadâqat and ṣidq "veracity, truth;" for ᶜhd, cf. Ar ᶜahd "promise;fulfilment of a promise."
L.2: ᶜlt (as in RÉS 3348/6) is the defective writing of ᶜlyt, e.g. in Ja 2227/5.
L.3: ṯnyn/kb<r>s/smᶜm, cf. qdmn/kbrs/smᶜm, e.g. in RÉS 2813/5. - ysmᶜᵓl, cf., e.g. RÉS 2816/6-7. - mrd, cf. Tham Hu 142 b and commentary. - ẓlym, cf. the clan name ẓlwmn in Min (cf., e.g. RÉS 2975 A/2) and Qat VL 9/3.
L.4: ḏrtᶜ, cf. e.g. RÉS 2773/8.
L.4-5: wsqnyts/wᵓs[ṯrs, cf., e.g. RÉS 3341/2.
L.5: mśr, cf. RES 2807.
L.5-6: mqmhsm/bym[t: mqmhsm/ymt in RÉS 2975 A/20-21; for ymt as a conjunction, cf. Ja 2228 a/1.
L.6: bddn, cf., e.g. RÉS 3348/2.

Ja 2289: a reddish sandstone with the upper right corner broken off; 67.5 x 25 cm.

4 ...mṯn...r/mrᵓbwd/ᵓw/dᵓbnhs/...
5 ...y/ḫyt/...../dytmt/ᵓw/dᵓbn[hs/...
6 ...ḥ/l... ...s/bnkl/dy...
4 ...Mirᵓabwadd or Duᵓbnahhâs...
5 ...the life of ....., him of (the group) Yaṯmat, or Duᵓbna[hhâs...
6 ...his... against anyone who would ...

The lower section of l.1 and the upper half of the end of l.7 are still on the stone, but they are too damaged to yield any reading. L.2 and 3 are too damaged and no letter can be read with any probability.
L.4: mrᵓbwd: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar mirᵓab "(said of a man) who effects reconciliation, makes peace between peoples." - dᵓbnhs: for the second element, cf. Ar nahhâs "(said of an animal) that is wont to bite."
L.6: dy... could be restored either dyġrb(s/sm) or dysnkr(s/sm).

JaL 75: a fragment of red sandstone; the right side is broken off. Front side: 29 x 11 cm.; the text is in relief; constant thickness: 17 cm.

[ᶜ]wdsqw 1 [ᶜA]wadsaqaw.
[frḏyh 2 May He grace him!

The setup of the letters makes it very probable that the original text contained two words only. - [ᶜ]wdsqw: for the first element, cf. JaL 94; sqw is the equivalent of the well-known sqy. - rḏyh, cf., e.g. JsaL 35/2 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 132-133).

JaL 76: a fragment of a grayish limestone. Front: 27.5 x 26 cm.; the text is in relief; maximum thickness: 15.5 cm.

1 ...]d/wh[... 3 ...]h/zl[...
2 ...]b/wm[... 4 ...]hngt[...

JaL 77: JsaL 49 (cf. also CaLL, pl. 1 and p. 80, no.9): a red sandstone broken off at the bottom and damaged at the top.– **Front:** 94.5 x 32 (top) and 29 cm. (bottom).

ᶜbdwd	1	ᶜAbdwadd,
ᵓfkl:w	2	priest of
d:wbnh	3	Wadd, and his two sons
slm:wz	4	Sâlim and Zayd-
dwd:hw	5	Wadd, have conse-
dqw:hġ	6	crated Haġu-
lm:slm/h	7	lâm as the advanced payment for the
mṯlt:l	8	representations, to
dġbt:	9	Dâġubbat.
frḏyh⌋	10	May He grace
⌊m:wsᶜd⌋	11	them and favor
[hm:wᵓh]	12	[them and]
[rthm]	13	[guide them.]

L.3: bnh: both JaSaMA (II, p. 380) and CaLL consider bn as a singular in spite of the evidence to the contrary, viz. bn is followed by two personal names.
L.4-5: hwḏqw: the direct complement is a human being; it is a statue, e.g. in JsaL 62. Nothing in the present text suggests that the inscription deals with "une offrande sanglante, [] une immolation;" cf. JaSaMA (p. 381), whose interpretation is but the consequence of his translation of 1.7-8.
L. 6-7: hġlm/slm/hmṯlt is the only difficulty of the inscription. CaLL's translation, "den ihnen dreien gehörigen Sklaven Sālim/Salm," is based on his opinion according to which mṯlt is mṯlt, because ṯlt is ṯlt in both JsaL 68/4 and 71/9 (pp. 61 and 133 A). These two texts are republished below as JaL 95 and 118, and ṯlt is certain in each instance. Furthermore, Ar maṯlûṯ does not mean "drei Personen gehörig," as stated on p. 133 A. WiReAR manifestly endorses CaLL's reasoning on mṯlt: mṯlt, when he states that the text "mentions the presentation of a three-year-old boy" (p. 118). It is unfortunate that this author did not add a short note to justify his translation. Yet, the meaning of "year" is foreign to the Ar adjective maṯlûṯ. The translation that first comes to mind is "the youth, Sâlim, the mṯlt," with the understanding that hġlm may be interpreted ġlm "youth" introduced by the article only if it is followed by a personal name. According to the preceding suggestion, mṯlt would be a singular apposed to slm. SA mṯl "image" (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 441 B) is of no help, because mṯlt would be a feminine word, which is excluded by the masculine ġlm. The two meanings of Ar muṯlat, "example, model to follow; exemplary punishment," and Ar maṯâlat, the masdar of maṯula "to be eminent, superior," are not suitable in the context. Even were mṯlt a masdar of Ar maṯala, 3rd form "to resemble someone," a title, such as "the double", does not refer to any profession, such as mtᶜ and, therefore, should be determined. Since a man can hardly be "the double" of three other persons, and a "youth" "the double" of a man with two sons old enough to be mentioned as co-dedicators, "the youth" could at the most be "the double" of one of the two sons of the main author of the text. If such is the case, the expression hmṯlt is much too vague and cannot be justified. Furthermore, if the masdar mṯlt has the same meaning as SA mṯl, then the text should have mṯlthm

"their image," and not hmtlt. I prefer considering hġlm as a personal name and slm/hmtlt as the reason for the offering. For slm, cf. Ar salam "payment for a commodity to be delivered at a certain period," and mtlt, pl. of mtl, cf. Sab matl "representation" in Ja 401/3. According to this interpretation, the three authors have ordered some representations (most probably their own) to be made by the specialists of the temple of Dûġubbat and they pay for them in advance by offering Haġulâm (cf. ġlmm in JaL 22 p). Since no detail is given about this man, he most probably was a slave of the family.
L. 10-12: frḍyhm:wsᶜd[hm]: CaLL does not explain why he does not add hm to sᶜd as required by rḍyhm.

VIII - al-Huraybah: Ja 2290-2352; JaL 78-114 and JaT 28-30.

A - Southwest and south of al-Huraybah: Ja 2290-2302, JaL 78-91 and JaT 28-29.

JaL 78: JsaL 232 (cf. CaLL, pp. 141 B and 143 A):

ᶜbdġbt wlq ᶜAbdġubbat [of the family of] Wâliq.

ᶜbdġbt, cf. ᶜbddġbt, e.g. in JaL 104 b. - wlq, cf. Saf wlqn in Wi 399 (cf. JaSN, p. 43, note 32), and the verb wlq "to strike" in Ja 2161 d (cf. JaLSTI, p.101).

JaL 79 a: in the lower right corner:

Wasm lh Wasm. Layh. - Cf. Tham Eut 516 [cf. JaMAR, V, p. 38.]

JaL 79 b: an aslant graffito above and to the left of the preceding text:

↙ ᵓldġbt ᵓIldûġubbat.

Same nominal formation as ᶜbddġbt of JaL 104 b.

JaL 80: a name in the lower section of a large, bottomless rectangle; a second horizontal line is located in the upper section, at about one third of the height of the cartouche; both the name and the cartouche are in stippling:

ḫwnlh Ḫawnlah.

For the first element, cf. the Saf personal name of a man ḫwnt in CIS 307 (cf. JaSN, p. 33, no. 1).

JaL 81: ᵓf ᵓAwf.

Cf. (140) Sab Ja 1023 d, Saf (e.g. CIS 5279; cf. JaSN, p. 111, no. 11), and Tham JsaT 503/1 (cf. JaTS, pp. 61-62).

JaT 28 a: in the upper right corner, a vertical line to be read from top to bottom:

↓ dn ᶜnbn bn zkt Has perished ᶜAnabân, son of Zâkit.

ᶜnbn, Sab group name, cf. the commentary on ᶜnyb of Ja 2253 d. - zkt, cf. Ar zakata "to fill up (a goatskin)."

JaT 28 b: in the lower right corner:

rqb bqynt Raqâb, son of Qaynat.

rqb, cf. Negev 10386 (cf. JaMIL, p. 52). - qynt is the name of a woman in Min Gl 1276/3.

JaT 28 c (first half: JsaT 207; cf. JaTS, p. 18): a text making a serpentine line to be read from top to bottom; to the left of the two preceding texts:

↓ dn mln bn wᶜlbt ᶜšq qmṭ bn ṯḥr/

Has perished Mallân, son of Waᶜalbayt, [who] has passionately loved Qammât, son of Taḥwar.

mln,(141) cf. Saf ml, e.g. in CIS 1453 (cf. JaSN, p. 115, nos. 41 and 42). - wᶜlbt: the name means "the refuge of the house;" cf. also JaT 28 d. - ᶜšq, cf. JsaT 206 (cf. JaTS, p. 18). - qmṭ, cf. Ar qammâṭ "ropemaker;" cf. also JaT 28 f. - ṯḥr, (142) cf. Goshen 350 a/I (cf. JaTS, pp. 31-32).

JaT 28 d: JsaT 210 (cf. JaTS, pp. 18-19): an aslant graffito to be read from top to bottom and to the left of the preceding text:

↙ dn wᶜlbt ᶜšq myyt

Has perished Waᶜalbayt, [who] has passionately loved Mayyat.

JaT 28 e: JsaT 208 (cf. JaTS, p. 18): a graffito making a broken aslant line to be read from top to bottom; between the second half of text 28 c and the end of the preceding inscription.

↙ dn fšm ᶜšq wlqt

Has perished Faššum, [who] has passionately loved Walqat.

fšm, cf. fš in Cadès 4 (cf. JaTS, p. 10). - wlqt, cf. Liḥ wlq in JaL 78.

JaT 28 f: JsaT 209 (cf. JaTS, p. 18): a vertical line to be read from top to bottom; to the left of the end of both texts 28 d and e.

↓ dn qmṭ ᶜšq ḍm

Has perished Qammâṭ, [who] has passionately loved Ḍamm.

ḍm, (143) cf. Saf CIS 300 and the Saf personal name ḍtm (cf. JaSN, pp.132-133).

Ja 2290 a: JsaL 191 (cf. JaMIL, p. 42): in the extreme right section:

Wasm ḫyy Wasm. Hayîy.

The text is not in stippling, as in the facsimile of JsaL 191. The wasm is ẖ with two aslant central lines. Note also that the wasm is vertical, and the three letters are aslant to the left. - Cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 169 (cf. JaSN, p. 83, note 131) and Tham Hu 789 (:Eut 226)/3.

Ja 2290 b: JsaM 66: RÉS 3740: to the left of the preceding text:

This text is the beginning of Ja 2290 c . The last two letters are in stippling (as in the copy of JsaM 60), and the author should have gone over them once more to give them the same tracing as that of the first four letters. But, he did not do it; instead, he started all over again further to the left.

grmnhy Garamnahî.

JaL 82: JsaL 192 (cf. CaLL, pp. 149 A and 154 A): above and to the left of the preceding name:

yṣᶜ/bn/mlk Yaṣiᶜ, son of Malik. - yṣᶜ, cf. Ar waṣaᶜa "to hide."

JaT 29: to the left of text 2290 b and below the end of the preceding text:

ylḥb Yalḥab.

Cf. the personal name lḥb (144) in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, and the Saf name of a place lḥbt in CIS 223 (cf. JaSN, p. 92).

Ja 2290 c: JsaM 68: RÉS 3742: to the left of the preceding name:

grmnhy 1 Garamnahî,

dyfᶜn 2 he of (the group) Yafaᶜân.

Ja 2291 a: JsaM 69: RÉS 3743: toward the lower right corner:

sᶜdɔl 1 Saᶜadɔil,

dᶜmrtᶜ 2 he of (the group) ᶜAmmrataᶜ.

Ja 2291 b: JsaM 70: RÉS 3744: below the preceding text and in stippling:

šnɔt/dtɔ Šanuɔat [of the family of] Dataɔ.

Ja 2291 c: JsaM 67: RÉS 3741: above and to the left of text 2291 a:

zyd/ 1 Ziyâd [of the family of]

yfᶜn 2 Yafaᶜân. - zyd, cf., e.g. Min JsaL 220 a.

JaL 83: ɔlh/bn zd ɔÂlih, son of Zayd.

ɔlh, cf. Ja 2142/2, Saf (e.g. CIS 5369; cf. JaSN, p. 71, note 96), and Tham Hu 437 (cf. JaMIL, p. 97, note 51).

JaL 84 a: in the lower right corner, an isolated ɔ, the initial letter of a personal name.

Ja 2292 a: above and to the left of the preceding letter, an aslant name to be read from bottom to top:

↖ whb Wahab.

Cf., e.g. Min RÉS 3315/1 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 60), Qat TC 787 A (cf. JaNPIO, p. 18) and Sab Ja 2482 a.

JaL 84 b: below and to the left of text 84 a:

lbh/ Labîh.

Cf. the Qat clan name in HI 2 B (cf. JaIHBH, p. 337); cf. also the Saf personal name lbhɔl in JaS 91.

Ja 2292 b: to the left of the preceding name:

dyt Dayyût.

Cf. Qat RÉS 3902, no. 38, and Ar dayyût "a man who has no jealousy."

Ja 2292 c: above and to the left of the preceding name:

zyd/ Ziyâd.

JaL 85 a: in the lower right corner, aboustrophedon graffito:

ᶜrkn ←-- 1 ᶜArkân,

ˌbṣyˌm --> 2 son of Ṣîyam.

ᶜrkn, cf. ᶜrkt in JaL 60 d. - ṣym, cf. Min Ja 2285 c.

JaL 85 b: JsaL 194 (cf. CaLL, pp. 141 B, 145 B, 147 A and 152 B): above and to the left of the preceding text:

trḥm⌜ṣ⌝l/ᶜkl/ᶜsmn Târiḥmâṣil has detained ɔAsmân [here.]

trḥmṣl: the first element is well known in Saf as a verb "to grieve," and as a participle (cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 190 A); for the second element, cf. the Saf personal name mṣly, e.g. in Ox 274 + 274 a (cf. JaROx, p. 285). - ᶜkl, cf. Ar ᶜakala "to detain." - ᶜsmn, cf. the personal name ᶜsmm, e.g. in Qat Ja 221.

JaL 85 c: JsaL 193 (cf. CaLL, p. 52, note 152; pp. 143 B and 150 A): above the beginning of the preceding text:

hnfy/ᶜmmm Hanafî [of the family of] ᶜAmmamum.

hnfy, cf., e.g.JsaL 259/1. (145) - ᶜmmm, cf. the group name in Ja 2228 a/3.

Ja 2293 a: JsaM 71: RÉS 3745: above the beginning of the preceding text:

ɔlrɔb 1 ɔIlraɔab [of the family of]

ndm 2 Nadîm.

JaL 85 d: JsaL 64 (cf. CaLL, pp. 81-82, no. 12): to the left of the preceding text:

bᶜlsmn/ɔḥdm/hqrt 1

mn/mh/trqh/mrɔt 2

lbhny/hnɔfklt 3

1 Baᶜalsamîn has blazed with anger against this boulder

2 because had cursed it the wife of

3 Labbhanay, the priestess.

The difference in the lettering of 1.3 compared to that of 1. 1-2, correctly pointed out by JaSaMA (II, p. 406), has been overestimated by both JaSaMA and CaLL. Not only are the three lines perfectly parallel to each other, but also the letterings of 1. 1-2 and 1.3 belong to the same palaeographical type. The difference lies solely in both the height of the letters (therefore, the letters of 1. 1-2 are more elongated than those of 1.3) and the form of the extremities of the letters, viz. the triangle-shaped extremities of some letters of 1. 1-2 are nonexistent in 1.3. Furthermore, the isolation of 1. 1-2 has led the authors to suggest unacceptable translations, as shown by the following quotations:

JaSaMA: "Baᶜalsamîn a voué à l'interdit la ville
parce que l'a maudite une femme;"

WiSLTI (p. 17): "Baᶜalsamin has consecrated the rock
So that no woman can ascend it;"

CaLL: "Baᶜl-samīn hat verboten, dass eine Frau diesen Felsblock ersteige."

It seems rather strange that the deity would forbid either the city because of the curse of "a" woman or the climbing of the rock by any woman. The first action of the god would be understandable were the cursing woman a priestess, but such an eventuality is excluded by JaSaMA's interpretation. The second action of the god is unacceptable. If the rock is consecrated, it is prohibited to all persons, men and women alike.

By translating 1. 3 as "By Bahani the priestess," WiSLTI suggests that bhny is the author of the text. However, the nisbah bhny cannot be the name of a woman, and for what reason or reasons should the prohibition concern only women and the climbing of the rock? The tomb dug in the upper side of the rock cannot be taken

into consideration unless one admits that the tomb was dug before the engraving of the inscription. But, the text does not contain any allusion to the tomb, and it is impossible to determine whether the tomb was dug before or after the engraving of the inscription.
H. Grimme's translation of 1937 (cf. Le Muséon, 50 [1937], p. 280) was published almost at the same time of, but independently from, WiSLTI and is almost the same as that of the latter; it reads as follows: "Baʿalsamin hat unter Bann gestellt diese Felswand, auf dass kein Weib hinaufsteige." Note that CaLL's translation is practically the same. H. Grimme's first translation (cf. Texte und Untersuchungen zur safatenisch-arabischen Religion, Paderborn, 1929, p. 135) has the great merit of uniting l.3 to l. 1-2, and reads as follows: "Baʿlsamin hat diesen Felsgipfel unter Bann gestellt, dass nicht ein Weib heraufsteige zu den.... des Priesters." H. Grimme's transcription of the text eliminates the final t of the text. Unable to translate the beginning of l.3 to suit his interpretation of l. 1-2, H. Grimme solved his problem by separating l. 1-2 from l.3.
According to my translation, the god has taken action against the boulder because of the curse of a priestess, who most probably was his priestess. The reason for the curse is not given, but the purpose of the text is not to elaborate on the curse, but simply to state that the god had ratified the curse of the priestess and acted accordingly.
ʾḥdm: the dot of d is certain; cf. Ar ʾaḥdama "to blaze with anger." - lbhny: for the first element, cf. Saf lb (e.g. LP 427; cf. JaSN, p. 98, no. 6) and lbh in JsaL 313/1; for the second element, cf. ʿbdhny, e.g. in JsaL 179.

Ja 2293 b: JsaM 74: RÉS 3748: above the end of text 85 b/1:

ʿlb ʾmrš ʾAmraš has traced [this] mark.

ʾmrš, cf. Ar ʾamraš "(said of an animal) vicious, which bites," and the personal name mrš in JsaL 230/2.

JaL 85 e: to the left of text 85 a, and below the end of text 85 b:

hbl Habil.

Cf. (146) the Sab personal name hblm in Fakhry 3/2, and Ar habil "corrupted, unsound."

Ja 2293 c: JsaM 73: RÉS 3747: below and to the left of text 85 d/3:

ḥrm/ryn Ḥarîm [of the family of] Râyin.

ryn, cf. Min JsaL 222 (cf. JaMIL, p. 46). - As correctly noted by JaSaMA (II, p. 407, note 2), the upper halves of the first two letters are visible in the lower left corner of the squeeze of JsaL 64 (pl. 84).

JaL 85 f: to the left of text 2293 b:

tyʿdnn Tayʿdanîn.

For the second element, cf. the personal names dnnt in Ḥaḍr Ja 937/5, dnnn in CIS 3608 (cf. JaGUR, p. 26), and Ar danîn "low voice."

Ja 2293 d: JsaM 72: RÉS 3746: to the left of text 85 d/3, and above and to the left of text 2293 c:

slm/yfʿn Sâlim [of the family of] Yafaʿân.

JaL 85 g: below and to the left of texts 2293 c and d:

ʿdn dsmlh ʿÂdin [of the family of] Dasamlah.

ʿdn, cf. the name of a family in Min Gl 1023/2, and of a city in Sab CIH 550

A/11 and 15.

JaL 85 h: to the left of the space between texts 85 f and 2293 d, an isolated z, Z, the initial letter of a personal name.

Ja 2294 a: in the upper right corner, an aslant graffito to be read from top to bottom:

↙ wmc Wamac. - Cf. Ar wamcat "a violent rush of water."

Ja 2294 b: below and to the left of the preceding name:

ɔḥdb 1 ɔAḥdab [of the family of]

dtɔ 2 Dataɔ. - ɔḥdb, cf. Sab, e.g. Fakhry 3/5.

JaL 86 a: in the extreme right section, a rock inscription in stippling:

ršdcyl Râšidcayil.

For the first element, cf. Sab ršdm in Ja 613/1-2 (cf. the commentary in JaSIMB, p. 110 B), and Tham ršd in JsaT 499 (cf. JaTS, p. 19). For the second element, cf. Saf in JaS 171 b.

JaL 86 b and c: to the left of the preceding name:

hlb Hâlib.

Ja 2295: ḥḍr/y 1 Ḥâḍir [of the family of] Ya-

fcn 2 facân. - Cf. ḥḍr/dyfcn in Ja 2342 a.

Preliminary note on Ja 2296. - None of the texts b, c, f or g, is either aslant or upside down. The actual disposition of their letters depends on both the location and the position of the engraver during his work. For a similar case, cf. Ja 1594-1603 (cf. JaMAR, III, pp. 18-20 and pl.3).

Ja 2296 a: JsaL 196 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 42-43): in the upper right corner:

scd/dyfcn Sacad, he of (the group) Yafacân.

Same reading as in JaSaMA (II, p. 484). - scd: the first letter is upside down; the second letter is c because it is elliptical. Here as well as in Ja 2296 d, one side of f is a straight line.

Ja 2296 b: JsaM 77: RÉS 3751: to the left of the preceding text:

tym/cmrtc Tayyam [of the family of] cAmmratac.

Ja 2296 c: JsaM 76: RÉS 3750: to the left of the preceding text:

zyd/yfcn Ziyâd [of the family of] Yafacân. - Same contents as Ja 2291 c.

Ja 2296 d: JsaL 197 (cf. JaMIL, p. 43): below the center of text 2296 a:

šmr 1 Šamir,

dyfcn 2 he of (the group) Yafacân.

šmr is especially known in Sab and is attested here for the first time in Min. There are four short vertical strokes connected with the tracing of the name.

Ja 2296 e: JsaM 75: RÉS 3749: below the space between texts 2296 b and d:

hnfy/cmmm Hanafî [of the family of] cAmmamum.

Same contents as JaL 85 c.

Ja 2296 f: below the preceding text:

ɔbnbᶜ ɔAbnâbiᶜ.

For the second element, cf., e.g. Sab nbᶜm in Ja 2114/1.

Ja 2296 g: JsaL 198 (cf. JaMIL, p. 43): below and to the right of the preceding name:

ḥgr/šym Ḥagar was hidden [here.]

šym, cf. Qat Ja 1140/3 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 115-116); here, in the passive voice.

Ja 2297 a: to the right:

fṣlt Faṣlat. - Cf. Ar faṣlat "a transplanted palm tree."

Ja 2297 b: to the left of the preceding name:

ḥwmn Ḥawmân.

Cf. Ar ḥâma (o) "to want, desire something," and the Saf personal name ḥwml in IM 67808.

Ja 2298 a: in the upper corner:

qyḍɔl Qayyiḍɔil.

Cf. qyḍn in Ja 2257, and Ar qayyiḍ "a barterer, an exchanger of commodities."

Ja 2298 b: below and to the right of the preceding name, an aslant graffito to be read from bottom to top:

↖ ḥmšyn Ḥamšîyân.

Cf. Saf ḥmš, e.g. in CIS 3288, and Ar ḥamiša "to be angry."

Ja 2298 c: below and to the left of the preceding name, an aslant graffito to be read from bottom to top:

↖ rɔm/bn/drᶜt Râɔim, son of Dirᶜat.

rɔm, cf. the personal names rɔm (147) in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs and in Saf Rees 171 (cf. JaSN, p. 30, note 10) and rɔmy in Qat TC 624 (cf. the commentary in JaNPIO, p. 7). - drᶜt is known in Sab (cf. JaSIMB, p. 407 B).

Ja 2299 a: JsaM 78: RÉS 3752: an aslant graffito located in the lower part and to be read from bottom to top:

↖ ᶜbdt/bwd ᶜAbdat has gone away.

bwd, (148) cf. Ar bâda (i) "to go away, perish."

Ja 2299 b: above the second half of the preceding text:

rnnt 1 Rannat,

drᶜtɔl 2 he of (the clan) Râᶜitɔil.

rnnt, cf. Tham JsaT 107. - rᶜtɔl, cf. Ar raᶜaṭa "to remove only a small part of something with the teeth."

JaL 87: above the preceding text:

ḥdn Ḥudn. - Cf. Saf ḥdnt in CIS 304, and Ḥaḍr ḥdnm in Ja 938/1.

JaL 88: ᶜbdlh ᶜAbdlah.

Ja 2300: JsaM 93: RÉS 3767: in the upper right corner:

klyb Kulayb.

Cf. Ja 2337 a and klybm in Qat (e.g. Ja 852/4-5) and Sab (cf. RyGSAS, p. 560).

Ja 2300 b: JsaL 204 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 43-44): below and to the left of the preceding name:

bnɔ ymt Banaɔ has been crippled.

Ja 2300 c: JsaL 205 (cf. JaMIL, p. 44): below the preceding text:

ḥlwn/d 1 Ḥalwân, he of (the group)

fɔmn 2 Faɔmân. - fɔmn, as in JaSaMA (II, p. 486).

Ja 2300 d: below and to the left of the preceding text, a graffito in a cartouche:

ḥbk Ḥabîk.

Cf. Min RÉS 3784, Qat H 2040 (cf. JaIHBH, p. 336 A) and Sab Sa 128/1.

JaL 89: JsaL 206, first half (cf. CaLL, p. 154 B): to the left of text 2300 c:

zdlh Zaydlah.

Ja 2300 e: JsaL 206, second half (cf. CaLL, p. 32, note 100): to the left of the preceding name:

yɔršɔl Yuɔarrišɔil.

Cf. the verb ɔrš, 2nd form "to stir up trouble" in Min JsaL 132 (cf. JaMIL, p. 34).

Ja 2300 f: JsaM 91: RÉS 3765: above the space between the two preceding texts:

klb 1 Kalb [of the family of]

ġrn 2 Ġirrân. - ġrn is a group name in JsaL 262.

Ja 2300 g: JsaM 89: RÉS 3763: to the left of text 2300 f/1:

ḍhbt/fɔmn Ḍahbat [of the family of] Faɔmân.

ḍhbt, cf. the Tham personal name ḍhb in CIS 3757/1 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 95-96).

Ja 2300 h: JsaM 90: RÉS 3764: below and to the left of the preceding text:

wddɔl/ḍḥwyt Waddadɔil, he of (the group) Ḥawîyat.

ḥwyt, cf. the personal name ḥwym in Ja 2279 b.

Ja 2300 i: JsaM 92: RÉS 3766: below the preceding text:

khl/qbt Kâhil [of the family of] Qubbat.

qbt, clan name, e.g. in RÉS 2786/1.

Ja 2300 j: to the left of text 2300 d:

ᶜmr ᶜAmr. - Cf., e.g. Min JsaL 368 (cf. JaMIL, p. 53).

Ja 2300 k: JsaM 88: RÉS 3762: above and to the left of texts 2300 g and h:

ḥmy/ḍhbd Ḥâmî, he of (the group) Hâbid.

hbd, cf. the Saf personal name, e.g. in CIS 5179 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 125-126).

Ja 2300 l: below and to the left of text 2300 i:

ḥbr yfᶜn Ḥabir [of the family of] Yafaᶜân.

ḥbr, cf. Sab RÉS 5062 (cf. JaSIMB, p. 152 B).

Ja 2300 m: below the center of the preceding text:

ᶜll 1 ᶜAlîl [of the family of]
syl 2 Siyyâl.

ᶜll, cf., e.g. Min RÉS 3458/7. - syl is a clan name, e.g. in Ja 2305 c.

Ja 2300 n: to the left of the space between texts 2300 j and m:

klybm/ḍᵓln Kulaybum [of the family of] Ḍaᵓlân.

klybm, cf. klyb in Ja 2300 a. - ḍᵓln, cf. Tham WiTa 37 b/1 (cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 488).

Ja 2300 o: JsaM 87: RÉS 3761: to the left of texts 2300 h and i:

tymlt 1 Tayyamlat [of the family of]
ḥzrn 2 Ḥazrân.

Ja 2301 a: JsaM 101: RÉS 3775: in the upper right corner:

zyd 1 Ziyâd [of the family of]
yfᶜn 2 Yafaᶜân.

Ja 2301 b: JsaM 104: RÉS 3778: below and to the left of the preceding text:

rḍy/d 1 Raḍîy, he of (the group)
rwyn 2 Rawîyân.

Ja 2301 c: below the preceding text:

ᵓṣr/dd 1 ᵓAṣar, he of (the group) Da-
tᵓ 2 taᵓ.

ᵓṣr is the name of a person in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, in Saf (e.g. JaS 141 a), and of a tribe in Saf (e.g. JaS 54 a). - dtᵓ, cf., e.g. Min RÉS 3820/1.

Ja 2301 d: JsaM 102: RÉS 3776: to the left of text 2301 a:

rḍwn 1 Raḍwân [of the family of]
rwyn 2 Rawîyân.

Ja 2301 e: JsaM 103: RÉS 3777: to the left of text 2301 b/1:

ḥld/rwyn Ḥâlid [of the family of] Rawîyân.

Ja 2301 f: JsaM 105: RÉS 3779: to the left of the space between texts 2301 b and c:

ᵓslm/fᵓmn ᵓAslam [of the family of] Faᵓmân.

Ja 2301 g: below and to the left of text 2301 c:

llᶜ 1 By Lâᶜ-
b 2 ib.

Cf. the Saf verb lᶜb "to play," e.g. in Ox 177 (cf. JaROx, p. 285), and lᶜb and lᶜbn, the Qat names of persons and clans in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, and the Saf personal name ᵓlᶜb in LP 867 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 12).

Ja 2301 h: below the center of text 2301 f:

lmyšt By Mayšat.

Cf. Qat Ja 408 d/5, and the Sab name myš in Ja 1013 e.

JaL 90 a: JsaL 208 (cf. CaLL, pp. 151 B and 152 B): in the upper center:

rfd/tglṭ Râfid [of the family of] Taglaṭ.

tglṭ, cf. the Saf personal name glṭ in Wi 916 (cf. JaSN, p. 93, note 158).

Ja 2301 i: JsaM 100: RÉS 3774: to the left of text 2301 d:

hgrm/dfɔmn Hagarum, he of (the group) Faɔmân.

hgrm, cf. Qat Ja 2454 e.

Ja 2301 j: JsaM 96: RÉS 3770: below the end of text 90 a:

ɔlbɔ 1 ɔAlbaɔ [of the family of]

nṭr 2 Nâṭir.

ɔlbɔ is known also in Saf CIS 3584 (cf. also JaMAR, II, p. 108). - nṭr is a personal name in both JsaL 79/2 and RÉS 3805/3.

Ja 2301 k: JsaM 106: RÉS 3780: to the left of texts 2301 e and f:

ḫbk 1 Ḫabîk,

dqbl 2 he of (the group) Qâbil.

qbl, cf. Saf, e.g. in JaSN, p. 185 B.

JaL 90 b: to the left of text 2301 g, an aslant graffito to be read from bottom to top:

↖ tbnwd Tabinwadd. - Cf. tbn in JaL 63 c.

Ja 2301 l: JsaM 95: RÉS 3769: to the left of text 90 a:

krbn 1 Karbân [of the family of]

rwyn 2 Rawîyân.

Ja 2301 m: JsaM 94 (: RÉS 3768)/1-2, first half: below and to the left of text 2301 j:

ɔsd/dṯɔ 1 ɔAsad [of the family of] Daṯaɔ,

dydᶜ 2 he of (the group) Yadaᶜ.

Ja 2301 n: JsaM 94 (: RÉS 3768)/2, second half: to the left of text 2301 m/2:

wškt Wašakat. - Cf. Sab RÉS 4536/2 and Saf, e.g. JaS 118.

Ja 2301 o: JsaM 94 (: RÉS 3768)/3-4: below text 2301 m:

ɔfṣym 1 ɔAfṣayum,

dᶜmrtᶜ 2 he of (the group) ᶜAmmrataᶜ.

ɔfṣym, cf. ɔfṣy in Sab (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 406 B), and in WiAM Tham 6 (instead of ᶜfṣy, as in the edition).

Ja 2301 p: JsaM 107: RÉS 3781: to the left of text 2301 k:

yslm 1 Yaslam,

dyfᶜn 2 he of (the group) Yafaᶜân.

JaL 90 c: JsaL 207: to the left of text 2301 l, an aslant graffito:

↙ zdḫm Zaydḫamm.

Cf. JaSaMA (II, p. 486) and contrary to CaLL (p. 154 B).

Ja 2301 q: JsaM 97: RÉS 3771: to the left of text 2301 o/2:

dkr/ddtᵓ Dakar, he of (the group) Dataᵓ.

Ja 2301 r: JsaM 98: RÉS 3772: below the center of text 2301 q:

hfᶜt 1 Hawfᶜat [of the family of]
ᶜmrt 2 ᶜAmrat.

Ja 2301 s: JsaM 99: RÉS 3773: to the left of text 2301 p/2:

wfy/dᶜm 1 Wafîy, he of (the group of) ᶜAmm-
rtᶜ 2 ratᶜ.

Same contents as Min RÉS 3289 and 3817.

Ja 2301 t: to the left of texts 2301 n and q:

grm/dᶜ 1 Garam, he of (the group)
mśḥl 2 ᶜAmmśaḥal.

ᶜmśḥl: for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar saḥala "to peel, strip off."

JaL 91: JsaL 209, first half + 210 (cf. JaMIL, p. 44): in the upper right corner:

zdmnt 1 Zaydmanat [of the family of]
hymt 2 Haymat.

hymt, cf. the Sab clan name hymn in CIH 269/5, and Ar hâma (i) "to go to and fro."

Ja 2302 a: JsaM 111: RÉS 3785: below the preceding text:

mrd 1 Mârid,
dytmt 2 he of (the group) Yatmat.

Ja 2302 b: JsaL 209, second half (cf. CaLL, p. 145 A): to the left of text 91/1:

btᶜ Batᶜ.

Cf. Qat Ja 225/1, but especially in Sab as a clan name (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 413 B).

Ja 2302 c: JsaM 112: RÉS 3786: below the preceding text:

twbt 1 Tawbat,
dytmt 2 he of (the group) Yatmat.

twbt, cf., e.g. Min JsaL 364 a/1 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 52-53).

Ja 2302 d: JsaM 108: RÉS 3782: below and to the left of text 2302 a:

dkr/dᶜ 1 Dakar, he of (the group)
mrtᶜ 2 ᶜAmmratᶜ.

Ja 2302 e: to the left of text 2301 c/2:

nykn Naykân.

Cf. the verb nyk "to cohabit with a woman" in Min JsaL 17 (cf. JaMIL, p. 23).

B - al-Ḥuraybah itself: Ja 2303-2352, JaL 92-144 and JaT 30.

JaL 92 a: JsaL 69 (cf. JaMIL, p. 106, note 58, and tracing on pl. 1): in the extreme right section:

wsdt	1	Wasâdat
ᶜmm/ᵓdh	2	has accomplished his cutting
ywm'ᶜl'mg	3	when he had lost his
h	4	swift (she-camel).

For two remarks on JaSaMA's squeeze (cf. the photograph in II, pl. 86), see above, p. 4. - Cf. Ar wasâdat "cushion, pillow." - Above texts 92 a and b, there is the drawing of a large rectangle.

JaL 92 b: JsaL 70 (cf. WiSLTI, pp. 14-15, CaLL, pp. 119-120, no. 86, and vdBrLJCL, p. 362, note 1): above the entrance of a tomb, and to the left of the preceding text.

1 hms/zdḫrg/bn/ṭ
2 bl/ḫld/snt/ᶜšr
3 n/wtsᶜ/<w>ᶜšr/ᵓym/
4 ḫlf/fḍg/wbmmᵓ/ᶜ
5 ly/fgh/mn/hḫls/sh
6 mᵓlh/wzlġlh/wmlk

1 Ḥammâs [of the family of] Zaydḫurg, son of Tu-
2 bul, has settled down [here] in the year twenty-
3 nine <and> ten days of
4 the succession of Fâḍig. And from then on, above
5 his dependants, he has favored the half-breeds Sa-
6 himᵓilah and Zâliġlah and Malik.

The text shows three cases of two signs joined together, viz. n/ (l.1), r/ (l.3) and mn (l.5). - ḫms, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 3360 (cf. JaSML, p. 509, note 2). The letter m is clear in Eut 826 (cf. MüEDAE, p. 82 and pl. 7). - zdḫrg: already suggested by GrNB (p. 308). vdBrLJCL's addition of y between the first two letters, "zydḫrg," is contradicted by all available copies and photographs. - ṭbl: (149) the right section of the central element of the first letter is clear in Eut 826. WiSLTI is the only author who has inserted this letter as "sh" in his reading; the letter is added in red pencil in my copy of the publication. After him, neither CaLL nor vdBrLJCL mention the letter. Cf. Tham JsaT 85, and Ar ṭubul "lees." - ḫld, cf. Ar ḫalada "to remain, stay, dwell," as in GrNB (pp. 308-309). The verb may be translated "to settle down," since it indicates the exact time when Ḥammâs started to dwell there. - w before ᶜšr was forgotten by haplography with ᶜ; cf. the same grammatical construction in JaL 95/3-4. - bmmᵓ is certain on the stone, contrary to vdBrLJCL's reading of kmlᵓ, which cannot be justified. I should like to consider bmmᵓ as bn + mᵓ and to compare it with Sab bnhw "after there" (cf. JaSIMB, p. 429 A). If my interpretation of l. 4-6 is correct, the context indicates that the composite adverb has a temporal value, instead of a

local one. - ʿly/fgh is rendered "sur sa troupe" by vdBrLJCL without any explanation; cf. Ar fawj "a company of followers, or dependants." - mn, cf. Ar manna, 3rd form "to favor." - hls, cf. Ar halîs "having whiteness mixed with blackness" and hilasîy "(said of a boy) whose parents are one white and the other black." - shmʾlh, zlġlh and mlk are personal names, as in vdBrLJCL. shmʾlh is also a personal name in JaSaMA; cf. shmlt in JaL 7 d. zlġlh: for the first element, cf.Ar zalaġa "(said of the sun) to rise."

JaL 93 a: JsaL 243 (cf. CaLL, p. 28 and note 64): an aslant graffito engraved to the right corner of the rectangle mentioned in connection with text 92:

↙ ʿbdġt ʿAbdġawṯ. - Cf. JsaL 41/1.

JaL 93 b: JsaL 244 : RÉS 3268 (cf. CaLL, p. 149 A): to the left of another rectangle cut in the rock, an aslant graffito:

↙ mslmh Musallamuh. - Cf. JsaL 300 (cf. JaMIL, p. 86, note 32).

JaL 94: JsaL 242 (cf. CaLL, p. 144 A): to the right of the rectangle mentioned in connection with text 93 b, and to the left of the third rectangle:

ʿwd ʿAwad. (150)

Saf name of a person (e.g. Ox 229), and of a tribe (cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 180 B).

JaL 95: JsaL 68 (cf. CaLL, pp. 115-116, no. 80):

hmsltm/bn/	1	Hammâslaṭîm, son of
sʿd/hld/s	2	Saʿad, has settled down [here] in
nt/ʿšrn/wtmny/w	3	the year twenty-eight and
tlt/ʾym/hbl	4	three days from the end of
rʾy/slḥn	5	the governorship of Salḥân.

For some remarks on JaSaMA's squeeze (cf. the photograph in II, pl. 84), see above, p. 4. - CaLL's decipherment, which is reproduced by vdBrLJCL (p. 362,note 1), is particularly poor. - The text shows no less than five cases of signs joined together, viz. b/ and n/ (l.1), rn and mn (l.3), and lṭ/ (l.4). - hmsltm: for the second element, cf. the Saf personal names ltm in CIS 1153 and ltmt, e.g. in Wi 126. - sʿd: the lower half of the central letter corresponds to the lower half of t of Eut 827 (cf. MHEDAE, pl. 7); the rest of this letter t and the short word divider of the same copy are features in the stone. Between s and d of sʿd and above t/ of the beginning of l.3, there is a hump in the rock. - wtmny can easily be read in both Euting's and Doughty's copies (cf. DoDENA, pl. 13, fol. 23). Yet, none of the subsequent authors mentions wtmny. - tlṭ: the diacritic appendix of the second t is certain on the photographs. - hbl: CaLL's reading of the word as qbl is erroneous; for his reading of the letter q, see above,pp. 5-6. Cf. Ar habâl "loss, state of perdition; the passing away of a thing." hbl/rʾy signifies the end of a governorship. as brʾy indicates its existence, and hbl has the same value as that of a temporal proposition. - slḥn, contrary to slḥ/ initiated by H. Grimme. - rʾy/slḥn, cf. Stiehl 2/5.

JaL 96: Eut 828 (cf. MHEDAE, pl. 7; cf. CaLL, pp. 31 and 142 A): in stippling:

ʾfṣh ʾAfaṣṣuh.

Cf., e.g. JaL 99; cf. Ar faṣṣa, 4th form "to produce, give forth something," and the Liḥ personal names ʾfṣ in JsaL 56/2, (151) and ʾfṣn in MHL 28/5.

JaL 97: Eut 829/1 (cf. MHEDAE, pl. 7):

nsmʾl Nâsimʾil.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the personal name in Sab (e.g. RÉS 3626/1) and in Saf (e.g. CIS 2697).

Ja 2303: Eut 829/2 (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 7):

sll Salal.- Cf. Ḥaḍr Ja 922.

JaL 98: JsaL 233 (cf. CaLL, p. 125, no. 94):

gḥšh/bn/ʾ[ ]hmkn Gaḥšuh, son of ʾAhmakân.

The inscription "a dû être coupée par un agrandissement de la porte," states JaSaMA (II, p. 492), who restores "s/ʾhd" (cf. also GrNB, p. 317, and CaLL).This opinion is wholly unacceptable. JaSaMA gives the length of each section of the text, but not the width of the door opening. This opposition suggests that these authors did not mesure the width of the door, and the two independent squeezes of the text (pl. 90) could not provide them with that valuable information. They relied exclusively on their facsimile to restore four letters and one word divider. Yet, this restoration does not even fit into their facsimile: the length of the five signs drawn on the basis of both the width of the letters and the space between the letters exceeds the width of the door opening. Besides, two word dividers, instead of one, should be restored. Furthermore, it is very surprising, in my opinion, that the widening of the door opening would not have damaged a single letter. The left part of ʾ has disappeared with a splinter broken off after JaSaMA's work. Finally, as can be seen on my tracing made from a photograph, the door opening is wider than the right section of the text which contains seven letters and two word dividers. The owner of the tomb engraved his pedigree in such a way that the two sections of his writing flank the lateral sides of the door opening immediately below the upper side of the opening. - gḥšh, as in CaLL. - ʾhmkn, cf. Ar ḥamaka "to press upon, pursue someone."

JaL 99: Eut 57: 821 (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 5 and 7: MüL 30, note 32, as in CaLL, p. JsaL 234 (cf. CaLL, p. 142 A):

ʾfṣh ʾAfaṣṣuh.

JaL 100: Eut 59: 820 (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 5 and 7: MüL 32, note 30, as in CaLL, p. 26): JsaL 235 (cf. CaLL, p. 142 A):

ʾfṣh ʾAfaṣṣuh.

JaL 101 a: JsaL 240 (cf. CaLL, p. 149 A): in the upper section:

mrʾyḥl Maraʾyaḥull.

The second element (152) is known as the name of a group in Sab CIH 661/1, and of a person in Saf, e.g. LP 97.

JaL 101 b: JsaL 237 (cf. CaLL, pp. 142 B and 145 A): below the preceding name:

rws 1 Râwis [of the family of]

ʾslm 2 ʾAslam.

rws:(153) r as in MüEDAE (p. 79, no. 33); cf. Ḥaḍr rwsm in Wissmann 5 b.

Preliminary note on JaL 102. - As can be seen on my drawings, the rock surface has been further damaged after JaSaMA's work.The horizontal stippling in the upper right corner shows the lower side of a section cut off from the rock, as shown by JaSaMA's pl. 87. A large splinter located immediately below the stippling has been broken off, and along with it, the bottom of JsaL 73 (for the translation of l.1-4, cf. JaMAR, I, p. 37, note 113),

JaL 102 a, b, and a part of JaL 102 c and k. The tracings of these four texts and of JaL 102 l were made from JaSaMA's pl. 87 and 87 bis.

JaL 102 a: JsaL 295 (cf. CaLL, p. 145 B): a cartouche to the right of JsaL 73/5:

ṭlmh Ṭalmuh. - Cf.the Tham personal name ṭlm in Hu 379.(154)

JaL 102 b: a cartouche below and slightly to the left of the preceding name:

lḥylh Laḥaylah.

JaSaMA mentions the text in his commentary on JsaL 295, and suggests reading the name as šly (II, p. 511).

JaL 102 c: JsaL 296 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 94 and 121, and CaLL, p. 144 A): a cartouche to the right of the preceding name:

ᶜtqytᶜ ᶜÂtiqyataᶜ.

The first element is known as a personal name in Saf, e.g. CIS 4554.

JaL 102 d: JsaL 74 (cf. CaLL, p. 118, no. 83):

dwṯh/hṣnᶜ/nḥt/hṣlm

Dawṯuh, the artisan, has cut the engraving.

dwṯh: w is certain instead of ᶜ (cf. DoDENA, pl. 15, fol. 26 and 27), which is retained by all authors; cf. the photographs of the rock (cf. JaSaMA, pl. 87 bis) and of the squeeze (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 4, Eut 52), and the facsimile of JaSaMA's pl. 110). Cf. Ar dâṯa (i) "to be soft, supple." - ṣnᶜ, cf. e.g. JaL 3 (cf.JaMIL, p. 134). - ṣlm is normally translated "statue." The difficulty comes from the absence of any statue or a place for a statue in the immediate vicinity.JaSaMA (II, p. 437) is of the opinion that the text refers "à une des statues nombreuses qui ornaient le temple situé à quelque distance à l'ouest." This suggestion is contradicted by the article which, in similar cases, has the value of the determinative adjective, "this." CaLL thinks that the text "vermütlich" refers to the statue mentioned in JaL 102 i/6. No allusion is made in this text that ṣlm is the same as in the other inscription. The presence of the article suggests for ṣlm the original meaning of Ar ṣalama "to cut;" the cutting means the engraving of the text and, therefore, the inscription itself.

Ja 102 e: above and to the left of the end of the preceding text; mentioned by JaSaMA in his commentary on JsaL 74 bis: "les deux derniers signes pourraient être lus by" (II, p. 438):

ḫml/bn/dᶜb Ḥâmil, son of Daccâb.

ḫml, cf. in Saf the verb ḫml "to be affected with lameness" in Ox 438 (cf.JaROx, p. 286) and the personal name ḫmlh in HaCH 196 (cf. JaSN, p. 79, note 115),and the Sab name of a place ḫmlm in Ga 20/7 (cf. JaMAR, I, p. 56). - dᶜb, cf. dᶜbt in Tham HaLi 17 a.

JaL 102 f: immediately to the left of text 102 d; mentioned toward the end of the commentary on JsaL 74 by JaSaMA (II, p. 437); the first two letters are the last two of MüL 24 (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 4), and the three letters are in Doughty's copy (cf. DoDENA, pl.15, fol. 26 and 27,top line). I did not find the copy of the text in JaSaMA's facsimiles.

gḥš Gaḥš. - Well-known name in Saf, e.g. JaS 50.

JaL 102 g: JsaL 75 (cf. CaLL, p. 110, no. 72): below text 102 d:

ᶜqrb/bn/mrɔlh/hṣ	1	ᶜAqrab, son of Maraɔlah, the ar-
nᶜ/ḏǧlṭ/ɔtᶜ/ɔ	2	tisan, he of (the group) Ġâliṭ, took service
bɔlf/bḥqwy/k	3	with ɔAbɔalîf on both sides of the
fr/frḏh/wsᶜdh/w	4	tomb - May He grace him and favor him and
ɔhrth/snt/ḫms/	5	guide him! - the fifth year
lhnɔs/bn/tlmy	6	of Hanuɔâs, son of Tulmay,
mlk/lḥyn/	7	king of Liḥyân.

ᶜqrb hṣnᶜ, also in JaL 3 (cf. JaMIL, p. 134). - mrɔlh, cf., e.g. JsaL 314 (: WiL 11)/1. The name of WiAM Tham 21 reads mlɔt Malɔat. - ǧlṭ: the reading of ṭ, instead of ḥ, which is retained by all authors, is certain if the form of the letter is compared with that of the two ḥ's of l.5. Furthermore, ǧlḥ does not exist in Ar. Cf. Ar ġaliṭa "to make a mistake." - ɔtᶜ: JaSaMA (II, p. 439) endorses MüEDAE's etymology from Ar tâᶜa "to flow." However, how can there be any logical connection between "fliessen" and "abbilden"? GrNB (p. 314) compares ɔtᶜ with Hebrew hâšiᶜa. This etymology is not supported by the existence of the Liḥ verb šᶜ, which corresponds to the Hebrew root mentioned above. Finally, CaLL (p. 110) connects ɔtᶜ with SA ᶜsɔ. However, no explanation is given for the switch of the two extreme letters, which cannot in any way be justified by the fact that the meaning of SA ᶜsɔ fits into the context of the present inscription. I suggest relating ɔtᶜ to Ar sâᶜa (o), 3rd form + direct complement of the person "to take service with someone by the hour." - ɔbɔlf, cf. JaMAR, I, pp. 20-21: this person is the author of JsaL 72. (155) - bḥqwy: the preposition b indicates the object of the contract, viz. the work done on both sides of the tomb. - kfr: for the absence of the article, see below, the commentary on JaL 133.

JaL 102 h: JsaL 76 (cf. CaLL, p. 115, no. 78):

ɔmtḥmd/bnt'	1	ɔAmatḥamûd, daughter of
ᶜṣm/hmtᶜt'	2	ᶜÂṣim, the tradewoman.

ᶜṣm, (156) cf., e.g. Saf CIS 3174, and Tham Hu 691 a/6 (cf. JaTV, p. 291 A), but feminine in Hu 578: WiTh 77/1 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, pp. 526-527). - hmtᶜt is translated "die Spenderin" by MüEDAE (p. 74) and "la donatrice" by JaSaMA (II, p. 440). In my opinion, such a title does not fit into the Liḥ material and should be specified by some additional information indicating the object of the gift. This last remark is valid also in the case of the translations suggested by both GrNB (p. 306: "ist gerettet") and CaLL ("hat ihr Heil erwirkt"). One would normally expect to find the mention of the danger from which the woman was saved, or some information about what step she took to secure her prosperity. JaL 3, 12 d and g/1-2 suggest that hmtᶜt indicates the woman's profession; cf. the masculine mtᶜ in JsaL 7/3.

JaL 102 i: JsaL 77 (cf. CaLL, pp. 116-118, no. 82; for l. 2-7, cf. JaMAR, I, pp. 37-38):

1	whbl.h/bn/zdqny/wlmy/bn
2	nfyh/wdyw/nfs/mr/bn/ḫwt/mh
3	ɔḥd/ᶜlhmy/ḥrg/whdtɔ/ldy/d
4	tɔ/ḫmm/bḏɔfᶜ/wlḏǧbt/bd
5	bl/yn/mɔt/wᶜšrn/sdl

6 wl/ḫmm/bbth/ṣlm/wl/slmn/

7 bḥq[w]y/kfr/ḥlb/wᵓrbb/ᵓḫh/

8 wᵓḫth/bmh/ᶜntw/brṣd/snh

9 fbḏh/yshlw/fhm/.../whmy

10 wstbhl/ws...

11 snt/ᶜšrn/wṯtn/brᵓy

12 tlmy/hnᵓs/mlk/lḥyn

1 Wahablah, son of Zaydqanîy, and Lamay, son of

2 Nafîyuh, have set up the funerary monument of Murr, son of Ḫawt. What

3 has been taken for them both [was] the expenses and the spring products during the

4 spring [as] a gift in Dû-ᵓAfawᶜ, and for Dû-Ġubbat in Da-

5 bal-Yawn one hundred twenty drapes.

6 As for the gift in his temple, [it was] a statue. But, with regard to the two stones

7 on both sid[e]s of the tomb, [it was] a fee and the tithes of both his brother

8 and his sister, because they had committed a punishable crime in the observation of his law,

9 viz. they have been relaxing the understanding of ... And as to them both,

10 they were set free and ...

11 in the twenty-second year of the governorship of

12 Tulmay [of the family of] Hanuᵓâs, king of Liḥyân.

zdqny, cf. JsaL 54/1. - nfyh, cf. the personak name nfy in Saf Rees 161 a (cf. JaSN, pp. 134-135), and Min RÉS 3368/1; cf. also the personal name hnfy, e.g.in JaL 85 c and Ja 2296 e. -wdyw: the plural verb with two subjects. - kfr: for the absence of the article, see below, the commentary on JaL 133. - ᵓrbb, cf.Ar ribâb "tithes, tenths." - -h of both ᵓḫh and ᵓḫth refers to the main subject of the text. - ᶜnt, cf. Ar ᶜanita "to commit a sin, a crime, an act of disobedience deserving punishment." - rṣd, cf. Ar raṣad "observation." - f, cf. the well-known Ar usage of fa introducing a phrase which specifies the preceding sentence. - yshlw, cf. Ar sahala, 2nd form "to make easy," thus, "to relax." - fhm, cf. Ar fahama "to understand." - stbhl, cf. Ar bahala, 10th form "to leave at liberty, make free of pursuit;" here, in the passive voice. The number of the verb is clear because of hmy.

Preliminary note on JaL 102 j and k. - These two names are clearly visible on JaSaMA's pl. 87, and DoDENA's pl. 15, fol. 28, shows an almost perfect copy of text j and the end of text k. Yet, I did not find any trace of them in the Liḥ studies.

JaL 102 j: to the right of the space between l. 3-4 of text 102 i:

ʾlh ʾÂlih.

JaL 102 k: to the right of the space between l.1-2 of text 102 i:

dssᶜ Dassaᶜ.

Cf. the personal name dsᶜ (157) in Sab RÉS 3105.

JaL 102 l: JsaL 74 bis (cf. CaLL, pp. 143 A and 154 B): above the center of text 102 d:

zd/bn/ᶜbd Zayd, son of ᶜAbd.

The text is clearly visible on JaSaMA's pl. 87 bis, immediately above and to left of the printed number "74." Yet, the edition reverses the order of the pedigree, "ᶜbd/bn/zd" (II, p. 438). CaLL mkaes no remark on JaSaMA's order of the names.

JaL 103 a: JsaL 298 (cf. CaLL, pp. 30 and 154 B): in the extreme right section of the panel:

zrᶜ/ 2 has sowed [here.]

zdġt 1 Zaydġawt

zd/ 3

zrᶜ, cf. Saf (e.g. CIS 337; cf. JaSN, pp. 167-168). - The similarity of l.2 and 3 suggests that 1.2 was engraved to replace 1.3, the second letter of which is d. The author engraved the circle too close to the broken line. There was no way he could have corrected his mistake except by starting all over again.

JaL 103 b: JsaL 297 (cf. CaLL, p. 128, no. 103, and JaMIL, p. 85):in stippling; a cartouche containing a personal name flanked on both sides by the wasm d; above and to the left of the preceding text:

Wasm sᶜd Wasm Wasm. Saᶜad. Wasm.

JaL 103 c: JsaL 299/2-3 (cf. CaLL, pp. 30-31, 142 B and 143 B): below and to the left of text 102 a:

ʾnᶜm 1 ʾAnᶜam [of the family of]

ᶜdwn 2 ᶜAdwân.

ᶜdwn is the name of a camel in Qat AM 335/10 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 119).

JaL 103 d: JsaL 299/1 (cf. CaLL, p. 150, and JaMIL, p. 104): above and to the left of the preceding text:

šmr Šamir.

JaL 104 a: JsaL 291, second half (cf. CaLL, pp. 26, 142 A and 150 A): a line finely engraved in the lower section of the panel:

bnngʾt/bn/ʾb/ṣlḥn Binnagʾat, son of ʾAb [of the family of] Ṣalḥân.

JsaL 291 contains two independent texts, as suggested by CaLL. - bnngʾt is referred to as ngʾt by CaLL (p. 150 A); ngʾ is a personal name in Sab (CIH 835/4-5), Saf (e.g. JaS 65 c) and Tham (e.g. Doughty 51/5); cf. also Ar najʾat "a malignant eye."

JaL 104 b: JsaL 291, first half (cf. CaLL, pp. 30, 143 A and 144 A): above the preceding text:

ᶜbddġbt/ᶜṣrh ᶜAbdḏûġubbat [of the family of] ᶜAṣruh.

ᶜbddġbt, (158) cf. ᶜbdġbt in JaL 78. - ᶜṣrh, cf. ᶜṣrn in JaL 64 d.

JaL 105: JsaL 290 (cf. CaLL, pp. 146 A, 147 B and 153 B):

gšmhnᵓktb/bn/wdᶜ/ḥyw

Gašimhaniᵓaktab, son of Wâdiᶜ [of the family of] Ḥayû.

The text is engraved to the left of a crack which flanks the left side of both JaL 104 a and b. - gšmhnᵓktb: as pointed out by CaLL (p. 26, note 53), the 10th letter of the text, viz. the letter between the preceding name and the following word divider, was erased.

Ja 2304 a: JsaM 205: RÉS 3844: on the extreme right section of the panel:

ymyṯ Yamîṯ. - Cf. the place name in Min Gl 1020/4.

Ja 2304 b: JsaM 206: RÉS 3845: above and to the left of the preceding name:

qnyh/ᶜbdšbb Qanîyuh [of the family of] ᶜAbdšabab.

JaL 106 a: JsaL 287 (cf. CaLL, p. 151 A): above the first half of the preceding text:

qsmᵓl Qasamᵓil. - Cf. Saf Wi 138.

JaL 106 b: below and to the left of text 2304 a:

ẓnt Ẓinnat. - Cf. ᶜbdẓnt in JaL 44 i.

JaL 106 c: JsaL 288 (cf. CaLL, pp. 134 B, 143 B and 151 A): to the left of text 106 a:

qsm dᶜmrtᶜ Qâsim, he of (the group) ᶜAmmrataᶜ.

qsm, cf. JsaL 62/2. The second name of WiAM Tham 29 reads qzm Qâzim; cf. Ar qazama "to blame someone." For wḏm of the same text, cf. Saf wḏym in LP 770 (cf. JaSN, p. 82, note 127). - The second engraving of the preceding text mentioned by JaSaMA in his commentary (II, p. 509) is not visible on my photograph. In the same commentary, correct "132" to "206."

Ja 2304 bis: JsaM 196: RÉS 3839: very poor engraving of Ja 2305 c.

JaL 107 a: JsaL 248 b (cf. CaLL, pp. 142 B and 149 A, and JaMIL, p. 47): in the extreme right section:

mrᵓdġbt/ᵓs Maraᵓdûġubbat [of the family of] ᵓAws.

Ja 2305 a: JsaL 249 a (cf. JaMIL, pp. 47-48): below the beginning of the preceding text:

zyd Ziyâd.

JaL 107 b: JsaL 249 b (cf. JaMIL, pp. 47-48): immediately to the left of the preceding name:

šmth Šamituh.- Cf. šmt, e.g. in JaL 73 b.

Ja 2305 b: JsaL 248 a (cf. JaMIL, p. 47): above the second half of text 2305 a:

ᵓrš . ᵓArš.

Ja 2305 c: JsaM 202: RÉS 3366: below and to the left of text 2305 a, an aslant graffito:

↙ ḥmy/dsyl Ḥâmî, he of (the group) Siyyâl. - Cf. text 2304 bis.

Ja 2305 d: JsaM 201: RÉS 3841: a monogram located below the second half of the preceding text:

ḥmy syl Ḥâmî [of the family of] Siyyâl.

JaSaMA finds all the letters of text 2305 c in the monogram (II, p. 358). But, the right convex line is not even connected in any way to the letters.

JaL 107 c: JsaL 247 (cf. CaLL, p. 128, no. 105): above and to the left of both texts 107 a and 2305 b:

ʿbd/z 1 ʿAbd [of the family of] Zayd-

dlh/ʿtnf 2 lah has changed his abode.

ʿtnf: for some remarks on JaSaMA's squeeze and facsimile (cf. the photograph and the copy in II, pl. 90 and 134), see above, p. 4. Cf. Ar ʿanafa, 8th form "to change one's abode; to emigrate from one country to another."

JaL 108 a: JsaL 251 bis/1 (cf. the commentary on JsaL 250): Eut 813/2, first half (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 6) (cf. CaLL, p. 26, note 48, and p. 153 B): on the extreme right side:

wʾyl Wuʾayl. - Cf. wʾl, e.g. in JaL 49 e.

JaL 108 b: JsaL 251 bis/2 (cf. the commentary on JsaL 250): Eut 813/3, first half (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 6) (cf. CaLL, p. 26, note 48): below the preceding name:

ġlṭ Ġâliṭ.

Cf. the clan name in JaL 102 g/2. - The difference in the letter forms excludes the reunion of JaL 108 a and b into a single text.

Ja 2306: JsaM 198: RÉS 3365: below and to the left of the preceding name:

ʾlm/dʿmrtʿ ʾAlim, he of (the group) ʿAmmrataʿ.

ʾlm, cf. Sab Ja 2469 f.

JaL 108 c: JsaL 250/1, first half: Eut 813/1, the dots (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 6)(cf. CaLL, p. 26 and note 48, and p. 142 B, and JaMIL, pp. 48 and 98, note 52): above and to the left of text 108 a:

ʾlṣḥl ʾIlṣaḥal. - Cf. Tham ṣḥl in HaLi 112.

JaL 108 d: JsaL 250/1, second half + 2: Eut 813/1-2, second halves (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 6) (cf. CaLL, p. 26 and note 48, pp. 142 B, 147 B, 152 A and 154 B, and JaMIL, pp. 48 and 98, note 52): to the left of texts 108 a and c; the last letter of text 108 c and the first of the present inscription cross each other:

zd/ʾsmnt 1 Zayd [of the family of] ʾAsmanat [of the group]

šll/bn/ḥṭṭ 2 Šulal, son of Ḥaṭûṭ.

ʾsmnt is possibly attested in JsaL 10 (cf. also CaLL, p. 143 A). - šll, cf.JsaL 39/1. - ḥṭṭ, cf. ḥṭ in JaL 8 ab, and Ar ḥaṭûṭ "swift, excellent."

JaL 108 e: JsaL 251/1: Eut 813/3, second half (cf. CaLL, pp. 26, 145 B and 146 A): to the left of text 108 b, and below text 108 d:

grmʾl/bn/qmt Garamʾil, son of Qâmat.

grmʾl, as in CaLL (p. 146 A). - bn: n is engraved inside b. - qmt, cf. Ar qâmat "stature," and the Qat personal name qm in Ja 1111 b (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 12).

JaL 108 f: JsaL 251/2: Eut 813/4 (cf. CaLL, p. 26 and 152 B): to the left of text 2306, and below and to the left of text 108 e:

šmth/ġbt Šamituh [of the family of] Ġubbat.

JaL 109 a: in the lower right corner:

ᶜbddġbt 1 ᶜAbddûġubbat,

bn/wdᶜ 2 son of Wâdiᶜ. - wdᶜ, cf. Ar wâdiᶜ "spring of water."

JaL 109 b: above and to the left of the preceding text:

bḥl 1 Bâḥil [of the family of]

lḥb: 2 Lâḥib.

bḥl, cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 789 (cf. JaSN, p. 48). - lḥb is known as a personal name in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs; cf. Ar laḥaba "to tread and pass along," and the Saf place name lḥbt in CIS 223 (cf. JaSN, p. 92).

JaL 110 a: JsaL 321/1 (cf. CaLL, p. 147 B): in the upper right corner:

ḥṣl/bn/kᵓšn Ḥâṣil, son of Kaᵓsân.

ḥṣl, cf. Ar ḥâṣil "profit, gain," and the Sab personal name ḥṣlmt in Ja 1016 m/l. - kᵓšn, cf. the Qat personal name in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, and Ar kaᵓaša "to eat."

JaL 110 b: JsaL 321/2, first two-thirds (cf. CaLL, pp. 142 B, two places, 143 B, and JaMIL, p. 93): below and to the left of the preceding text:

ᶜḍllh bn/ᵓsmy ᶜAḍullah, son of ᵓIsmîy.

ᶜḍllh: h was forgotten and a short aslant stroke was added to the following word divider to transform it into h. For the first element, cf. the Saf personal name ᶜḍl, e.g. in CIS 84. - ᵓsmy, cf. Ar ᵓismîy "nominal," and the personal name smy in Saf HaNST 1 and Tham JsaT 12 + 13/2 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 527). Two dots like a word divider are located inside the lower half of both ᵓ and s. The letter ᶜ immediately after the text belongs to text 111 d.

JaL 110 c: JsaL 253 (cf. CaLL, p. 142 B): below the beginning of the preceding text:

ᵓsd ᵓAsad.

Ja 2307: above and to the left of text 110 a:

ᶜlbn ᶜAlbân.

Cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 5246 (cf. JaSN, p. 71, note 96).

JaL 111 a: JsaL 252/2 (cf. CaLL, pp. 142 B and 143 B): in the extreme right section:

ᵓsd/ᶜnbmnt ᵓAsad [of the family of] ᶜInabmanat.

ᶜnbmnt: for the first element, cf. Tham ᶜnbn in JaT 28 a.

Ja 111 b: JsaL 252/1 (cf. CaLL, p. 26, note 49, pp. 147 A and 153 A, and JaMIL, p. 48): above and to the left of the preceding text:

ḥšm/bn/wdṣlh/fnyḥ Ḥašam, son of Wâdiṣlah [of the family of] Funayḥ.

ḥšm, cf. Ar ḥašim "regarded with reverence." - wdṣlh: for the first element of new theophoric name, cf. Ar wadaṣa "to start to talk to someone and not tell everything." - fnyḥ, cf. fnḥt in JaL 29 c, and Ar fanîḥ "(said of a man) over-

come, subdued; flabby and weak."

JaL 111 c: JsaL 252/3 (cf. CaLL, p. 152 B): below and to the left of text 111 a:

šrḥ/bn/ɔgl Šâriḥ, son of ɔAgîl.

ɔgl, (159) cf. Sab ɔgylm in Ja 689/1, 4, and the Qat family name ɔgln, e.g. in TC 1623 (cf. JaNPIO, p. 65).

JaL 111 d: JsaL 321/2, end: above the first half of text 111 b:

ᶜbd/lɔy ᶜAbd [of the family of] Laɔy.

lɔy, (160) cf. Saf LP 1162.

JaL 111 e: JsaL 254 (cf. CaLL, pp. 133 A and 142 B): between texts 111 b and d:

bnt/ɔs Banat [of the family of] ɔAws.

JaL 111 f: above the second half of text 111 b:

ɔs ɔAws.

JaL 111 g: immediately to the left of text 111 c:

ʿšmr·bn·ᶜlsh· Šamir, son of ᶜAlsuh.

The present text is not to be connected to text 111 c, which is engraved immediately to the right, because each word is flanked by a small dot, and the three words of text 111 c are separated from each other by two long vertical strokes.- ɔlsh, cf. Min ᶜlsn in Ja 2242 c.

Ja 112 a: JsaL 256/1 (cf. CaLL, pp. 25, 26, 142 B and 152 B): in the upper section:

ḥtmlt/bn ḫmš Ḥâtimlat, son of Ḫâmiš.

ḥtmlt: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf., e.g. ḥtmɔ in JaL 63 a/2. - ḫmš, (161) cf. ḫmšt in JsaT 103.

JaL 112 b: JsaL 256/2 (cf. CaLL, pp. 26, 150 A and B): immediately below the preceding text:

hḫfy/bn/bnḫwṣ Haḫafîy, son of Binḫawiṣ.

hḫfy, cf. ḫfy in JaL 27 b/2. - bnḫwṣ, cf. the Saf personal name ḫwṣ in JaS 57c.

Ja 2308: below and to the left of the preceding text:

lyṯ Layṯ. - Cf. Qat TC 1342/1 (cf. JaNPIO, p. 55).

JaL 113: a dextrograde graffito making a line curved upward:

--> ᶜbdyṯᶜ ᶜAbdyaṯaᶜ. - The letters b and d are joined together.

JaT 30: two vertical lines to be read from left to right and from top to bottom:

ᶜrb n	1	ᶜArbân
kly	2	had kidney trouble.

ᶜrbn (162) cf. the Qat group name in Ja 315/2. - kly, cf. Ar kaliya "to have kidney trouble."

JaL 114: rnɔ/bnt/kwɔ Rannâɔ, daughter of Kawaɔ.

kwɔ, cf. the Saf personal name kwɔ(lh) in CIS 3645 (cf. JaSN, p. 139).

JaL 115: JsaL 255 (cf. CaLL, p. 99, no. 48, and pp. 138 [where "88" must be

corrected to "48"] and 142 B):

Wasm ktb/ɔs Wasm. Kâtib [of the family of] ɔAws.

The first letter n is a wasm because it was voluntarily engraved not only above the horizontal axis of all letters, but also very close to k of ktb,(163) contrary to the constant spacing of all other letters.

Ja 2309: JsaM 195: RÉS 3363:

lmᶜ 1 Lamîᶜ

ḥrm/ḥzmn 2 has rendered Ḥazmân inviolable.

lmᶜ, cf. the verb in JaL 16 a/2. - ḥrm, cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 436 B; here, with the meaning of Ar ḥarama, 2nd form "to make, pronounce something or someone inviolable."

Ja 2310: Eut 808 (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 6): RÉS 3362:

ḥyw/dqhln Ḥayû, he of (the group) Qahilân.

qhln, cf. the Qat clan name qhlm in Sab Ja 2356 a/2 (cf. JaMAR, II,pp.89-91).

Ja 2311 a: JsaM 170: RÉS 3361: in the upper section:

.../][bɹn/dɔbt ...,] son of Daɔbat.

dɔbt, (164) a personal name in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs and in Saf, e.g. CIS 5380. - The right half of the rock inscription has disappeared with the destruction of the stone.

Ja 2311 b: in the lower left corner:

.../]dsrᶜy ...,] he of (the group) Sarᶜay.

Cf., e.g. the Sab name of a city srᶜn (cf. JaSIMB, p. 416 B).

Ja 2311 c: in the lower left corner:

ytᶜ Yataᶜ. - Cf., e.g. Min RÉS 2774/1.

Ja 2312 a: JsaM 200: RÉS 3359: in the upper right corner:

msyk/d 1 Musayk, he of (the group)

ḏhzmm 2 Ḏahazmum.

ḏhzmm,a personal name in Min RÉS 2743/2, is engraved with little care.

Ja 2312 b: JsaM 199: RÉS 3360: below and to the left of the preceding text:

krb/dᶜ 1 Karib, he of (the group)

mrtᶜ 2 ᶜAmmrataᶜ.

Not very far from the present text, a certain "A.R. Torky" has engraved his own name and, below it, the spurious fsyl, with a Tham š.

JaL 116: hnɔ/bn/ɔsd/wd 1 Haniɔ, son of ɔAsad, has loved

ɔnḥt 2 ɔAnḥat. - ɔnḥt, cf. JaS 159 c.

Ja 2313: a monogram: ḥbgm Ḥabgum.

Cf. the Saf personal name ḥbg in JaSN, p. 167 B.

JaL 117: in the extreme right section, an aslant inscription:

↙ lᶜd By ᶜIdd.

The central letter is decorated with two dots placed almost vertically, as in JaL 110 b.

Ja 2314: to the left of the preceding name:

ʾrḥm/bn/ḥyd ʾArḥam, son of Ḥayyid.

ʾrḥm, cf. Ar ʾarḥamu "more, most beautiful," and Qat rḥm in Ja 1529 (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 17). - ḥyd, cf. Ja 2194 an.

JaL 118: JsaL 71 (cf. CaLL, p. 124, no. 91, and vdBrLJCL, p. 363, note 2):

ʿnzh/bn/ʾs	1	ʿAnzah, son of ʾAws,
bn/tnyl/bn/ʿbd/	2	son of Tanyal, son of ʿAbd,
dʾl/hnʾḫnkt	3	he of the clan Haniʾḫunkat,
slm/nbhʾld/	4	has made peace with Nabihʾulid,
blḥgh/wnrn	5	son of Laḥguh and Nawrân,
snt/gnʾdy/s	6	the year Gannʾadîy was
by/fḫbr/	7	made prisoner. And he has made a contract with
hlmṭl/d	8	Hillmuṭil to cultivate the land for a share of its produce
ltlt	9	for three
snn	10	years.

The preceding decipherment corrects eleven letters and adds two others to CaLL's reading; it also corrects fourteen letters in vdBrLJCL's decipherment, and eliminates the latter's unjustified addition of h at the end of l.8. - There are nine groups of two letters each, which are joined together, viz. bn (twice) and yf (1.2), hn (1.3), lm and dh (1.4), rn (1.5), gn (1.6) and ṭl (1.7). tnyl, cf., e.g. the Ḫas personal name nylt in Ja 1052/1. - ʿbd, same reading as in JaSaMA (II, p. 423). - slm, as in GrNB (p. 298). - nbhʾld: for the first element, cf. the Saf personal name in CIS 3498 (cf. JaSN, p. 67, note 85); for the second element, (165) cf. Ar ʾulida "to be born." - lḥgh, cf. the Sab name of a city lḥgm in Ja 633/6. - nrn, cf. JsaL 349. - gnʾdy: for the first element, cf. the personal name gnt in JsaL 384/3 (cf. JaMIL, p. 124, note 71); for the second element, cf. the Saf personal name ʾdyt, e.g. in LP 1147. - ḫbr, as in JaSaMA(p. 424); cf. Ar ḫabara, 3rd form "to make a contract with someone to cultivate some land for a share of its produce." - hlmṭl: for the second element, cf. Ar muṭila "to be big, tall," and the Saf personal name mṭl, e.g. in CIS 5200.(166)

Ja 2315: JsaM 207: RÉS 3846:

ʾnʿm/dmlḥ ʾanʿam, he of (the group) Mulâḥ.

JaL 119 a: in the upper center:

wʾlh Wâʾiluh. - Cf., e.g. JsaL 320/1.

JaL 119 b: below the preceding text:

slmh/mḥ/	1	Salamuh has conferred a favor upon
ʾsdrḍy	2	ʾAsadraḍîy.

slmh, cf. JsaL 82/6 (cf. CaLL, p. 93, no. 32). - mḥ, cf. Ar mâḥa (i) "to confer a benefit, a favor upon someone." - ʾsdrḍy is a new name composed of two well-known roots.

Ja 2316: below and to the right of the preceding text:

ʾbʿkm ʾAbʿakim.

For the second element, cf. Sab ʿkm in JaSIMB, pp. 410 B and 416 A.

JaL 119 c: a name in stippling below and slightly to the right of the preceding name:

whb/ Wahab.

Ja 2317: /ḥyql Ḥayqal.

Cf. (167) Ar ḥawqal "(said of a man) aged, weary."

Ja 2318 a: in the upper right corner:

rwmʾb Ruwwâmʾab.

For the first element, cf. Ar ruwwâm "seeking."

Ja 2318 b: below the center of the preceding name:

/ḫy Ḫaiy. - Cf. Ar ḫaiy "plan, project."

JaL 120 a: below the preceding text:

wrḏhl Wâriḏhall.

For the first element, cf. Ar waraḍa "to be slow, act slowly in an affair."

Ja 2318 c: below the preceding name:

qṣtʾl bn nbs Qiṣṣatʾil, son of Nâbis.

qṣtʾl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the Saf verb qṣṣ "to be a narrator," e.g. in JaS 75 b, and Ar qiṣṣat "story." - nbs, cf. Saf CIS 3628 (cf. JaMIL, p. 105, note 57).

JaL 120 b: below and to the left of the preceding text:

dmq bn:ḥywddn Dâmiq, son of Ḥayûdôdân.

dmq, cf. Ar damaqa "to enter abruptly and without any permission into someone's house."

JaL 120 c: below the end of the preceding text:

/ḫlbn 1 Ḫalbân [of the family of]
ḥwbʿy 2 Ḥawabʿay.

ḫlbn: the letter b is upside down and joined to n. - ḥwbʿy, cf. wbʿy in JsaT 604, (168) and Ar wabaʿa, 2nd form "to break wind in someone's face to show one's contempt."

JaL 121: in the upper section:

ḫzb/bn/ 1 Ḫâzib, son of
ṣbġlt 2 Ṣibâġlat.

ḫzb, cf., e.g. Saf Wi 128. - ṣbġlt: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar ṣibâġ "dye."

Ja 2319 a: below and slightly to the right of the preceding text:

ʿyrn ʿAyrân. - Cf. ʿyr in Ja 2253 b.

Ja 2319 b: below and slightly to the right of the preceding name:

šmtt Šamtat.

Cf. the feminine personal name in Qat TC 1389/2 (cf. JaNPIO, pp. 59-60).

Ja 2320 a: in the upper left section:

snḥ>l 1 Sunḥ>il,

bn/krh 2 son of Kârih.

snḥ>l, cf. Tham snḥt in Rho 22 (cf. JaTS, p. 66). - krh, cf. Ar karaha "to abhor something."

Ja 2320 b: to the right of l.1 of the preceding text:

bġšt/ Baġšat. - Cf. Ar baġšat "a weak shower of rain."

Ja 2320 c: below text 2320 a:

ᶜnb>l ᶜInab>il. - Cf. ᶜnbmnt in JaL 111 a.

JaL 122: ḥyṣh 1 Ḥayṣuh,

bn 2 son of

wnblt 3 Wannablat.

ḥyṣh, cf. the Saf personal name ḥ(y)ṣ in CIS 3168 (cf. JaMII, p. 45). - wnblt: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the Sab name of a city, e.g. in Ja 865/6, and Ar wannaba "to reprehend, reprove someone severely."

JaL 123 a: a dextrograde graffito in the upper right corner; the third letter is added below the center of the first because of lack of space to the right due to a crack in the rock:

-->ṣġ 1 Ṣaġîr. - Cf. Saf JaS 129 a.

r 2

JaL 123 b: below and to the left of the preceding name:

m>llt nml/ Ma>illat [of the family of] Nâmil.

m>llt: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. m>l in JaL 60 e.- nml, cf. Ar nâmil "intriguer," the Sab personal name >nml in Ja 1016 j, and the Ḥaḍr personal name nmnml (cf. JaPRER, p. 45).

Ja 2321 a: in the upper right corner:

ᶜšm>l ᶜAšam>il.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the personal name ᶜšm in Sab, e.g. CIH 596/5, in Saf JaS 187, and Tham Hu 480/3 (cf. JaTS, p. 38).

Ja 2321 b: below the preceding name:

ᶜbd>l ᶜAbd>il.

Cf. Qat (e.g. Ja 353/2) and Sab (e.g. CIH 394/1).

JaL 124: to the left of the preceding name, an isolated d, D, the initial letter of a personal name.

Ja 2321 c: JsaM 55: RÉS 3729: to the left of the preceding letter:

ᶜdmt/lhg ᶜAdmat [of the family of] Lahig.

lhg, cf. Saf CIS 2748 (cf. JaSFP, p. 415, note 1).

Ja 2321 d: below the preceding text:

/kdb Kadib.

Cf. Saf kdbn in CIS 1237 (cf. JaSN, p. 84, note 138) and kdwb in JaS 83 b.

Ja 2321 e: below and to the right of the preceding name:

/rʾb/ Raʾab. - Cf., e.g. Min RÉS 3445 bis/43.

The following two texts are engraved on a surface of the rock adjacent to, and to the left of, the spot of the six preceding inscriptions.

Ja 2322 a: a cartouche, the lower right corner of which is visible in the upper left corner of the photograph no. 2 of WiReAR's p. 238; this author does neither mention nor deal with the inscription and the next one.

wšḳt 1 Waššâkat,

bn rḥb 2 son of Raḥîb.

bn: the right vertical stroke of b is a part of the cartouche itself.

Ja 2322 b: clearly visible on the above-mentioned photograph published by WiReAR; below and to the right of the preceding cartouche:

ḥgm Ḥagûm. - Cf. JaL 33 p/2.

JaL 125: sʿd Saʿad.

JaL 126: ġmw Ġamaw. - Cf. Ar ġamá (i) "to cover."

Ja 2323: JsaM 57: RÉS 3731:

mḥy/zyd 1 Mâḥî [of the family of] Ziyâd,

dyfʿn 2 he of (the group) Yafaʿân.

The upper right corner of pl. 25 with the following twelve texts represents the central photograph of WiReAR's p. 206, which is dealt with in JaRWiRe, II, p. 528.

Ja 2324 a: JsaM 64, first half: RÉS 3738, first half: WiM 9, first half, minus the "symbol;" in the extreme right section:

sʿdʾl/dyfʿn Saʿadʾil, he of (the group) Yafaʿân. - Cf. Ja 2281 h.

Ja 2324 b: JsaM 58: RÉS 3732: WiM 5: above the first half of the preceding text:

ʿbdt 1 ʿAbdat [of the family of]

hbʾt 2 Ḥâbiʾat.

Ja 2324 c: JsaM 61: RÉS 3735: WiM 8: above and to the left of the preceding text:

ldn 1 Laddân [of the family of]

grmt 2 Garmat.

ldn, cf. Saf ldt in LP 847 (cf. JaSN, p. 137). - grmt is a personal name in Sab (cf. JaSIMB, p. 407 B).

JaL 127 a: to the left of text 2324 b/2:

hsʿ Hâsiʿ. - Cf. Ar hasaʿa "to hasten."

Ja 2324 d: JsaM 59, minus the last two letters: RÉS 3733, minus the last two letters: WiM 6, minus the last two letters of l.1; to the left of text 2324 c:

ᶜbdwd/ 1 ᶜAbdwadd [of the family of]

grmnhy 2 Garamnahî.

Ja 2324 e: JsaM 64, second half: RÉS 3738, second half: WiM 9, the "symbol" of the first half + the second half; to the left of text 2324 a:

ḫyrb/dswᵓn Ḫayrab, he of (the group) Sawᵓân.

JaL 127 b: WiL 15: below the beginning of the preceding text:

ᵓrš/ 1 ᵓArš,

bn/zd 2 son of Zayd.

The design below the text, although in the vertical axis of the inscription, does not belong to it because its patina is lighter than that of the letters. It may represent a stylized bucranium.

Ja 2324 f: WiM 11 bis: below the end of text 2324 e, and above and to the left of text 127 b: a Sab name because of the palaeography of s:

yswᶜ Yaswaᶜ. - Cf. the personal name swᶜ in JaT 2/1.

Ja 2324 g: WiM 6 bis, cf. the end of l.1 of JsaM 59: RÉS 3733: WiM 6: to the left of text 2324 d, a Sab name:

mrtdᵓl Marṯadᵓil.

Ja 2324 h: JsaM 63: RÉS 3737: WiM 6 ter: above the preceding name:

ᶜbdᵓl 1 ᶜAbdᵓil,

dᶜbln 2 he of (the group) ᶜAblân.

Ja 2324 i: JsaM 60: RÉS 3734: WiM ter: between the extremities of texts 2324 e and f; an aslant graffito:

↙ ḫywn Ḫaywân.

Ja 2324 j: JsaM 62: RÉS 3736: WiM 7: to the left of texts 2324 h and g, an aslant graffito:

↙ grmn 1 Garamna-

hy 2 hî.

JaL 128 a: in the lower right corner:

/yṭny Yaṭnay.

Cf. (169) Ar ṭaniya "to be, become slender and small in body."

JaL 128 b: above and to the left of the preceding text:

ᶜbdwhl ᶜAbdwahal.

For the second element, cf. the Tham verb whl "to be feeble and fearful" in HuIR 10 (cf. JaMIL, p. 71, note 16), and the Saf personal name whlt in CIS 4045 (cf. JaSN, p. 35).

Ja 2325: JsaM 65: RÉS 3739: above and to the left of the preceding name:

rḍwn Raḍwân.

The main group of tracings in the lower left half of pl. 25 represents the photograph printed at the bottom of WiReAR's p. 229, and contains five Liḥ and four Min texts. WiReAR deals with two of them only, states in his commentary on WiM 4 (p. 121) that "the other inscriptions below this [: Ja2326 a] are illegible"

(thus, six texts altogether), and makes no allusion to Ja 2326 d.

JaL 129 a: in the lower right corner:

ḫwyr 1 Ḥuwayr [of the family of]
bḥl 2 Baḥl.

ḫ (cf. JaL 133/2) of both names is lying on its right side. - ḫwyr, cf. Saf Rees 149 (cf. JaSN, p. 44, note 32). - bḥl, cf. JaL 1/6.

JaL 129 b: above and to the left of the preceding text:

lb/bḥt/ Labb [of the family of] Baḥat.

lb, cf. Saf (e.g. in Wi 783 a), WiAM Tham 24, and Liḥ JsaL 313/1. - bḥt, cf. Saf bḥtt, e.g. in CIS 988.

JaL 129 c: JsaL 187 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 40-41): a boustrophedon inscription in a cartouche above and to the left of the preceding text:

<-- šrᵓ bbšmyz 1 Zaymšabab has stirred up trouble among
--> ḫwl štᶜᵓl/ 2 the experts of Šâtiᶜᵓil.

zymšbb: for the first element, cf.Ar zâma (i) "to reduce someone to silence." - štᶜᵓl: the reading of the first letter as m is erroneous; š has precisely the same form as the two letters of l.1; cf. štᶜ in JaL 67 b.

JaL 129 d: below and to the left of the preceding cartouche, a text in stippling:

/hnf/qšrm Hannaf [of the family of] Qašrum.

hnf, cf. Saf Wi 919 (cf. Orientalia, 36 [1967], p. 164). - qšrm, cf. the Sab clan name in RÉS 3945/4.

Ja 2326 a: JsaM 53: RÉS 3727: WiM 4 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 527 B): a boustrophedon text in the upper central section:

<-- ᶜry 1 Yaraᶜ,
--> bn mrr 2 son of Marîr.

yrᶜ: the large stroke on the left of the central letter does not belong to it; cf. Ḥaḍr Ja 959/3. - mrr, cf. Sa 103/1 (cf. my volume entitled La paléographie sud-arabe de J. Pirenne, Washington, 1957, pp. 107-109).

Ja 2326 b: below the center of text 129 d:

brq 1 Baraq-
ᵓl 2 ᵓil.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf., e.g. brqm in Sab CIH 214.

Ja 2326 c: immediately to the left of text 2326 b/2, a boustrophedon graffito in stippling:

<-- myṭ 1 Ṭaym-
--> ᵓl 2 ᵓil.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the feminine name ṭym in Sharafaddin 14. (170)

JaL 129 e: JsaL 186 (cf. CaLL, p. 78, no. 3): WiL 13; cf. JaMIL, p. 41: a text engraved in an incomplete cartouche, in the lower corner of which

there is a large circle; to the left of texts 129 c, d and 2326 a and b.

mtᶜ>l/bn drḥ>l	1	Mataᶜ>il, son of Daraḥ>il,
hnᶜm/ḥwl	2	has pleased the experts of
ᶜd>rs ḥtndd	3	ᶜIdd>âris [of the family of] Ḥâtindôd.

hnᶜm/ḥwl, cf. JaMIL, which is not referred to by WiReAR (p. 128). - The reading of the central section of l.3 requires some explanation. WiReAR is quite right in rejecting the reading of k after r, but his reading of l/ does not reckon with the correction of these two signs to s by the engraver himself. The two added sections are well cut indeed in sharp contrast with the immediate vicinity which is damaged. In order to confirm his reading of l/, WiReAR makes the following remark: "The author's use of a word-divider in lines 1 and 2 makes it impossible that he neglected to use it in 1.3. The failure of JS and Caskel to allow for a word-divider in this line is a fundamental weakness in their treatment of it"(p. 128). The author's statement concerning the use of the word divider in l.1 and 2 is absolute and ... erroneous since no word divider of any kind is to be found after bn of 1.1. Even were WiReAR's first statement absolutely true, it still could hardly serve as a basis for his conclusion, a perfect parallel being JaL 59 b, in which all word dividers are engraved, except the last one. The engraver made a correction in his work, and at least JaSaMA and CaLL have seen the correction, contrary to WiReAR who did not see it at all. The first letter of the following name is well cut too; DoDENA had already copied it correctly (cf. pl. 14,fol. 25), and MüEDAE (p. 87, no. 71) read it accurately. This letter was read n by JaSaMA (II, p. 482), and also by CaLL. GrNB (p. 284), and A. van den Branden (cf. Les inscriptions dédanites, Beyrouth, 1962, p. 62, no. 40) on the basis of JaSaMA's copy. Finally, WiReAR reads the letter as h, although the photograph reproduced on his p. 229 definitely confirms DoDENA's copy of the sign. WiReAR's facsimile of the letter (p. 228) is inaccurate, but as it stands, it cannot be read h. - ᶜd>rs: for the first element, cf., e.g. JaL 22 a; for the second element, cf.the Saf personal name >rs, e.g. in CIS 3348 (cf. JaSN, p. 102). - ḥtndd: for the first element, cf. the Sab proper name in RÉS 4351/1, the verb "to ally by marriage" in JaSIMB (p. 437 B), and the Ḥaḍr personal noun,"son-in-law," in Ja 957/2.

Ja 2326 d: below the end of text 2326 e:

nšb Našib. - Cf. Qat Ja 890 an.

Note on JsaM 54: RÉS 3728. - JaSaMA copied Min JsaM 54 in the space between Ja 2326 d and JaL 129 e, taking the circle in stippling as w. Yet, the central part of the circle is one of the numerous holes which can be seen on the rock surface. What the author took for s and q are other lashes on the rock, except for the upper half of q which belongs to an old Ar text engraved below JaL 129 e. JsaM 54 does not exist.

JaL 130: Eut 850 (cf. MüEDAE, p. 85, no. 63 and pl. 8, and JaMIL, p. 25, the commentary on Min JsaL 25): a name in thick stippling:

rbḥ Rabaḥ.

Cf. Ja 2264, and Liḥ Eut 846; cf. also rbḥl> Râbiḥlay>, the second name of WiAM Saf 8, and another theophoric name with l(y)> (cf. JaSICA, p. 45).

Ja 2327 a: JsaL 226 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 46-47): a graffito in a very fine stippling in the upper left corner:

wrm/šll 1 Waram [of the family of] Šulal,

d>l	2	he of (the group) >Il-
bny	3	banay.

wrm is a clan name in Qat Ja 2459 a/2. - šll, cf., e.g. Sab RÉS 2747/5.

Ja 2327 b: JsaM 183: RÉS 3278: a name in a very fine stippling below and to the left of the preceding text:

d<tt Da<itat. - Cf. Saf JaS 66 a and Tham HuIR 118.

Ja 2327 c: HuIR 109: RÉS 3271: below and to the right of the preceding name:

<mrt/d	1	<Amrat, he of (the group)
mrn	2	Marrân. - mrn, cf. RÉS 3833.

JaL 131: JsaL 227 (cf. JaMIL, p. 98, note 51):

<l> <Alâ>.

JaL 132: in the extreme right section:

<mlh <Âmiluh. - Cf. Saf Wi 611 (cf. JaSN, p. 51).

Ja 2328: JsaM 181: RÉS 3827: slightly below and to the left of the preceding name:

<mrt	1	<Amrat,
dqbl	2	he of (the group) Qâbil.

Ja 2329: JsaM 32: RÉS 3272:

hn>/bn/whb>l	1	Hani>, son of Wahab>il,
dmlḥ/hn/bḥṭ>t/n	2	he of (the group) Mulâḥ. May be abject among the offenders of Na-
krḥ/wwd/>ḥldy	3	kraḥ and Wadd anyone
dynql/qbrn/<mr	4	who would smash the tomb to pieces during the duration of
hrfn/w>rḥn	5	the years and the months.

hn/bḥṭ>t/nkrḥ is the first difficulty of the inscription. N. Rhodokanakis translates the pericope as "Sieh> als Sühne (verfallen) dem (Gott) NKRḤ" (cf. WZKM, 37 [1930], p. 171, reproduced by RÉS, VI, p. 69). This interpretation of hn is endorsed by M. Höfner (cf. Altsüdarabische Grammatik, Leipzig, 1943, p. 173), A.F. L. Beeston (cf. A Descriptive Grammar of Epigraphic South Arabian, London, 1962, 43:2), and G.M. Bauer (cf. Yezik uzhnoaraviskoe pismennosti, Moscow, 1966, p. 101, with reference to A.F.L. Beeston's grammar in note 175). N. Rhodokanakis' interpretation of the pericope is unacceptable because of the following four reasons. (1) The interpretation of the preposition b as "als" is abnormal. (2) The interpretation of ḥṭ>t as "Sühne" (viz. an offering for crime) is suggested to give a plausible meaning to the whole translation, although ḥṭ> means "to commit a crime, a sin" and not at all "to atone." (3) The preposition k "to, for" should introduce nkrḥ. (4) The general interpretation of the text, according to which the violator of the tomb should present an offering to the god to obtain forgiveness for his crime, is contradicted by many texts (e.g. Sab CIH 441 and Qat AM 202 B in JaMAR, II, p. 119), which make abundantly clear that the violator of a tomb or of a funerary stele is to be severely punished, and none of these texts even mentions the possibility that the violator might repent. The

idea of repentance is foreign to these texts. - ḥn, cf. Ar ḥâna (o) "to ve vile, contemptible, despicable;" here, the infinitive with the optative value, as ᶜlyn in Sab Ja 1028/11. - ḥṭ>t, cf. Ar ḥâṭiᵓ "intentionally doing that which is not right." - The horizontal stroke connecting the word divider to n of nkrḥ is deeper than the normal cutting of the letters and, as the vertical stroke to the left of the central letter of Ja 2326 a/1, does not belong to the text.

>ḥldy is the second difficulty of the inscription. JaSaMA interprets the word as >ḥl (4th form of ḥl) + dy (Ar feminine demonstrative pronoun). This interpretation is wholly unacceptable, because one would expect sḥl (the text is Min, not Liḥ) and dt (feminine). The most popular interpretation was presented by M. Lidzbarski (cf. Ephemeris für semitische Epigraphik, Giesen, III, 1915, p.274): >ḥldy dynql contains the dittography of dy; the text would, thus, actually be >ḥl dynql "the possessions of him who ..." The preceding suggestion is endorsed by N. Rhodokanakis and RÉS (l.c.); the authors of the three SA grammars most probably follow suit because none of them refers to the question of >ḥldy. The material repetion of dy would be a dittography were the pericope unexplainable and untranslatable as it stands. Unfortunately, none of the authors mentioned above has ever attempted to prove that such is the case, but that did not prevent any of them from charging the engraver with a dittography (cf. the preposterous hypotheses and line of reasoning suggested by J.G. Février and M. Rodinson in L'écriture et la psychologie des peuples. XIIIe semaine de synthèse, Paris, no date, p. 146). The preceding authors further accuse the engraver of having forgotten a word divider between >ḥl and dy although the evidence is to the contrary, viz. the engraver did not forget a single one of all the other word dividers. Therefore, should there be a dittography, the pericope should be read >ḥldy nql. Consequently, the hypothesis of a dittography is completely out of place since the problem of >ḥldy remains unsolved. I would suggest considering >ḥldy as an indefinite pronoun composed of >ḥd + ldy with the assimilation of d to the following l, in the same manner that the feminine of >ḥd, >ḥt in SA and Ar, also witnesses to the assimilation of d to the following t.

ynql, cf. Ar naqala (cf. M. Lidzbarski) "to smash, dash to pieces." - ᶜmr, cf. Ar ᶜamar or ᶜumr "life, life span, duration." - ḥrf and >rḥ are the plurals of ḥrf and wrḥ, respectively.

JaL 133: JsaL 65 (cf. JaMHL, p. 134, and CaLL, p. 126, no. 97): below and almost in the vertical axis of a tomb:

ḥtl/bn/dgn	1	Ḥâṭil, son of Dâgin,
>ḥd/>ṣfḥt	2	has acquired these sections of the rock wall.

ḥtl, cf. JsaL 73/3 (cf. JaMAR, I, p. 38, note 113). - >ḥd: for the last two letters, see above, p. 6. - >ṣfḥt: CaLL writes that "ob das > für h ein Fehler ist oder der ar Artikel: aṣ-ṣafḥa, lässt sich nicht entscheiden." The hypothesis of > being engraved for h is disproved by the forms of these two letters which have hardly anything in common. The suggestion of considering > as the Ar article in the present case comes from the presence of the article in a similar expression in JsaL 66/1-2: >ḥd ḥṣfḥt'dh. But, the parallel is imperfect because dh is missing in the present case and rightly so because >ṣfḥ is a plural. In my opinion, the solution lies in the use of the Liḥ article ḥ- : ḥn- which is occasionally found before the letter h, q, and especially >. Although the article is normally written when the object itself is at hand, the expression bḥqwy/kfr in JaL 102 g/3-4 and i/7 proves that the author was free to omit the article when the object was so well defined or known that it could not be missed or misunderstood. Indeed, the expression quoted above refers to nfs/mr of JaL 102 g/2

and the tomb of ʾAbʾalîf, respectively. ʾsṣfḥt of the present text is another example of the same absence of the article. The singular ṣfḥt refers to the section of the rock wall (where the text is engraved) as a whole, an entity, but the plural, ʾsṣfḥt, indicates the same section of the rock wall as composed of the portions which could be made and sold separately. Another example of the Liḥ influence in the local Min language is Ja 2338/5 and 6, where the article is omitted before two nouns because of the obvious reason that these nouns cannot but refer to the rock wall where the text is engraved.

Ja 2330: JsaM 180: RÉS 3274:

dʿmrtʿ	2	he of (the group) ʿAmmratʿ.
wʾl/bn/brqs	1	Wâʾil, son of Barrqaws,

brqs, cf. also in Tham Hu 675.

Ja 2331: Eut 862 (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 8): in thick stippling:

smr Sâmir. - Cf. the commentary on Ja 2414.

Ja 2332 a: in the upper right corner:

wdmn Wadamân. - Cf. Ar wadam "surplus, increase."

Ja 2332 b: JsaM 172: RÉS 3825: below and to the left of the preceding name:

shyd Symbol	1	Suhayd, Symbol.
dyfʿn	2	he of (the group) Yafaʿân,
stṭr	3	has traced [this.]

shyd, cf. Ar suhud "vigilant, cautious," and in Saf, the personal name shd in LP 878. - The symbol at the end of l.1 is an ornated form of that below JaL 127b.

Ja 2332 c: JsaM 174: RÉS 3269: below the preceding text:

bnw/	1	Banw,
dytmt	2	he of (the group) Yaṭmat.

The engraver had first used a vein of the rock as the right stroke of d and traced the vertical stroke of the following y. Then, he stopped his work, leaving the loop of y traced, but not engraved, and he started to engrave the beginning of his second line all over again below.

Ja 2333: JsaL 173: RÉS 3270:

ʾws/ʿmrtʿ ʾAwwas [of the family of] ʿAmmratʿ.

JaL 134: JsaM 176 bis: RÉS 3370:

flwy Falway. - Cf. the Tham personal name flw in HaLi 346.

Ja 2334: ḥlmn Ḥalmân.

Cf. (171) the Qat family name ḥlmy in Ja 2487 e (cf. JaMAR, III, pp. 95-96). The three designs below the personal name have an unknown value and meaning.

Ja 2335 a JsaM 160: RÉS 3819: in the upper right corner:

mrd Mârid.

Ja 2335 b: JsaM 169: RÉS 3823: below and to the left of the preceding name:

šwyr	1	Šuwayr [of the family of]
hrn	2	Hirrân.

šwyr, cf. the name of a Sab month, šwrm, in Gl 1369/6.

Ja 2335 c: JsaM 168: RÉS 3822: below the preceding text:

bqt/nḥsṭ[b]	1	Bâqit [of the family of] Naḥasṭab,
ddt>	2	he of (the group) Data>.

bqt, cf. the Sab name of a place, bqtt, in RÉS 3946/3.

Ja 2336 a: Eut 872: RÉS 3267 A: JsaM 159: RÉS 3818: in the upper left corner:

wdm Waddum.

Ja 2336 b: JsaM 164: RÉS 3267 B: below the preceding name:

w>lt/f	1	Wâ>ilat [of the family of] Fa>-
>mn	2	mân.

JaL 135 a: an isolated y, Y, the initial letter of a personal name: immediately to the left of text 2336 b/1.

JaL 135 b: an almost completely obliterated graffito; the central part of it is covered by the lower extremities of text 2335 b/2:

ṭwd/bn/nllt Ṭawd, son of Nawllat.

ṭwd, cf. the noun ṭwd "high plateau" in the long Sab royal title, and the Saf personal name tṭ(w)d in CIS 1121 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 7). - nllt: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Saf nl as a personal name and a verb in JaSN, p. 177 A.

Ja 2336 c: JsaM 167: RÉS 3276 A: to the right of both texts 2336 b and 135 b:

mrd/r	1	Mârid [of the family of] Ra-
wyn	2	wîyân.

Ja 2336 d: JsaM 171: RÉS 3276 B: below and to the left of text 2336 c:

/>b/ś>fg >Ab [of the family of] Ś a>fag.

Ja 2336 e: JsaM 163: RÉS 3277: below and to the right of the preceding text:

hrt/d	1	Hirrat, he of (the group)
ẓyrn	2	Ẓayrân.

Ja 2337 a: JsaM 130: RÉS 3372:

klyb/ġrbt Kulayb [of the family of] Ġarbat.

Ja 2337 b: JsaM 131: RÉS 3804: this spurious text is located immediately below the preceding inscription. Someone has attempted to duplicate the original and traced the two extreme letters faintly.

Ja 2338: JsaM 166: RÉS 3821:

nḥsṭb	1	Naḥasṭab,
/ddt>	2	he of (the group) Data>,
ṣn<1/wd	3	the artisan of Wadd,
sṭṭr	4	has traced
<1/mtbr	5	on the querry
>wdq	6	the cuttings.

mtbr, cf. Ar tabara, 2nd form "to break, break in pieces," and mutabbar "broken up." - ɔwdq, cf. JaSaMA (II, p. 340) and Geez weduq "cadena, casurus" (cf. A. Dillmann, Lexicon linguae aethiopicae, col. 931-932). - Note the absence of the article in both l. 5 and 6; see above, the commentary on JaL 133.

Ja 2339: dmrn 1 Damrân,

bn/šymn 2 son of Šaymân.

dmrn, cf. Saf Wi 818 (cf. JaSN, p. 112, no. 15). - šymn, cf. Ḥaḍr Ja 971/2.

JaL 136: šᶜrt 1 Šaᶜrat,

bbrwṣ 2 son of Barwaṣ.

The present text offers a peculiar aspect: the first two and last three letters only are really engraved; the four other letters are simply traced, and the third letter and half of the fourth one of l.1 are in double tracing. - šᶜrt, cf.,e.g. šᶜr in JaL 27 l. - brwṣ, cf. the Qat clan name brṣm, e.g. in AM 206/4, Tham brṣ as a noun, "leprosy," in Hu 210 (cf. JaMIL, p. 127, note 80) and as a verb, "to be affected with leprosy," in JsaT 395 (cf. JaTS, p. 60).

Ja 2340 a: JsaM 151 a: RÉS 3812/1: a monogram in the upper right corner:

ẏgṯm Yaġṯam.

Cf. ġṯm, the name of a woman from Dedân in Min Gl 1277/3, and the Saf personal name gṯwm in LP 1099 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 12). - What JaSaMA copied as a monogram to the left of the preceding one (cf. pl. 126) and which RÉS (VI, p. 309) transcribes as yfᶜn in RÉS 3812/2 does not exist, as can be seen on the tracing. Above and to the right of the present monogram, there are a few cracks which may, at least at first sight, be taken for a monogram.

Ja 2340 b: below and to the left of the preceding monogram:

kl Kall. - Cf. Saf in JaSN, p. 171 A.

JaL 137: below and to the right of the preceding name:

whblh Wahablah.

Ja 2340 c: JsaM 170: RÉS 3284: below and to the left of the three preceding texts:

ɔwsɔl/d 1 ɔAwwasɔil, he of (the group)

yfᶜn 2 Yafaᶜân. - ɔwsɔl, cf., e.g. Min RÉS 2837/1.

Ja 2340 d: JsaM 134: RÉS 3374: below and to the left of the preceding text:

ḫyw 1 Ḥayû [of the family of]

mrn 2 Marrân.

The hatching and the left half of d of JsaM 134 must be eliminated because they are not justified by the rock (cf. Eut 878); the surface of the rock is rather rough.

Ja 2340 e: JsaM 133: RÉS 3280: below text 2340 c:

tymlt/d 1 Tayyamlat, he of (the group)

rdᶜ sṯṛ 2 Radaᶜ, has traced [this.]

Eut 879 and HuIR 121 (minus the first half of l.1) have the correct transcription, contrary to JsaM 133, where r of rdᶜ is added to the end of l.1.

Ja 2340 f: JsaM 147: RÉS 3288; l.l: HuIR 121/2, first half; immediately to the right of text 2340 e/2:

tymlt 1 Tayyamlat,
⌈dˀrdᶜ 2 he of (the group) Radaᶜ,
[stṭ]r 3 [has tra]ced [this.]

The author engraved the replica of the preceding text most probably because he thought that the first engraving was not visible enough.

Ja 2340 g: JsaM 132, first half: RÉS 3281, first half; below text 2340 e:

ḥmyn/dyfᶜn/ Ḥimyân, he of (the group) Yafaᶜân.

The extremity of each vertical stroke is decorated with the ornamental triangle.

Ja 2340 h: immediately to the left of the preceding text; the first letter is the copula uniting the two sections of JsaM 132:

wlym Wulaym.

Cf. the masculine personal name wlm in Sab (Ja 2149 a/1) and Saf (cf. JaSN, p. 166 A).

Ja 2340 i: JsaM 132, second half: RÉS 3281, second half, minus the copula.

tymlt/drdᶜ Tayyamlat, he of (the group) Radaᶜ.

The engraver has utilized ym of the preceding text. - Cf. texts 2340 e/1-2 and f/1-2.

Ja 2341: JsaM 129: RÉS 3803: a cartouche with a pecked surface:

whbn 1 Wahbân [of the family of]
ᶜdb 2 ᶜAdab.

ᶜdb, cf. Ḥaḍr RÉS 5043, (172) but feminine in Saf Ox 57 (cf. JaSML, p. 511, additional note).

Ja 2342 a: JsaM 138: RÉS 3378 b: in the right section:

ḥḍr/dyfᶜn Ḥâḍir, he of (the group) Yafaᶜân.-Cf. Ja 2295 without d.

Ja 2342 b: JsaM 136: RÉS 3378 a: below and to the left of the preceding text:

twbˀl/ᶜmrtᶜ Tawwabˀil [of the family of] ᶜAmmrataᶜ.

Ja 2343 a: in the upper center:

ᶜbdˀl 1 ᶜAbdˀil,
bn/ˀltbw 2 son of ˀIltabaw.

ˀltbw: the second element of this new theophoric name is known as a Qat clan name, e.g. in CIH 840/2 and Ja 329/2.

Ja 2343 b; l.l: Eut 891: RÉS 3379: below and to the left of the preceding text:

ˀlbt 1 ˀAlbat,
dyfᶜn 2 he of (the group) Yafaᶜân.

ˀlbt, cf. the Saf personal name ˀlb, e.g. in JaS 57 b.

Ja 2343 c: JsaM 221 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 45-46): RÉS 3381: below and to the right of the two preceding texts:

škym/s	1	Šukaym [of the family of] Su-
lymn	2	laymân. - slymn, cf. slym in Ja 2272 b.

Ja 2343 d: JsaM 157: RÉS 3380:

hnɔ/ᶜmrtᶜ	1	Haniɔ [of the family of] ᶜAmmratacᶜ,
ḥr/ḏwd	2	freeman of (the group) Wadd,
wfy/klbn	3	has protected Kalbân
slmn/ḏwd	4	[of the family of] Salmân, him of (the group) Wadd.

ḥr, cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 436 B; the word is constructed with ḏ, e.g. as ᶜbd/ḏ and bn/ḏ because wd is a clan name. - wfy, cf. l.c., p. 435 B; cf. also wfy "to be safe" in Min, e.g. RÉS 3535/2.

Ja 2344: a dextrograde rock inscription in stippling:

--> rɔb Raɔab.

Ja 2345 a: htw/sġ Hatw [of the family of] Sawġ.

htw, cf. Ar hatâ (o) "to trample something," and the tribe name hty in WiAM Saf 7. - sġ is known as a Saf personal name, e.g. in LP 792 (cf. JaSN, p. 47, note 39).

Ja 2345 b: the beginning of the text is entangled with the end of the preceding inscription.

scd/ḏwd Sacad, he of (the group) Wadd.

JaL 138: JsaL 219 (cf. GrNB, p. 311, and CaLL, pp. 143 B and 145 B):

ᶜlyl/ḍrṭ ᶜUlayl has emitted a wind from the anus.

ḍrṭ: the reading of the letters is correct in CaLL, p. 145 B; a well-known verb in Saf, e.g. WiTh 41: 42 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 525 A).

Ja 2346: Eut 895: RÉS 3382:

zyd/ṣġwt	1	Ziyâd [of the family of] Ṣaġwat
nkw/wlms	2	has done harm to and deflowered
ḫnṣ btᶜ	3	Ḫanṣ [of the family of] Batacᶜ.

ṣġwt, cf. ṣġwn in Ja 2273. - nkw, cf. Ar naká (i) "to someone harm." - lms, cf. Ar lamasa "to deflower, seduce." - The hatching of the tracing shows two spots which have been leveled; there remains only the bottom of the letters. - ḫnṣ, cf. Ja 2491 k (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 99). - btᶜ is too well known in SA not to be isolated here in spite of the absence of any word divider.

JaL 139 a: a graffito with an unusual mixture of stippling, plain lines and double tracing (central letter of l.3):

rhm	1	Rahûm,
/bšyl	2	son of Šayyâl,
ḥld	3	has settled down [here.]

rhm is known in Saf (cf. JaSN, p. 187 A) and in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs. - šyl, cf. the Saf place name in CIS 1086 (cf. JaSN, p. 31, note 13) and Ar šayyâl "porter."

JaL 139 b: immediately to the left of l.2 of the preceding text:

bṯ Bawṯ.

Cf. (173) in Saf as a personal name (e.g. CIS 5079) and a verb "to fall into misery" in Wi 498 (cf. JaSN, p. 101, I, no. 5).

Ja 2347: a graffito with a mixture of straight line and stippling:

ġn Ġann. - Cf. Saf, e.g. in JaSN, p. 182 B.

Ja 2348 a: Eut 896, first half: RÉS 3290: in the extreme right section:

ʾys ʾAys.

Ja 2348 b: Eut 896, second half: above and to the left of the preceding name:

šyʾn ḏḥyw Šayʾân, he of (the group) Ḥayû.

šyʾn is the name of the Qat lunar god in RÉS 851 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 55).

Ja 2348 c: below the texts 2348 a and b:

tyʿʾl ḏḥyw Tayʿʾil, he of (the group) Ḥayû. - tyʿʾl, cf. JaL 22 j.

Ja 2349: JsaL 215 (cf. JaMIL, p. 45): a cartouche:

bny Banay.

JaL 140 a: JsaL 216 (cf. CaLL, pp. 134 B, 146 B, 148 A, 154 A, and JaMIL, pp. 42-43 and 58): in the upper section:

hlkt/bn/ʾ 1 Halkat, son of

ys/ḏyfʿn 2 ʾAys, he of (the group) Yafaʿân.

The text is from a Min man writing in Liḥ (cf. JaMIL, p. 42); the right half of it is engraved above the figure of an animal which can hardly be identified.

JaL 140 b: JsaL 217 (cf. JaMIL, p. 45): below the center of the preceding text:

dkl Dâkil. - Cf. JaS 139.

Ja 2350: ʾṣmk ʾAṣmak.

The first two letters and the appendix of k are engraved more lightly than the rest. Cf. ṣmkt in CIS 4233 (cf. JaGUR, p. 38), ṣmk (e.g. LP 157) and Tham ṣmkʾl in WiTa 26 (cf. JaRWiRé, I, p. 488).

Ja 2351 a: JsaM 118: RÉS 3792: in the upper left corner:

ʾwsn/ḏḏmrn ʾAwsân, he of (the group) Ḍamrân.

Ja 2351 b: JsaM 119: RÉS 3794: below and to the right of the preceding text:

tymlt/ḏrdʿ Tayyamlat, he of (the group) Radaʿ.

Cf. the texts JaL 2340 e, f/1-2 and i.

Ja 2351 c: JsaM 120: RÉS 3795: below the center of text 2351 a:

ḥrmʾl Ḥarîmʾil.

Cf. Saf, e.g. in Wi 859. The letter ʾ is the cursive form of that of Ja 2329/2.

JaL 141: ʿyḏ byd ʿÂyiḏ has left his own.

byd: Saf bd in CIS 196 (cf. JaSN, p. 101, II, no. 1).

Ja 2352: in large stippling, except the last letter which is fully engraved:

gdt/y 1 Gaddat [of the family of] Ya-

ṣr 2 ṣurr.

gdt, cf. Sab, e.g. CIH 710/3-4. - ẏṣr, cf. the proper name in Sab RÉS 2648/1.

JaL 142: a very large d, D, the initial letter of a personal name.

JaL 143: JsaL 81: CaLL, p. 84, no. 17: WiL 7:

lntnbᶜl/	1	To Natanbaᶜal,
bn/wny/hn	2	son of Wanay, [belongs] this
qbr/dṯh/wm/	3	tomb. It was agreed
ᶜly/ymn	4	south
wᶜly/šm	5	and north
mn/trqr	6	of Tarrqarr.

wm: JaSaMA (II, p. 451; and after him CaLL, p. 84, and WiReAR, p. 124) reads hm. However, the right stroke of the first letter curves to the left; this fact requires the reading of w. It is obvious that the lower extremities of the last four signs have been cut off and the height of the missing parts increases from h to m because the line is engraved aslant to the left. Cf. Ar wamá (i), 3rd form "to agree with someone;" here, in the passive voice. - ymn: CaLL does not justify his statements on the word, viz. "ymn" (p. 84) and "ymn" (p. 140 B). - šm is restored šm[ɔl] by JaSaMA, followed by WiReAR; CaLL gives here also two readings, viz. "šm.." (p. 184) and "šm[l]" (p. 136 A). According to WiReAR (p. 124), "šm... is manifestly the correlative of ymn and hence to be restored as šmɔl; cf. Ar. šimāl, 'left.'" The conclusion is unjustified, and the rendering of Ar long ā by Liḥ ɔ is erroneous. The restoration of even a single letter at the end of l.5 is contradicted by the setup of the text, viz. there are seven letters in each of the first three lines, and six in each of the last three. Liḥ ymn and šm correspond to Sab ymnt and šɔmt "south" and "north" (cf. JaSIMB, p. 372 B). Cf. Ar šâmu and šaɔmat "north." - trqr: "the photograph lends some support to the reading trqh," states WiReAR (p. 124). The photograph of JaSaMA's squeeze, WiReAR's photograph (p. 41, fig. 47) and my own photograph contradict the preceding statement: the last letter has nothing whatsoever to do with the two examples of h contained in l. 2 and 3. Furthermore, the author's explanation of his "trq(h)" by "Ar. saraqah, 'theft, thieves'" involves the erroneous equation of the Ar ta marbouta with the Liḥ personal pronoun -h (for the same error in Saf also, cf. JaSN, p. 122, no. 10). trqr: for the first element, cf. Ar tarr "abundant in water;" for the second element, cf. Saf qr "resting place" (cf. JaSN, p. 186 B). trqr seems to be the ancient name of al-Ḥuraybah: the abundance of water in the oasis of alḤuraybah is well known.

JaL 144: JsaL 83: GrNB, p. 302: CaLL, p. 91, no. 30: Ph 348 (cf. A. van den Branden, in al-Machriq, 1960, pp. 99-102): Abercrombie 16 (cf. JaMIL, p. 134, and JaMAR, I, p. 21): WiL 9:

2 š/wɔbd[...

3 mšms/[.../hdqw/hṣl]

4 mn/hdhn/[ndr/]lwghbn

5 ɔbhm/hr/ldġbt/fr

6 ḍyhm/wɔhrthm/wsᶜ

7 dhm/snt/ᶜšrn/wtsᶜ

8 N 20/////////N brɔy/gltqs///

2 š and ʾAbad...

3 mšams [... have consecrated] these two

4 [sta]tues, which [had promised] Lawghâbin,

5 their father, by free choice to Dûġubbat - May He

6 grace them and guide them and fav-

7 or them - in the year twenty-nine

8 - N 29 N - of the governorship of Gallatqaws.

The first line is missing. - The upper right corner containing the first two letters of l. 2-3 was broken off after February 1965, when T.J. Abercrombie,Jr., took his photograph of the stone.
L. 2-3:]mšms, cf. grmʾl of JaL 108 e, and gšmhnʾktb of JaL 105.
L. 3: CaLL's restoration contains the necessary number of letters, but any name composed of three letters is as probable as ḫyw. - hdqw: this restoration is justified by parallel texts, but the verb cannot at all be read on JaSaMA's photograph, contrary to A. van den Branden's affirmation.
L 3-7 are found identical in JsaL 82/1-4 with the only difference that rḍy is in defective writing, rḍ. Therefore, the above-mentioned translation must be reported there. - The dual ṣlmn is interpreted by CaLL as a singular in the "status determinatus" (p. 68) because of his reading of hdh d instead of hdhn,which is certain here as well as in JsaL 82/1-2. - lwghbn: for the first element, cf. the Saf personal name lwg in CIS 3645 (cf. JaSN, p. 140); for the second element, cf. Saf, e.g. LP 566. - ḫr, cf. Ar ḫiyâr "option, choice." The word conveys the idea that the author of the promise was free of any obligation to do it. - The number 29 is engraved between two N-like signs, and is composed of two small ʿs, one on top of the other, and nine (not twelve, as stated by A. van den Branden) vertical strokes.

IX - A boulder 45 kil. south of Taymâʾ: Ja 2352 bis and JaT 31-34.
- -

Several ancient inscriptions and figures of camels occupy the center of the rock surface, and across them runs a very large recent Ar inscription. The photograph were taken from north to south.

JaT 31: ltbnn dtḫmn By Tabnân, him of (the group) Taḥammân.

tbnn, cf. tbn (174) in Doughty 16, 5 (cf. JaMAR, I, p. 29). - tḫmn, cf. the Sab name of a man tḫm in RÉS 3076 A/1 (cf. JaSIMB, p. 19 B).

JaT 32: lʾbʾs/bkrt By ʾAbʾas, son of Karrat.

ʾbʾs, cf. HaLi 12. - krt, cf. HaLi 414.

JaT 33 a: in the upper right corner:

qrṭ bn/br Qâriṭ, son of Barr.

qrṭ, cf. Ar qaraṭa "to cut into small pieces." - br, (175) cf. Ar barr "kind, good."

JaT 33 b: above and to the left of the preceding text:

hrḍw ḥqmr ʾḫrt O Ruḍâ! ʾAḫirat has found plentiful grazing,

hqmr, cf. Ar qamara, 4th form "to find plentiful grazing." - ʾhrt, cf. ʾhr, the name of a Qat valley, e.g. in Ja 2361/3 (cf. JaMAR, III, pp. 27 and 57); cf. also Ar ʾaḫirat "extremity, end."

JaT 33 c: below and to the left of the preceding text:

ʿbd/bkyt ḍl ʾhr ʿAbd, son of Kayyat, has led ʾAhar astray.

ʿbd, cf., e.g. Negev 907 cc (cf. JaMIL, p. 110, note 59). - kyt, cf. Ar kayyata "to stuff, fill." - ḍl, cf. Ar ḍalla, 2nd form "to lead someone astray, seduce someone;" cf. the 4th form hḍll "to cause someone to err" in Tham Hu 251/1 (cf. JaMIL, p. 127, note 78). - ʾhr, (176) cf. Ar ʾaharat "effects, furniture."

JaT 34 a: a vertical graffito composed of three lines to be read from left to right and from top to bottom:

ḍn ḍlt	1	Has perished Ḍâllat,
tym	2	the slave of
rttgn	3	Rattagân.

ḍlt, cf. the verb ḍl in the preceding text, and Ar ḍâllat "a stray." - tym, cf. Ar taym "slave." - rttgn, cf. Ar rataja "to be, become impeded in one's speech."

JaT 34 b: below and to the left of the preceding text:

lmḏhnn/ By Muḏahinân.

Cf. Ar ḏahina, 3rd form "to surpass someone in intelligence."

JaT 34 c: to the right of text 34 a, a dextrograde inscription:

--> mḍrw byldm Muḍarraw, son of Yaldim.

Palaeography prevents the reunion of this text with the following. - mḍrw, cf. the incense name ḍrw, e.g. in Qat RÉS 3902, no. 50, and Ar ḍarâ (o) "to cause someone to be attached to something." - yldm, cf. the Liḥ personal name ldm in JaL 33 e.

JaT 34 d: a dextrograde graffito engraved above and to the right of the preceding text:

--> ḏn ḏhlm Has perished Ḏahilum.

ḏhlm, cf., e.g. Ḥaḍr Ja 1002/1.

Ja 2352 bis: the patina of the letters is almost the same as that of the surface of the boulder:

bʿtnʿm bn klyb Bâʿitnaʿm, son of Kulayb.

bʿtnʿm: for the first element, cf. the Liḥ personal name in JsaL 147/1; cf. also bʿtm in Sab RÉS 4555.

X - al-Ḥanâkîyah: JaT 35-41.

JaT 35 a: on the southern side of an isolated boulder south of the mountain, a rock inscription on the left and composed of a vertical line and a strongly concave line below the other:

↓	wcr	1	Wacr,
↷	dlbnt	2	he of (the group) Labnat.

wcr, (177) cf. HaLi 515. The bottom left side of each of the first two letters is open. - lbnt is known as the name of a Sab territory in RÉS 3945/11; cf.also the personal name lbn, e.g. in Hu 175.

JaT 35 b: to the right of the preceding text, a vertical line to be read from top to bottom:

↓	rynʾl	Râyinʾil.	

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. ryn as a Tham verb "to completely subjugate" in Hu 733/1 (cf. JaMIL, p. 74), and as a Min name, e.g. in Ja 2293 c.

JaT 35 c: to the right of the preceding text, a rock inscription composed of two vertical lines, a dextrograde line and an isolated letter at the bottom.

↓	ʿlft	1	ʿIlfat
↓	wddt	2	has loved
→	šz	3	Šâz-
	b	4	ib.

ʿlft, cf. ʿlf as a Tham verb, "to drink very much," in Hu 234/2 (cf. JaTSC, p. 286 B), and as a Saf personal name, (178) e.g. in CIS 4763. - šzb, cf. the Ḥaḍr personal name šzwb in JaPRER (p. 45).

The three vertical inscriptions JaT 36 a-c are found on the southern side of the mountain.

JaT 36 a: on the left:

↓	dn ḫmmn	Has perished Ḥumâmân.

ḫmmn, (179) cf. Liḥ ḫmmm in MüL 74/1.

JaT 36 b: to the right of the preceding text:

↓	wdd fmlt	Fawmlat was in love. - fmlt, cf. fm in Hu 512.

JaT 36 c: to the right of the preceding text:

↓	bt nmsk fn ḫlyb	
	Has spent the night [here] Nimsak, the driver of Ḥulayb.	

nmsk, cf. CIS 4141 + 4142 (cf. JaSN, p. 70, note 92). - fn, cf. Ar fanna "to drive (camels)." - ḫlyb, cf., e.g. the Sab proper name ḫlbn in RÉS 4793.

JaT 37 a is located about 1 m. to the right of the preceding group:

dr Dâr. - Cf. JsaT 673 (cf. JaTS, p. 21).

JaT 37 b: a vertical graffito to be read from top to bottom; to the right of the preceding name:

↓	bdct bt khm	Badîcat, daughter of Kâhim.

bdct, (181) cf. Min bdc (family name) in Rho 16 (cf. JaTS, p. 65). - khm, cf. Ar kahama "to move away, expel."

The group of rock inscriptions JaT 38 a-k is found on the northern side of the

mountain.

JaT 38 a: a dextrograde graffito in the upper left corner:

--> mnt Munnat. - Cf. Saf mnn in Ox 443, and Ar munnat "strength."

JaT 38 b: two vertical lines below the preceding name; to the left of the whole length of the text, there is the figure of a camel:

| wdd ʾmy 1 ʾAmay was in love,
↓ wʾn mlḥ ḍb 2 and I [am] Mulâḥ [who] has lain in ambush [here.]

ʾmy, cf., e.g. Saf Ox 368 (cf. JaROx, p. 283). - mlḥ, (182) cf. JsaL 375 a/1 and the commentary. - ḍb, cf. in Saf, e.g. JaSN, p. 185 A.

JaT 38 c: a vertical name engraved below and to the right of text 38 b/1, and below the head of a long-necked animal:

↓ wgm Wagam. - Cf.,e.g. Saf HaCH 154 (cf. JaSN, p. 57, note 60).

JaT 38 d: a dextrograde graffito in the upper center:

--> ʿbṭh dwrr shb ʿAbṭuh, he of (the group) Warr, has gone far away.

ʿbṭh, cf. Saf ʿbṭ, e.g. in Ox 405. - wrr, cf. Saf wr, e.g. in IM 23917 b (cf. JaNSHI, p. 142 A). - shb, cf. Saf CIS 223 (cf. JaSN, p. 92).

JaT 38 e: a senestrograde graffito immediately below the preceding text:

hnhy bkʿn ḥnʾ ḏṭ O Nahî! Bakʿân has cohabited with Dawṭ.

bkʿn, cf. the verb bkʿ "to receive someone badly" in Hu 436 (cf. JaMIL, pp.139-140). - hnʾ, cf. Ar hanaʾa "to cohabit with a woman." - ḏṭ, cf. Ar ḏâṭa (o) "to strangle someone."

JaT 38 f: immediately below the preceding text:

hrḍw sm ʿlyw bntk O Ruḍâ! ʿUlayw, son of Nâtik, was poisoned.

sm, cf. Ar samma "to poison;" here, in the passive voice. - ʿlyw: a qutayl nominal derivation from ʿlw. - ntk, (183) cf. Ar nataka "to pull out,tear away."

JaT 38 g: the bottom letter of this graffito is engraved in the hump of a camel; the next to the last letter on the tracing itself of the top side of the hump, and the three other letters are above the hump.

↓ bn gwʿ Gûʿ has stopped [here.]

gwʿ, cf. the Sab adjective gwʿ "famished" in Ja 631/35.

JaT 38 h: a dextrograde graffito to the right of text 38 d:

--> ġtn wdd ḏqḥt Ġattân has loved Ḏuqâḥat.

ġtn, cf. the Saf personal name ġt in JaSN, p. 183 A. - ḏqḥt, cf. Ar ḏuqâḥat "false accuser."

JaT 38 i: a boustrophedon vertical text below the center of the preceding text:

↑ msk ḥdl 1 Mâsik has used craftiness against
↓ kmm 2 Kamm.

msk, cf. Tham Wetzstein 251 (cf. JaNSHI, p. 147, note 10). - ḥdl, cf. Ar ḥadala, 3rd form "to use artifice, craftiness against someone." - kmm, cf. Min JsaL 371/1 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 53-54).

JaT 38 j: a dextrograde graffito below the beginning of text 38 f and the end of text 38 h:

	y	1	Is
↗	ɔfl·qnt bn·swf	2	nimble Qânit, son of Sûf.

yɔfl, (184) cf. Ar ɔafila "to be nimble, quick." - qnt, (185) cf., e.g. Hu 593 (for the formula, cf. JaTS, p. 12). - swf is a Qat proper name in Ja 897 a.

JaT 38 k: a vertical graffito below the center of the preceding text:

[.]wyd [.]uwayd.

The five vertical graffiti JaT 39 a-c and 40 a-b are found on an isolated boulder north of the mountain, and text JaT 40 a and b are on the western side.

JaT 39 a: in the left section:

Ψ wnḥ Wânaḥ. - Cf. Ar wanaḥa, 3rd form "to agree with someone."

JaT 39 b: to the right of the preceding name:

Ψ lbst ḫmgt Labsat was lean.

lbst, (186) cf. lbs in Hu 375 [cf. JaMAR, V, p. 138 A]. - ḫmgt, cf. Ar ḫamaja, 2nd form "to be lean, grow thin."

JaT 39 c: above and to the right of the preceding text:

Ψ wḥ Waḥḥ.

Cf. Saf wḥ "woe!" in CIS 35 (cf. BiOr, 27 [1970], p. 177 B).

JaT 40 a: in the left section:

Ψ Wasm ḥlw Wasm. Ḥalw. - Cf., e.g. Eut 517 (cf. JaMIL, p. 93, note 46).

JaT 40 b: to the right of the preceding text:

Ψ ᶜgl wgs wlḥb ᶜÂgil was frightened and has passed along.

ᶜgl, cf. JaL 33 c and the commentary. - wgs, cf. Ar wajasa "to be frightened." - lḥb, cf. Ar laḥaba "to pass along."

JaT 41 is found on another boulder north of the mountain.

↙	gᶜm	1	Gâᶜim
	fnk	2	has halted [here.]

gᶜm, cf. CIS 623 + 624 (cf. JaSN, p. 130). - fnk, cf. Ar fanaka "to halt at a place."

Several panels of figures representing human beings and animals are found in the immediate vicinity of twenty-five Tham texts edited above. Most of those panels have recently been published by P. Cervicek, (187) whose study greatly relies upon, and is strongly inspired by, E. Anati's speculations on the figures of J. al-Qarah. (188) Three examples suffice here. The author endorses E. Anati's terminology (e.g. p. 23) and chronology (p. 29). A man with arms raised up and both hands wide open (cf. photographs 11 and 12) is interpreted as "eine kultische Handlung[]; ein Mann...in den Händen zwei halbmondförmige Gegenstände haltend" (p. 27). No proof is given of the existence of the so-called "cultual action" which is taken for granted; and no detail is provided on its nature and object. These so-called "crescent-like objects" are but the thumb and the four fingers of the hands, the latter being represented by a single

stroke, in the same manner that the hair of the same person is represented by two strokes, that on the right is aslant and narrow, and that on the left horizontal and wide. In other figures, this stroke is trapezoidal and is interpreted by the author as a mask (p. 28)! Incredible!
"Dem ersten, älteren Horizont würden die Gravuren auf Abb. 4 bis 7 and 9 bis 12 angehören" (p. 28) and the author's chronology dates them "in das vierte bzw. dritte Jahrtausend v. Ch." (p. 28). In the panel composed of photographs 9-12, there is no difference in the patina between the figures of the tall, slender men of the main group and some other well-known representations of men, such as the man in the left center of photograph 11 (viz. to the left of the man mentioned above), and also of the man (cut off by the edge of the photograph) immediately to the right of photograph 9. The scene on photograph 7 shows a fight between a bowman and another human being. The figures of these men do certainly not belong to prehistory. Since there is no difference in the patina between these figures and those of the tall, slender men, how can one justify that there may be 2,500 or 3,000 years difference between them? A wild imagination and a mind blinded by ritual thoughts are not quite enough to justify the difference. These figures of tall, slender men of both al-Ḥanâkîyah and J. al-Qarah exemplify and witness to the diversity of human factions. For instance, why should all Tham people across the whole Arabian peninsula, subjects as they were to several diversified influences during their century-long existence, have reacted exclusively in the same way?

Notes

(a) Cf. AlStAW, V, 2, p. 542.

(b) Cf. Christentum am roten Meer, I, Berlin, 1971, pp. 3-36, 565-566, and pl. 1-45 on pp. 569-594.

(c) Cf., e.g. PaPS, pp. 204-214, who points out "the need for a new, thorough and accurate, survey of the al-ᶜUla region" (p. 207, note 26) at the occasion of a structure "c. 270 m. long" at al-Huraybah, and the author adds in his note 26 that "it needs to be mentioned that this distance -270 m- is almost double the distance shown in Jaussen and Savignac's plans as separating the cliffs from the railway at this point." It is difficult to understand the usefulness and the timing of correcting an inaccurate information by some contradictory data, while pointing out the necessity of an accurate survey. Not only "c. 270 m." becomes "270 m," but the length of the structure on the "general plan" of fig. 4 (p. 205), the plan of the structure being presented as "tentative" (p. 207), is 300 m. according to the "approximate scale." Note also that, throughout PaPS's paper, no difference is made between long and short vowels in the Ar proper names.

(d) Cf., e.g. the Liḥ texts from Biʾr al-ᶜUdayb; cf. also "an entirely new group of fifteen texts [ ] found immediately to the north of the area covered by the French scholars, on the rock overlooking the southern side of the Wadi Muᶜtadil" (cf. PaPS, p. 206 and fig. 4 on p. 205). These inscriptions must be those I saw while passing through and did not even have time to copy. [These fifteen texts are republished in JaMAR, VI, where more than 200 other graffiti from the same place are published.]

(e) Cf. Supplément au Dictionnaire de la Bible, fasc. 25, Paris, 1952, col.331-332.

(f) CaLL explains his reading of ẓ of JsaL 95 as follows: "ẓ wird [] durch ṭ mit Punkt wie im Ar wiedergegeben" (p. 61). The dot is a simple, small pimple in the stone and is quite frequent (e.g. in JsaL 40); it can hardly be "une éraflure," as suggested by A. van den Branden (cf. BiOr, 14 [1957], p. 97 A). Furthermore, CaLL's analogy with Ar concerning the use of diacritical dots is fanciful. A. van den Branden reads the letter as ṭ, most probably because of CaLL's mention of the letter in his explanation. Indeed, the form of the letter is entirely different from that which the author gives as ṭ in his chart of 1965 (see below). Finally, CaLL's reading of the text itself contains three personal names, viz. ẓrb, gdh (p. 146 A) and ᶜdrw (p. 143 B), and his note 74 points out that there is a "Fehler: ᶜ statt w" (p. 30). This suggestion is justified because the second ᶜ is larger than the first, as w is larger than ᶜ in ᶜdrw of JsaL 113. I suggest interpreting JsaL 95 as follows: ṭrb/gd hᶜdr(w) Ṭârib, grandfather of Haᶜadra(w). - gd, cf. Ar jadd "grandfather."

(g) Cf. Vetus Testamentum, 15 (1965), pp. 140-141. This chart is reproduced by A.G. Lundin in Gosudarstvo mukarribov Sabaᵓ (Sabeiskii ezonimat), Moscow, 1971, p. 104, fig. 18. For M. Höfner's chart published in Religionen der Menschheit, X, 2, Stüttgart, 1970, p. 394, cf. JaMAR, I, p. 19.

(h) G. Ryckmans reads the name as rṯh (p. 26), does not vocalize it in his translation (p. 27), and refers to "Ryckmans 282 1" (p. 27). This reference is erroneous; this text is Barthoux 12 (cf. Le Muséon, 52 [1939], pp. 100-102), which is composed of four lines. A. van den Branden erroneously copied it thrice as "rṯḥ" (cf. the transcription on p. 70 and the commentary on p. 72) and "RṮḤ" (cf. the translation on p. 70). Nevertheless, his commentary refers to G. Ryckmans' Les noms propres sud-sémitiques (Louvain, I, 1934, p. 282), where the reader finds "rṯḥ [saf.] V. 108, lire rṯt?" (column A). The text is CIS 990, where the name is read "rṯḥ" by CIS (p. 134); the name is rṯt (cf. JaSN, p. 117, no. 50). For rḥṭ, cf. Saf LP 592, and rḥṭn, the name of a Sab temple in CIH 21/2.

(i) JsaL 181 (cf. CaLL, p. 127, no. 100) reads as follows:

hnmrt	1	Hanamrat
ṯh/smr	2	has reviled Sâmir,
snt/ġs	3	the year he has moved away.

ṯh, cf. Ar ṯâha (i) "to revile." The two letters were read ḏḏ, ḥṭ and ḫṭ by JaSaMA (II, p. 481), CaLL and A. van den Branden (cf. BiOr, 14 [1957], p. 97 A, where "ḫṭ" is an error instead of ḥṭ), respectively. - smr: the name of WiAM Saf 14 reads gmr Gâmir; cf., e.g. in Ox 285. - snt is a conjunction here as in JsaL 118/6. The difference between these two texts is that the subject of the second phrase is the author of the text in the present case, but is a different person in JsaL 118. Elsewhere, snt is a noun followed by a number which, in turn, is followed by the name of the individual, to whose function the year number refers. - ġs: for the form of ġ, see Saf CIS 3177 (cf. JaSN, p. 93, note 157). CaLL reads the two letters as ḫs (cf. already JaSaMA). CaLL's interpretation of the text is most fantastic: "Haun-Manāt...im S m r, im Jahre h s." According to this interpretation, some section of the text would be missing between l. 1 and 2, but complete between l.2 and 3 and at the end of l.3. The reason for such an opinion is the fact that the translation of l. 2-3 cannot

possibly follow a personal name. The word smr is considered as the name of a month (p. 155 B), and hs is not translated. Therefore, the author suggests another translation in his commentary as follows: "Eher ein Datum beduinischer Art: 'im Jahre, als S. hāṭ'." It is an irresponsible method whiwh explains by some kind of Bedouin fashion not only that the conjunction governing a verb would follow both the verb and its subject, but also that the last two letters of the text are eliminated from the translation.

(j) Cf. JaMAR, III, p. 36 and pl. 8.

(k) Cf. l.c., p. 39 and pl. 10.

(l) Cf. l.c., pp. 5, 33 and pl. 7.

(m) For a summary, cf. l.c., pp. 5-7.

(n) WiReAR's text on JsaL 138 reads as follows: "There can be little doubt that Gadd, 'Fortune,' is referred to at the end of the inscription. The interpretation of the word nᶜr, prefixed to it, is more difficult. Beeston has suggested to me a comparison with Hebr. nōᶜar, 'youthful vigour,' here regarded as a hypostasized quality of a deity. The root ṯrw, as he also points out, is constantly associated with ideas of moisture (cf. ṯarā, 'moist earth').'The favour demanded was surely rain, conformably to the deep-seated and ancient Arabian idea of rain on a tomb being a blessing.' I would, therefore, suggest the following translation: 'The tomb of Karibʾil b. Mataᶜʾil, king of Dedan. And may the youthful vigour of Gadd moisten (and) favour it' (i.e. favour it with rain)." (p. 115). The following reamrks are in order. -1- WiReAR's study of the text (pp. 114-115) does not refer to JaMIL's translation (pp. 41-42), which is considered as "einleuchtend" by H. von Wissmann (cf. Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Supplementband XII, Stuttgart, 1970, col. 949). - 2 - The first statement is absolutely gratuitous, and the author does not even attempt to justify it. The purpose of the statement is to prepare the reader for the new translation of the inscription. - 3 - A.F.L. Beeston's reference of nᶜr to Hebrew, instead of to Ar, remains unjustified, although Ar is much closer to Liḥ than Hebrew. - 4 - A.F.L. Beeston's suggestion of "a hypostasized quality of the deity" is contradicted by all NA and SA inscriptions. The name of a deity may be introduced by a word, such as, "god, patron, lord," but not by a word indicating such a quality. - 5 - A.F.L. Beeston's claim on the root ṯrw is based on the confusion of the Ar roots ṯrw and ṯry, which are completely different. - 6 - A.F.L. Beeston's allusion "to a deep-seated and ancient Arabian idea of rain on a tomb being a blessing" also remains without any justification from the texts themselves, either from the north or from the south. - 7 - The translation of nᶜm as "to favour" would require the 4th verbal form, hnᶜm, as in JaL 129 e/2. The normal meaning of the first form of nᶜm indicates a quality and not an action, viz. "to be pleasing," and this verb should be constructed with the preposition l- (not b-), as in Sab, e.g. CIH 429/11. The causative meaning given to nᶜm in Gl 1773 b/4 (cf. my book entitled Les listes onmastiques de(?) Ṣirwâḥ en ʾArḥab, Washington, 1966, pp. 112-114) is justified by a parallel expression in the context. Such a parallel does not exist in the present text.

(o) Cf. Die Lösung des Sinainschriftproblems, Münster, 1926, p. 39, no. 9.

(p) JsaL 269 reads as follows:

wʾlʾlt	1	Waʾalʾalat [of the family of]
mˌgsˌ[..?/f]	2	Mugs[,,? May]

ᶜrr/⌜ḏ⌝ġ⌝b⌟[t]	3	(Ḏûġubb)[at] revile
ᶜrr/hnṣ	4	the reviler of this
ḏh/	5	mark.

wɔlɔlt is a qataltalat nominal derivation; cf. the forms qtqtl in Ḥaḍr (cf. JaPRER, p.45) and in Saf (cf. JaSN, p. 131), and qtlqt in Saf (cf. l.c.). - mgs[..?]: there is way of knowing whether this family name was composed of five or six letters. In the first case, 1.2 would have six letters, as in 1.1, and a name, such as mgdsn Mugsadân (cf. Ar mujsad "red") would fit. In the second case, 1.2 would have seven letters, as 1.3 and 4, and the name would probably be theophoric. - ᶜrr, cf.Ar ᶜarra "to treat someone unjustly, or injuriously;to revile; to do evil to someone." - For the etymology of the divine name ḏġbt,cf. AlStAW, V, 2, p. 543. - The second ᶜrr is a present participle. -ḥs, cf. Ar ḥusâs "trace, vestige, mark." The word refers to the inscription itself. - Instead of hnḥs, JsaL 276 has (h)sfr (this) writing (cf. already GrNB, p. 306, who was first to recognize the formula of the two ᶜrr's), contrary to CaLL (p.127,who maintains JaSaMA's reading and interpretation of ɔsfr) and vdBrLJCL, who considers ɔsfr as a plural qualified by the singular demonstrative ḏh.

In MüL 29, the divine name after the verb ᶜrr is h[ ]smn. GrNB (p. 307) is the only author who reads s; all others have endorsed MüEDAE's reading of ᶜ (cf., e.g. CaLL, p.104, no. 63, and vdBrLJCL, p. 351, note 2). Furthermore, GrNB suggests that the divine name is hsmn interpreted as an abbreviated form of bᶜlsmn. However, how can bᶜl be abbreviated as h-? Furthermore, the stone is broken off to the left of h and still shows the remains of a letter (cf. MüEDAE's pl. V,no. 29), which could easily belong to ɔ. The verb ᶜrr could be followed by h(ɔ)[l/bᶜl]///smn the (go)[d Baᶜal]samîn. For hɔl, cf., e.g. JaL 16 a/1. The complement of the participle ᶜrr is hkfr the tomb. Finally, vdBrLJCL's restoration of 1.1 is not worth mentioning.

GrNB's interpretation (p. 308) of Liḥ JsaT 251 c is much too elaborate and does not fit into the Liḥ way of writing inscriptions. CaLL eliminates the eleventh letter without any reason (p. 25, note 37). The form of the letter suggests that it actually is some cracks in the stone. Furthermore, CaLL's division of the text into four names (p. 25, note 37, pp. 144 A, 148 B and 154 A) can hardly be called an interpretation. I suggest reading the inscription as follows:

ᶜmn yᶜrr ᶜrr [.] ḏġbt ᶜ(rr) ḥl(h)

Yuᶜarrir has stayed [here.] May [.] Ḏûġubbat revile the re(viler) of (his) camp.

ᶜmn, cf. Saf Wi 975 (cf. JaSN, p. 111, nos. 12, 13). - yᶜrr, as in CaLL (p.154 A). - ᶜ(rr): ṭ of the copy stands for two r's written obliquely. - ḥl(h), cf.in Saf, the verb ḥl: ḥll "to encamp" (e.g. JaS 129 h and 57 b), the present participle ḥl "encamping" (CIS 1286 in JaSN, p. 49, note 43), and the noun ḥll "camp" in Damas 3083. (h): the left aslant stroke is missing in the copy.

(q) Cf. G.L. Harding, An Index and Concordance of Pre-Islamic Arabian Names and Inscriptions, Toronto, 1971, pp. xi and xxxiv. The present publication does not refer to the preceding publication; the last paragraph of my lengthy review of it makes my position very clear: "l'utilisation de l'index de l'auteur s'impose d'autant moins dans mes publications futures qu'elle entraînerait la rédaction d'autres corrections" (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 150), and these corrections would much too numerous and result in a tedious waste of time. A final example is given here. The author's references to hrt (p. 613) read as follows:

"C 4942. LP 157. WH 1836.
JS 659. Hu 271, 81. TIJ 357.
R 3277/1."

The third reference cannot be checked; the text is still unpublished. The seventh reference is correct; the inscription is Ja 2336 e (see above; p. 103).The five other references must be eliminated. For CIS 4942 and LP 157, cf. JaSN, p. 64, note 75; for JsaT 659, see below, note 116; for Hu 276, cf. vdBrIT, p.142; and for HaLi 357, see below, note 171. If, however, the author's new reading of a name is correct in a particular case (e.g. qnft in JsaT 41, on p. 490), my decision mentioned above obviously does not deprive the author from being the first to publish an accurate decipherment.

(r) Cf. JaLSTI, pp. 111-112 and tracing on pl. 2; cf. the photograph in AlStAW, V, 1, p. 447, fig. 1, top and center.

(l) JsaL 87 reads as follows: ʿyd ns ʿÂyid has gone away quickly. - ns, cf. Ar Ar nassa; CaLL (pp. 114 and 150 B) interprets ns as a personal name.

ʿyd of JsaL 301 means has taken refuge [here.]

JsaL 305 reads as follows: bʿy Wasm Baʿy. Wasm. - Cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 617, and a Qat graffito from the country of Mukérâs. - d: the size of the sign is larger than that of the letters; it is a wasm, e.g. as in JaL 12 a.

(2) The letter d of JsaT 35 is transcribed as an upside-down SA h in vdBrIT's transliteration and is missing in his translation (p. 381); the sign is,thus, considered as a wasm by the author. The text reads as follows:
lbʿdlh bn brd dʾl wlyw dbn bḫyt ʾl wlyw By Baʿadlah, son of Bârid, him of the tribe Walayû. Dabbân, son of Ḫayyat, of the tribe Walayû.
bʿdlh, cf., e.g. bʿdn in Moab 3 (cf. J.T. Milik, in Studii Biblici Franciscani Liber Annuus, 9 [1958-1959], p. 343). - dʾl, cf., e.g. Moab 6 (cf. l.c., p.349). -wlyw, cf. the personal name wly in Saf, e.g. CIS 4245 a (cf. JaSIWR, p. 28 B). - dbn, cf., e.g. Doughty 42 (cf. JaTS, p. 65). - ḫyt, cf., e.g. Sab Ja 2155 a. - The interest of this text lies in the alternance of bn:b and dʾl: ʾl.

The second (family) name of JsaL 228 may be read as follows: wz(r)l(h) Wâz(ir)-l(ah). For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar wazara, 3rd form "to assist, help someone to do something." JaSaMA (II, p. 491; followed by CaLL, p. 26, note 45) separates w from the remaining letters and interprets it as "and." The last four letters are read "zdlr" by JaSaMA, but "Zltr" by CaLL; but none of these two authors explains the strange name suggested by their reading.

(3) Hu 708/1 reads as follows: dʿm nʿy wdh Diʿâm has announced Wâdih's death. - dʿm, cf. HaLi 413. - nʿy, cf. Ar naʿá (i) "to announce the death of someone." - wdh, cf. Saf LP 177; the last two letters of this text are rn He has cried out loudly [here.] Cf. JaSN, p. 188 A.

The last two-thirds of LP 1077 reads (bn) dll wṭ (son of) Dalûl. He has cried [here.] - wṭ, cf. Ar waṭṭa "to cry;" for the form of ṭ, cf. JaSICA, pl. 1.

(4) Hu 108 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 79) reads as follows: nk fʿm Faʿm has cohabited with a woman. - fʿm, cf. in Saf, the personal name and the adjective in JaS 9, 11 and JaSFP, pp. 416-418, respectively.

Hu 107 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 79): a vertical line: gwr Gawwâr; cf., e.g. JsaT 366.

WiAM Tham 18 reads as follows: dt ḥb Dât was in love. For dt, cf. Ar dât "person, individual."

The verb of Hu 558 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 369) is lk has struck on the back of the head; cf. Ar lakka.

The second and last name of JsaT 119, which is the same as in JsaT 89 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 398 and 392, respectively) may be read ft(y) Fat(ay).

Hu 410 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 202): a vertical line: wdd tfty Taftay was in love. - tfty, cf. Ar tafit "dusty."

JsaT 336 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 339) may be read as follows: bn hdd hlk Ball has ruined Hulk. - bl, cf., e.g. Saf Wi 657 and Hu 59. - hdd, cf. Ar hadda "to ruin," and the Saf noun hdd "ruin" in HaCH 125 (cf. JaSN, p. 75, note 106). - hlk, as in Saf JaS 54 b (cf. JaSICA, pp. 60-61).

(5) The second letter of the first name of JsaL 327 is r, contrary to CaLL, p.29 and note 72; thus, mrm Marûm; the vertical stroke to the left of r is obviously adventitious, as already pointed out by JaSaMA (II, p. 519). Cf. Ar marûm "sought, desired."

(6) The first name of HaLi 2 may be read nhry Nahray; cf. nhr in HaLi 518.

In HaLi 281, 285, 288, 290, 436, 452, 463 and WiAM Tham 1, read ḥrdt Ḥardat, and ḥr[d]t Ḥar[da]t in HaLi 82; cf. Ar ḥirdûn, a kind of lizard.

The first name of HaLi 285 is tmktby Tammkatabay; the element tm is well known in Tham onomastics.

In HaLi 82, 199, 238, 290, 451 and 463, read nṣr Naṣr; cf., e.g. WiTa 3 (cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 486).

The first name of HaLi 321 is nhr Nahar.

HaLi 325 reads as follows: lntr bn wᶜn By Natir, son of Waᶜn. - ntr, cf. Rho 10 (cf. JaTS, p. 64). - wᶜn, cf. Sab NaNN 86/2.

The first half of HaLi 451 reads as follows: lḥbrn bn ᵓln By Ḥabrân, son of ᵓIlân. - ḥbrn, cf. ḥbrlt Ḥabarlat in Hu 57 (instead of ḥbr rt of vdBrIT, p. 62). - ᵓln, cf. the Sab name of a month, e.g. in RÉS 4157/7.

(7) The dextrograde graffito JsaT 700 reads as follows: dg ᶜlb Dagg has traced [this] mark. - dg, cf. Saf CIS 491. - ᶜlb, cf., e.g. Hu 502 (cf. JaTS, p.33).

(8) HaLi 254 reads as follows: lwḥ km ᶜlwᵓ Luwûḥ has cohabited with ᶜAlwaᵓ. - lwḥ, cf. Ar lâḥa (o) "to look at something." - km, cf. Ar kâma (o) "to cohabit with a woman." - ᶜlwᵓ, cf. Ar ᶜalâᵓ "greatness, nobility."

(9) The second name of CIS 3236 reads ᵓty ᵓAtay; cf. the verb ᵓty "to come," e.g. in JaSN, p. 157 B.

(10) RÉS 4095: KM 7: a stone of reddish granite, intact on the left side, broken off on the three other sides; 16.5 (left side) x 15.3 cm. (upper side); thickness: 6.3 cm. Text: letter height: 5 cm.; space between the lines: 0.6 cm.

(11) The interpretation of Moritz 10 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 496), which is a horizontal text, remains impossible because at least two letters are missing on both ends, and the second letter from the left is replaced by a finely undulated line. The text reads as follows: ..ldhd.d..

(12) Tham Hu 506: Eut 698 a (cf. E. Littmann, Zur Entzifferung der thamudenischen Inschriften, Berlin, 1904, pp. 35, 106 and pl. xi, contrary to vdBrIT, p. 253: "698"): WiTh 66 (cf. WiReAR, p. 111) reads as follows: ltq dḥ fᶜnk By Tûq. He has cohabited with a woman and moved off. - tq, cf. JaT 11 b (cf. JaLSTI, p. 101). - dḥ, cf. Ar daḥḥa "to cohabit with a woman." - ᶜnk, cf. Ar ᶜanaka "to move off."

(13) WiL 16 (cf. WiReAR, p. 129) is composed of two independent texts; a: the upper line, and b: the three lower lines. The letter f is well rounded in text a, but is angular in text b. In spite of this epigraphical evidence, the editor joins the two texts together, probably because he could not bear the thought of having tqṭ at the beginning of the text, although such a fact exists in JsaL 147. Furthermore, the editor misreads the last letter of text b/1 as ᶜ; it is l. Finally, the editor gives another example of his reasoning which confuses material and formal identity of letters (cf. already JaRWiRe, II, p. 521 B): dmᶜly is interpreted as "d + min ᶜalay,' He who is above'; cf. Ar macālīhi, 'His Excellency'."
Text a, cf. the editor's l.1.
Text b, cf. the editor's l. 2-4, except that the subject of tqṭ is mldmᶜly (l. 1-2) Mildamᶜalay. For the first element, cf. the Saf personal name ldm in CIS 725 (cf. JaSN, p. 36, note 16) and Ar mildm "who prolongs his sojourn in a foreign country."

(14) Tham Hu 338 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 160) reads as follows:

lsmᶜt 1 By Samiᶜat,

bltd ng 2 son of Latid. He has hastened [here.]

ltd, cf. Ar latada "to push back." - ng, cf. Saf CIS 1212 and 1358 (cf. JaGUR, p. 32, and JaSN, p. 176 A, respectively).

Tham Hu 612 a (cf. vdBrIT, p. 263) reads nbllt Nabullat; cf. the verb nbl "to be skillful" in JsaT 608 (cf. JaTS, p. 71, note 22).

blty is listed as a proper name in Hu 244 by vdBrIT (p. 523 A), although the author reads the text as bltġ (p. 132) which, in turn, is an error instead of bltg, according to the commentary. The name reads from bottom to top as follows: ᶜtlb ᶜAtlab; cf. Ar muᶜatlab "soft to the touch."

Tham Hu 758 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 181) reads as follows: lhn bhnblh dn ngn By Hawn, son of Hanablah. Naggân has perished. - hn, cf. in Saf, e.g. JaSN, p. 164 B. - hnblh: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the personal name hnb in JsaT 244/2. - dn, cf. JaTS, pp. 4-32. - ngn, cf. the verb ng in Hu 338/2.

WiAM Tham 20 reads as follows: dn lmt Has perished Lummat. - lmt, cf. JaMIL, pp. 82-83.

WiAM Tham 58 reads as follows: dn ᶜbd ngg ᶜAbd has perished. He had hastened [here.] - ngg, cf. Saf ng, e.g. in CIS 1358 (cf. JaSN, p. 57, note 59).

Tham Hu 457 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 215) is the incorrect copy of a text identical with Hu 758.

HaLi 513 reads lšbn By Šâbin. - Cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 3959 (cf. JaSN, p. 27, note 2), and the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

JsaT 244 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 374-375) is composed of two dextrograde lines and reads as follows: rwḥ ḫtn b 1 Was wicked Ḫatn, son of

rbṭ bn rṭy lhnb 2 Rabîṭ, son of Raṭay, toward Hanab.

rwḥ, cf. Ar râḥa (i) "to be wicked, evil." - ḥtn, cf. Saf CIS 4285 and Ḥaḍr Ja 952. - rbt, as in vdBrIT. - For the usage of both bn and b in the same text, cf. JsaT 35. - rṭy, cf. Ar raṭá (i) "to cohabit with a woman."

Tham Doughty 51/4 and 5 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 233) reads as follows:

lhn bɔns ɔtr 4 By Hawn, son of ɔAnas. He was expulsed.

h[r]ḍw hytk wdd ngɔ 5 O [Ru]ḍâ! Haytak has loved Nagiɔ.

ɔns, cf. Saf JaS 137, and the personal name ɔnsn in WiTa 43 b (cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 488). The last word of JsaL 42/3 is ɔns⌋, which is either a proper name or a noun. - ɔtr is in the passive voice; cf. Ar tarra, 4th form "to banish, expulse someone." - hytk, cf. Ar hataka "to lacerate," and the Qat family name htk in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs. - ngɔ, cf. Wetzstein 230 and Saf, e.g. JaS 65 c (cf. JaSICA, p. 64).

WiAM Tham 61 b reads as follows: lmly wdd By Malîy. He was in love. - mly, cf. also WiAM 61 a, the second half of which reads as follows: bt Wasm He has spent the night [here.] Wasm. - bt, cf., e.g. JaMIL, p. 169 B. - The wasm has the form of the letter s.

WiAM Tham 62 b reads as follows: ldrt ngb By Dirrat. He was noble. - The letter l is forgotten in the translation of the edition. - ngb, cf. Ar naǰaba "to be noble, generous."

WiAM Tham 62 c reads as follows: wdd ɛlwt ɛAlwat was in love.

The second word of Qarina 2 is wdd has loved.

Tham Hu 617 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 320) reads as follows: wdd tnɔ mɔns Waddad has halted, familiar [to here.] - wdd, cf., e.g. JaMAR, IV, p. 178 B. - tnɔ, cf. Ar tanaɔa "to halt, stop." - mɔns, cf. Ar muɔanûs "familiar to something."

The end of Saf Wi 158 (cf. WiSIJ, p. 32) may be interpreted as follows: wrd wtnɔ y. He has come down and halted [here,] .. The end of the text cannot be restored.

(15) Saf Rees 160 a is not dealt with in the edition (cf. R. Dussaud, in Syria, 10 [1929], p. 162) and reads as follows: lɔwrn ... By ɔAwrân...

(16) thyw Taḥayyû, of JsaL 306/1 (cf. the feminine name in Min RÉS 3445 bis/63) is a family name; the facsimile shows an almost complete d (cf. also GrNB, p. 316); CaLL does not include the letter in his text, but refers to "etwa d?" in his commentary (p. 107, no. 68). The end of l.2 may be read (k)wdm (Ka)wdum, which would be the name of the tomb; cf. Ar kâda (o) "to intend doing something."

(17) Tham Hu 735 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 174-175) is another copy, partly inaccurate in the center, of Hu 733 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 74-75).

(18) Saf CIS 1484 reads as follows: lɔḥwɔ bng By ɔAḥaywaɔ. He has returned to his origin. - bng, cf. the personal names bng in CIS 4618 a, and bnglh in CIS 2555 (cf. JaSN, p. 107, no. 10, and JaMIL, p. 85, respectively).

(19) Liḥ JsaL 151 (cf. CaLL, p. 98, no. 44) is composed of two texts which are different from a palaeographical point of view.

a: the dextrograde upper line: tmnm Tammnawm.

b: the two senestrograde lower lines: wdd.. l 1 Waddad.. has

mɔ wlbt 2 seized Walbat.

wdd..: the last two letters are missing; cf., e.g. wddʾl in RÉS 2771/7, Min. - lmʾ, cf. Ar lamaḍa "to seize." - wlbt, cf. the Sab personal name wlbn in Ja 1024 k.

Tham Hu 302 + 301 + 300 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 149) reads as follows:

gl bškl	1	Gill, son of Šâkil,
ʿdd šm f	2	has esteemed Šaym and
whn qlb	3	weakened Qalûb.

škl, cf., e.g. Saf CIS 1738 (cf. JaSN, p. 40). - ʿdd, cf. Ar ʿadda "to esteem." šm, cf., e.g. Saf CIS 553 (cf. l.c., p. 89, note 151). - whn, cf. Ar wahana, 2nd form "to weaken someone."

The tribe name of Tham HaLi 3 reads nklt Niklat; cf. the tribe name nkl in Doughty 9/3 (cf. JaTS, p. 10).

(20) Tham Ramm 15 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 486) reads as follows: ḥnn bkll ft Ḥannân, son of Kalâl, was exhausted. - kll, cf. the verb "to be tired" (cf. Ar kalla) in JsaT 614. - ft, cf. Ar fatta "to be broken, exhausted."

The name of nšʾkrb's father in Sab RÉS 4589 A/2 may be read (g)ll (Ga)lîl; cf. the Sab name glln in Ja 2493 f (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 100).

The second (family) name of RÉS 4614 (cf. the remarks in JaSIMB, p. 117 A) may be read (ṣ)ggg (Ṣa)ggag; for this qatlal nominal derivation, cf. Ar ṣajja "(said of an iron banging against another iron) to clank, rattle."

ḥnn ḥdn of Tham Hu 253 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 134) means Ḥaddân was longing.

Tham JsaT 569 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 309) reads as follows: Wasm lḥnnk qny Wasm. By Ḥannak. He was rich in flock. - ḥnnk, cf. the well-known gentilice ḥnky. - qny, cf. Ar qaniya "to be rich in flock."

The first name of Tham HaLi 13 reads ṣdʿ Ṣadaʿ, as in Tham HaLi 402 (cf. E.Littmann, in HaLiSTI, p. 39). The second name of HaLi 402 is nḥl Nâḥil, which is suggested as a probability by both G.L. Harding and E. Littmann (cf. l.c.).

According to HaLiSTI (p. 10), tršʿ "seems to occur in JST 40 [] JST 40 and 41 seem to be one text." For JsaT 40, cf. JaTS, p. 41.

The second (family) name of JsaL 283/1 reads ḥtm Ḥâtim; for the first name of the text, cf. JaMAR, II, p. 105.

Tham HuIR 142 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 481) reads as follows: dlyʿ ḥtm Dulayʿ was ordered [here.] - dlyʿ, cf. the personal name ddlʿ in JaT 18/1-2. - ḥtm, cf. Ar ḥatama "to make something necessary; to order;" here, in the passive voice.

The second and last name of JsaT 432 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 274) is ḥmr Ḥimâr; cf. Doughty 47, 3 (cf. JaMIL, p. 46, commentary on JsaL 223) and the name of a Sab clan in Ja 1013 g/2.

(21) JsaL 329 bis can hardly be interpreted (cf. also CaLL, p. 32) because the facsimile is not reproduced, and JaSaMA (II, p. 520) alludes to two different values of the second letter.

JsaL 320 may be read as follows:

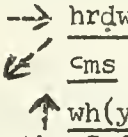
bybḥ	2	son of Yabaḥḥ,
wʾlh	1	Waʾiluh,
ʾm	3	has lost his wife.

wʾlh, cf. also CaLL (p. 153 B; p. 31, note 87: "Z.1 and 3 dunkel, nicht aufgenommen").-b with the the value of bn is not very frequent in Liḥ; cf. also,e.g. JaL 9 b. - ybḥ, cf. Saf ʾbḥ in CIS 3543 (cf. JaSN, p. 65, note 75). - ʾm, cf.Ar ām (i) "to lose one's wife."

(22) In Saf CIS 103, read ʾwġd ʾAwġad, instead of ʾwRd of CIS (p. 22); cf. Ar waġada "to serve as a servant."

(23) JsaL 292/2 may be read ḥṣbr the manager. CaLL also reads the first letter as the article because of his interpretation of the last three letters which he reads as ḫbr (p. 133 B). Cf. Ar ṣabîr "conductor, manager." JaSaMA (II, p.511) reads ḥṣbr; the Sab ḥṣbr is reported by RyGSAS (p. 560), but this reading cannot be checked at the present time.

(24) Tham Hu 750 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 179) may be read as follows:



-->	hrḍw bṣrn	1	O Ruḍâ! Baṣrân
	ᶜms	2	has hidden
	wh(y)g	3	Wuh(ay)g.

bṣrn, cf. the Saf name of a city bṣr in CIS 4448, and the name of Qat family bṣyrᶜm in Ja 2369 a/1-2 (cf. JaMAR, III, pp. 33-34). - ᶜms, cf. Ar ᶜamasa "to hide, conceal." - wh(y)g, cf. the Saf name whg in JaS 176 d (cf. JaSICA, p.98).

(25) bn of JsaL 383 means has halted [here;] as in JaL 8 q and WiAM Tham 3,the last word; the first name of this text reads hdn Hawdân, as in CIS 3455.

JsaL 55/1 (cf. also CaLL, p. 118, and A. van den Branden, in BiOr, 14 [1957],p. 96 B) reads as follows: ...]y/wsl/hġsn/ʾfkl/hktby[/...
...]ay, kinsman of Hagassân, priest of Hakatabay, [...
wsl, cf. Ḥas Ja 2129/3 (cf. JaNSHI, pp. 149-150). - hktby, divine name which must be compared with hnʾktb.

(26) JsaL 345 (cf. also CaLL, p. 102, no. 56) contains two different texts; a: the main inscription, is composed of three lines of five letters each; b is an isolated personal name.

a: (ᶜ)nk(b)t	1	(ᶜA)nka(bû)t,	
wdd bn	2	was in love. son of	
ydᶜʾ()(l)	3	Yadaᶜʾ(il).	

(ᶜ)nk(b)t, cf. JsaT 25 and 169. - L. 2-3: same grammatical structure as, e.g. in JaL 8 b. - ydᶜʾl is attested here for the first time in Liḥ.
b: mt Matt.

(27) Saf CIS 2355 reads fqsl Faqasil; cf. Ar faqasa "to die, kill."

(28) The second name of JsaL 53/1 is considered as complete by both JaSaMA (II, p. 391) and CaLL (pp. 86 and 152 A). Yet, the photograph of the squeeze shows that šhr is followed by three letters, which are still legible, although badly damaged. The name reads šhrʾws Šaharʾawwas; cf. šhr in JsaL 349, and ʾws in JsaL 392/1.

(29) JsaT 277 is composed of two texts separated from each other by an empty space.
a: the left half: nm gʾnn Has slept Gaʾnân [here.]

nm, cf. JaTS, p. 44., and also JsaT 394. - gʾnn, cf. Qat RÉS 3878/18; for the qʾl nominal derivation, cf. JaSN, pp. 123-125.
b: the right half: hhl hd hwn Hahawl has ruined Hawn. - hhl, cf. hl, e.g. in JsaT 737. - hd: hdd of JsaT 336.

Tham Hu 323 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 155-156) reads as follows: bnhy ʿmym yʿdd hn By Nahî! ʿUmaym esteems Hawn.

CIS's reading of the first name of CIS 3213 as šh(w)t (p. 418 B) is conjectural and no more probable, e.g. than š(y)ʿt Š(ay)ʿat.

Saf LP 1173 reads as follows: lsk bn gʾn bn nʾy By Sakk, son of Gâʾin, son of Naʾy. - sk, cf., e.g. LP 1256 (cf. JaSN, p. 39, note 22). - nʾy, cf. Ar naʾá (i) "to depart."

The end of Saf CIS 210 reads bn ʾrnʾ son of ʾArnaʾ. - Cf. the name rnʾ in CIS 2899 (cf. JaMIL, p. 44).

Tham Hu 783 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 168) reads as follows:

hʿtrsmn ṣrn 1 O ʿAtarsamin! Ṣarrân

dmḥ ḥdm hl rg 2 has broken the head of Ḥadam, the maternal uncle of Rawg. dmḥ, cf. Ar damaḥa "to break the head of someone." - ḥdm, cf. Saf ḥdmt, e.g. in CIS 3714. - hl, cf., e.g. Saf JaS 105 a (cf. JaSICA, p. 77).

WiAM Tham 28 reads as follows: lʾrmn bn hl By ʾArmân, son of Hâl.

WiAM Saf 6 is a single inscription, contrary to the edition which divides it into two independent texts. The right side of the stone is broken off, the central part of the text is missing. The text reads as follows:

lgrmʾl bn ml[...] ʿl ʾhl wdtʾ ʿl rn bn mnʿ Three wasms

By Garamʾil, son of Mal[...] upon ʾAhwal. And he has spent the spring with Rann, son of Manûʿ. Three wasms. - The first preposition ʿl was preceded by either bny or wgm. The second preposition ʿl means "at [the place of]." - ʾhl, cf., e.g. hl in JaSN, p. 169 A. - rn, cf. Ox 337 a (cf. JaROx, p. 283).

The first half of WiAM Saf 7 reads as follows: lḥk bn grw By Ḥakk, son of Garw. ḥk, cf. WiTh 13 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 524 B). - grw, cf. Saf grwn in CIS 1882.

WiAM Saf 10 reads as follows: ...]rm bn whb hnn ...]ram, son of Wahab. He has wept [here.] - hnn, cf. Ar hanna "to weep."

Hu 463 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 215-216) reads as follows:

hʿtrsm ʿbg kḥ wlʾṭ wnm (d)ddt

O ʿAtarsam! ʿAbag has overcome and hit Wanîm, him of (the group) Dôdat, with a stick.
ʿbg, cf. Ar ʿabajat "chatterbox." - kḥ, cf. Ar kâḥa (o) "to overcome someone." - lʾṭ, cf. Ar laʾaṭa "to hit someone with a stick," and the Saf personal name lʾṭ in CIS 2511 (cf. JaSN, p. 137). - wnm, cf. JsaT 95.

Tham Hu 254 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 134-135) reads as follows:

qn mḫnn 2 observed Miḫnân.

hys ṣr nmn w 1 Hays has detained Nawmân and
hys, cf. Saf ḥs in CIS 2933 (cf. JaSN, p. 114, no. 26). - ṣr, cf. Ar ṣarra, 3rd form "to detain someone." - nmn, cf., e.g. HuIR 144 (cf. JaTS, p. 91 B). - qn, cf. Ar qanna "to observe, examine." - mḫnn, cf. Ar miḫan "tall."

Tham Eut 96 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 71) reads as follows: yḥdm bn tɔr mt Yaḥdam, son of Tâɔir, has died. - tɔr, cf. Ar taɔara "to look at someone intently."

WiAM Tham 22 reads as follows: ḥlɔ mt Ḥâliɔ has died.

Tham HaLi 280 may be read as follows: tsb bt ɔr Tasabb, daughter of ɔAyr.-tsb, cf. Saf tsbb in Damas 5721. - ɔr, cf. Hu 697/1 (cf. JaNSHI, p. 143, note 2).

Tham JsaT 625 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 443) reads ybn ns Naws stops[here.] - ns is a clan in Hu 686 (cf. JaMIL, p. 141); cf. also the personal name in Saf, e.g. Ox 168 a (cf. JaROx, p. 285).

Tham Hu 706 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 228) reads as follows:

ᶜlṭ wdd 1 ᶜAliṭ has loved

bnh bkll hnhy sᶜd ɔr 2 Binawh, son of Kalâl. O Nahî! Make ɔAyr happy.

ᶜlṭ, cf. the personal name sᶜlṭ in Min Gl 1008/1.- bnh, cf. the Saf name nh in CIS 1910 (cf. JaROx, p. 275).

(30) The context of JsaL 50/5-6 is very fragmentary; it is,therefore, impossible to determine whether smᶜ is a noun (cf. JaSaMA, II, p. 387) or a verb (cf. CaLL, pp. 109 and 135 B) or a proper name, and whether it is to be read sgᶜ or smᶜ, since the bottom of the second letter is destroyed.

(31) RÉS's reading of Ḥaḍr RÉS 4068, no. 58 (VII, p. 65) is entirely inaccurate and must be discarded.

(32) JsaT 444 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 277) cannot be interpreted with any certainty,the four letters out of seven are covered with hatching.

(33) Hu 519 a (cf. vdBrIT, p. 257), a vertical line, reads as follows:

bṭm dmm gᶜm Bâṭin has blamed Gâᶜim.

bṭn, cf. Sab NaNN 68/1-2. - dmm: d is found in Eut 713 and Ph 272 b/1, but is missing in Huber's copy. The second m is b in both Huber's and Philby's copies; cf. Hu 516 (cf. JaTS, p. 87 B).

Hu 519 b (cf. vdBrIT, p. 257), a vertical line, reads as follows:

bḍḥ bfhy ġn Bâḍiḥ, son of Fahhay, was thirsty.

bḍḥ, cf. Saf Wi 511-512 (cf. JaSN, p. 158 A); the letter ḥ is missing in Ph 272 b/2. - fhy, cf. Ar fahh "to snore." - ġn, cf. Ar ġâna (i) "to be thirsty."

(34) The word šrm of JsaL 40/3 can hardly be interpreted because of the fragmentary condition of the text.

(35) In Min RÉS 3708/5, the clan name following mrd is ẓrfm Ẓarfum; cf. Sab Gl 1374/2.

JsaT 246 bis (cf. vdBrIT, p. 375) reads as follows: lɔsw ḥrd By ɔAsaw. He has separated himself from others. - ɔsw, cf. Ar ɔasâ (o) "to cure a wound." - ḥrd, cf. Hu 350 (cf. JaMIL, p. 102).

(36) JsaL 264 and 319 are two copies of the same text. On the one hand, they have in common the same palaeography and the same setup of the letters,sᶜd and hnɔm are set in quincunx. On the other hand, both come from the same general area, and the letters of both are described as being clearly cut, viz."caractères..très lisibles" and "caractères nets" (cf. JaSaMA, II, pp. 500 and 517,respectively). The letter t before JsaL 319/2 must be considered as adventitious, contrary to JaSaMA (p. 517), WiSLTI (pp. 16-17) and CaLL (p. 152 B). JaSaMA's

reading (p. 501), (1) sᶜd (2) hnɔmnwt, means Saᶜad [of the family of] Hâniɔ-manawat.

(37) JsaL 260 is composed of two short texts which are palaeographically different; cf. already MüEDAE, p. 81, nos. 40 and 41.
a: /ġḥfy Gaḥfay; cf. CaLL, p. 146 A.
b: gw 1 Guw-

rlh'b/mdmh 2 ârlah, son of Madîmuh.
gwrlh: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar juwâr "covenant," and the Tham personal name gwr, e.g. in JsaT 366 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 344). - mdmh, cf. CaLL, p. 149 B.

(38) JsaL 175 may be read lhšf By Hašaf. - The dot to the left of the center of the first letter (cf. dhšf: dhfš in CaLL, p. 145 A) is as adventitious as the two dots in JsaL 260. Cf. the Sab noun šf "appearance" in JaSIMB, p. 449 A.

(39) The name of JsaL 336/2 reads gᶜᶜ Gâᶜiᶜ; cf. Ar jaᶜᶜa "to throw mud at someone." CaLL writes "letzter Name unsicher, nicht aufgenommen" (p. 25, note 36).

(40) Ḥaḍr gdy in Wissmann 4 c (cf. Le Muséon, 75 [1962], p. 224) is an erroneous copy.

(41) The second half of Tham Ramm 14 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 485) reads bn dhmyɔ/ son of Dûhumayɔ. - Cf. Ar hamaɔa "to wear out (a garment)," and the Qat personal name hmɔ in the graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

Ḥaḍr CaTh 14 bis c reads šbnm Šabnum. - Cf. the Saf names šbn, šbnh and šbnt (cf. JaSN, p. 188 B), and the Min verb šbn in Ja 2285 a.

(42) Tham Doughty 14 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 416) reads as follows: wrq blq Warq, son of Lawq. - wrq is the name of a Sab place in Ja 550/1. - lq, cf. Ar lâqa (o) "to soften," and the Saf personal name lqt in CIS 2225.

(43) JsaL 375 is composed of two texts according to the letter height.
a: mlḥ bn 1 Mulâḥ, son of

brɔh 2 Barɔuh.
mlḥ, cf. Tham JsaT 640. - brɔh: CaLL (p. 144 B) gratuitously eliminates the final h.
b: immediately after a: ᶜmr ᶜAmr.

(44) Tham Doughty 45 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 345) may be read as follows: llᶜṣ ᶜd By Lâᶜiṣ. He was esteemed. - lᶜṣ, cf. Ar laᶜiṣa "to be gluttonous. - ᶜd, cf. yᶜdd in Hu 323; here, in the passive voice.

Saf CIS 5232 may be read as follows: lrᶜṣ ṭᶜn By Râᶜiṣ. He was smitten by the plague. - rᶜṣ: the appendix of the first letter is much too long to belong to the letter l; cf. Ar raᶜaṣa "to shake." - ṭᶜn, cf. CIS, p. 642 B. Were the verb in the active voice (cf. CIS: "et confodit(?)"), it would have to be followed by a complement. Cf. Ar ṭuᶜina "to be smitten by the plague."

The name of Tham HaLi 329 reads tᶜd Taᶜd; cf. Ar taᶜd "(said of the ground) soft."

(45) HuIR 145 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 482) appears to be a dextrograde text known by

a defective copy, which may be read as follows:

ᶜ(s)b	1	ᶜA(sû)b
nt(l)	2	(has) drag(ged)
wsᶜt	3	Wusᶜat [here.]

ᶜ(s)b, cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 571, and the Sab personal name ᶜsbm in Ja 2194 am (cf. JaLSTI, p. 111). - nt(l), cf. Ar natala "to drag." - wsᶜt, cf. Ar wusᶜat "fullness, width," and the Tham personal name wsᶜn in HaLi 165 (cf. JaMIL, p. 75,note 19); for Saf wsᶜ, cf. JaSN, p. 166 A.

(46) The second half of JsaL 349 (cf. CaLL, pp. 101-102, no. 55) may be read as follows: wᶜbd/fḥt/ddn/brᵓ[y... and he was the servant of the leader of Dedân during the governorsh[ip of ... - ᶜbd is commonly understood as a personal name (cf. JaSaMA, II, p. 524, GrNB, p. 311, WiSLTI, p. 50, CaLL, and vdBrLJCL,p. 352). - fḥt refers to gšm/bn/šhr mentioned in the first half of the text.

The first name of WiAM Tham 33 reads rny Rânî; cf. in Saf, e.g. JaS 53. The editor of the text reads the name as kny by including into the letter form one of the several small dots of the rock. Furthermore, the same author states that "the name KNY occurs only here," although he had listed it in WiReAR, p. 196 A: "kny n.pr. 36," which is a misreading instead of wny (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 527).

WiAM Tham 34 may be read as follows: wṯr yṯhr bn bhrt Yataḥarr, son of Bahrat, has become fat. - wṯr, cf. Ar waṯira "to become fat." - yṯhr, cf. ḥr in Tham Hu 694 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 115-116). - bhrt, cf. Saf CIS 4159 (cf. JaSN, p. 50, note 45).

The beginning of WiAM Saf 9 a reads as follows: lᶜbd bn ṁġ By ᶜAbd, son of Mawġ. - ṁġ, cf. Ar mâġa (o) "(said of a cat) to mew." - In the lower section of the same stone, to the right, there is at least one text, which the editor does not mention and which can hardly be deciphered on the published photograph.

(47) According to the repartition of the letters in the copy of JsaL 355, two letters are missing at the beginning of l.2 (contrary to JaSaMA, II, p.526, and F.V. Winnett, in Le Muséon, 51 [1938], p. 302), the contents of which are not mentioned by CaLL; thus, [..]bnmṭ [..]bnâmiṭ. I should also venture to suggest that šbt of l.1 is the incorrect copy of a verb, and that ᵓsnh of l.3 is ᵓbnh he has blamed him; cf. Ar ᵓabana.

lᵓbn mn of WiAM Tham 25 may be interpreted as follows: By ᵓÂbin. He was exhausted. - ᵓbn, cf. Hu 106 (cf. JaMIL, p. 129, note 83). - mn, cf. Hu 147/2 (cf. l.c., pp. 105-106).

(48) JsaL 7 (cf. CaLL, pp. 96-97) reads as follows:

ᵓlhltᶜ	1	ᵓIlâhlaṯaᶜ,
bn ġl(w)	2	son of Ġal(w),
hmtᶜ	3	the tradesman,
nṭr:btlb:mkšd	4	has watched vines during the ruin of Makšad.

ġl(w): the first letter is definitely ġ, and not b; cf. Ar ġalw "extreme effort," and the Saf personal name ġlwn in CIS 4381 (for this text, cf. JaSN, pp. 95-96). - hmtᶜ indicates the author's profession; cf. Ar matâᶜ "goods, utensiles." Cf.also Qat mtᶜ "guest room" in Ja 2457/2 (cf. JaMAR, III, pp. 51-52). - nṭr, cf. Ar naṭara "to keep, watch vines," and nâṭûr "a keeper, watcher of vines." - tlb/mksd, cf. JaSaMA, I, p. 265, and Ar talb "ruin, loss, perdition."

JsaL 79 and 80 are adjacent to each other. - The basic error of JaSaMA (II, pp. 446-460), CaLL (pp. 95 and 112-113) and WiReAR (pp. 123-124: WiL 6) is to have failed to recognize that the three letters below the beginning of JsaL 79/3 are the wrong start of the beginning of the following line. CaLL made a second error in considering JsaL 80 as fragmentary. WiReAR, whose facsimile is useless (pl. 24 on p. 228), made his second error when considering JsaL 79/4-5 as belonging to JsaL 80. Furthermore, WiReAR erroneously identifies his no. 6 as "JS 79," although it is JsaL 79 and 80. Finally, a close study of JaSaMA's and WiReAR's photographs (respectively, pl. 85 and 25 on p. 229, second from the top, in the left vertical row) shows that several letters have been misread.

JsaL 79 reads as follows:

mrrh/wḥylh/bnw	1	Marîruh and Ḥayluh, the two sons of
nṭr/ʾhdw/hqb	2	Nâṭir, have taken possession of this
r/dh/hm/wʾhwhm/ʿ	3	tomb, they and their cousins, ʿA-
mrlh/wḥblh	4	marlah and Ḥubblah
wnʾs	5	and Nuʾâs.

mrrh, cf. mrr in Min Ja 2326 a and commentary. - ḥylh, cf. the personal name ḥyl in Min JsaL 17 (cf. JaMIL, p. 23) and WiAM Tham 26. The last word of Saf CIS 3750 is a verb, ḥyl He has changed; cf. Ar ḥâla (i). - nṭr, see above, p. 6. - ʾhdw: note the plural form with two subjects, as in JsaL 72. - ʾhwhm: the pedigree of l. 1-2 does not suggest the ordinary meaning of ʾh as "brother;"cf. a somewhat parallel context in JsaL 313. - ʿmrlh, cf. ʿmr, e.g. in JsaL 375 B. - ḥblh and nʾs, as in JaSaMA.

JsaL 80 reads as follows:

hnʿy	1	Hanuayq
q/wgr g	2	has pierced
lw/šnʾ	3	Galw, the enemy of
dtl	4	Dûtall.

hnʿyq, cf. Ar naʿaqa "to shout." - wgr, cf. Ar wajara "to pierce (with a spear, or a sword)," and the personal name wgrlh Wâgirlah in JsaL 263; JaSaMA (II,p. 500) reads it as ʿmrlh, but CaLL notes "nicht aufgenommen, weil unleserlich" (p. 26, note 50). - glw, cf. the Sab verb glw "to emigrate" in CIS 4236 + 4642 (cf. JaSIWR, p. 28 A). - dtl, cf. Ar tall "cushion, pillow."

JsaT 412 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 269) may be read as follows: glbn bṣ(w)l Galbân, son of Ṣu(ww)al. - glbn is a Min clan name in RÉS 2773/7: Gl 988/1. - ṣ(w)l is a Saf personal name in Wi 540; cf. also the personal Ḥaḍr name ṣwlm in Yaṯûf 14 (cf. JaDSA, V, p. 291).

(49) Tham Hu 161 a (cf. vdBrIT, p. 101) reads as follows: hnʿm lb lṭy qs Hanaʿm has stopped [here and] accused Qays. - hnʿm, cf. WiL 5 (cf. WiReAR, p.123), where btt is a verb, has cut [this], and not a noun. - lb, cf., e.g. JsaT 516 (cf. JaTS, p. 62). - lṭy, as in Eut 193 b; cf. Ar laṭiya "to accuse someone." - qs, cf., e.g. JsaT 607 (cf. JaMIL, p. 107, for the center of this text).

Tham Hu 559: JsaT 218 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 369): Eut 769 reads as follows: mlqqm lb Mulaqqam has stopped [here.] - mlqqm, cf. Ar laqama, 2nd form "to put mouthfuls into someone's mouth." Eut 769 is identical with JsaT 218, and this copy is the only one to show the last letter.

JsaT 382 reads as follows: kʿys/lm Kuʿays has stopped [here.] - kʿys, cf. Ar

kaᶜs "bones of the articulations (in hands and legs)." - lm, cf. JaTS, pp. 42-43 and 90 A.

JsaT 29 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 380) reads as follows: trnḥn Tarnîḥân; cf. Ar rannaḥa "to swoon, faint," and the Saf personal name rnḥ, e.g. in CIS 3980 (cf. JaSN, p. 188 A).

Immediately below the beginning of JsaT 29, there is a Liḥ name, which is not dealt with by JaSaMA (I, pp. 276-278). This name is here labeled JsaL 29 a and reads ᶜf ᶜAwf; cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 4925.

The facsimile of Tham HaLi 521 is manifestly incomplete (cf. HaLiSTI, pl. 25), and the editor's restoration of d of [d]krt is the only one acceptable. The text may be read as follows: ...]ᶜf[. d]krt lt glm[.] (w)hml ...]ᶜaf[. May] Lat [re]member Gal[.] (and) Hâmil. -[d]krt, cf., e.g. Moab 6 and Saf JaS 189 b (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 114). - glm[.], cf., e.g. Saf glmn in CIS 1761 (for the balance of the text, cf. JaSN, p. 57, note 59) and glmh in Wi 971 (cf. l.c., p. 122, no. 10). - hml, cf. the Saf personal name hmlh in HaCH 196 (cf. l.c., p. 79, note 115).

(50) Saf LP 1150 reads as follows: llkt bn br By Lakkat, son of Barr. - lkt, cf. the Tham personal name in JsaT 588. - br, cf. Saf LP 1206.

JsaT 588, lb lkt (cf. vdBrIT, p. 353) means Lakkat has stopped [here.]

The photograph of Tham HaLi 427 and 428 (cf. HaLiSTI, pl. 29) shows four letters alongside the left edge of the stone, which are not mentioned in the edition (p. 40); they are dealt with here as HaLi 427 a.

HaLi 427 reads lᵓsbr sqm blkt By ᵓAsbar. He was sick in Lakkat. - sqm, cf., e.g. HaLi 163 (cf. JaTSC, p. 281 B).

HaLi 427 a reads ldkr By Dakar. - Although the verb dkr is well known in Tham, this is the first occurrence of the personal name; cf. in Saf (e.g. Ox 248) and in Min (e.g. Ja 2301 q).

HaLi 428 reads lᵓsw By ᵓAsaw; cf. JsaT 246 bis.

Saf Rees 176 reads lsrbt By Surbat. - Same reading of the letters as in H. Grimme, in AfO, 8 (1932), p. 108.

Wi 163 reads lsrb By Sârib. - The rest of the facsimile is at the best some kind of wasm, a natural design in the stone or even the crude figure of a man. In any event, it does not seem reasonable to interpret a part of it as a letter (cf. -t in WiSIJ, p. 33), while forgetting about the rest without any explanation of any kind.

(51) Hu 99 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 76-77) reads as follows:

hnhy hšṭᵓ 1 O Nahî! Has an adult son like himself

ll bᵓḥbn 2 Layl, son of ᵓAḥban.

The whole text is reproduced by EuTIA (II, p. 230, no. 8) without any numeratation, thus Eut 112 + 113. - hšṭᵓ, cf. Ar saṭaᵓa, 4th form "to have a son who has attained to manhood and become like him." - ll, cf. the substantive in Hu 412 b. - ᵓḥbn, cf. the verb ḥbn in Eut 197, and Ar ᵓaḥbanu "having the dropsy."

(52) To the right of, and parallel to, the first third of Wi 125, there is a text which I do not find recorded in WiSIJ. It is edited here as Wi 125 a: lġylᵓl hlt dkrt rṣw By Ġayyâlᵓil. O Lat, may She remember Raṣw! - ġylᵓl, cf.

ġyl in CIS 1058, and Ar ġayyâl "lion." - rṣw, cf. Ar raṣá (i) "to consolidate."

The pericope fhlt ġrt of WiAM Saf 3 (cf. also JaS 173) is translated in the edition "O Allāt, be solicitous" with reference to the Ar noun ġayrat. The conjunction f is not translated, and the commentary does not explain how a word referred to a noun becomes an imperative in the translation. ġrt cannot possibly be an imperative, and its interpretation as a feminine indicative or optative in accord with lt is excluded by all pericopes in which ġ(y)rt follows the name of a god; cf., e.g. Saf HaLi 502. It is all the more difficult to understand the reasoning of the editor of the text, because his own commentary refers to two Saf texts which disprove his theory, viz. Saf HaLi 502: fhdšr ġrt, and CIS 3709: LP 156: fhlh...ġyrt. It is a well-known fact that both dšr and lh are gods. The above-mentioned pericope means And, O Lat, [grant] relief!

(53) The sixth name of Saf LP 574 cannot be read drm (cf. LiSI, p. 148). All other r's have two short appendices, and these are missing in the present case, which reads dbm Dabbum; cf., e.g. Saf db in CIS 1286 (cf. JaSN, p. 49, note 43).

(54) The second name of CIS 3964 reads hrf Ḥarf.

(55) The second name of both CIS 2427 and 4637 is nct Nâcit; cf., e.g. CIS 2127.

(56) Tham HuIr 135 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 480) reads as follows: dḥ nl mdd Daḥḥ has attained Madîd. - dḥ, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 1303 (cf. JaSN, p. 106, no. 4). - nl: nyl in Saf WiTh 17 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 524 B). - mdd, cf. Saf, e.g. Ox 92.

Tham Hu 325 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 156) reads as follows: ḥd bn dḥb nhb ywm Ḥadd, son of Duḥâb, has cohabited with Yawim. - ḥd, cf. in Saf, e.g. Wi 37 bis (cf. JaSN, p. 42, note 31). - dḥb, cf. Ar duḥâb "who moves something away." - nhb, cf. Ar naḥaba "to cohabit with a woman."

(57) Tham Hu 370 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 191) reads ddkᶜb Dôdkaᶜb.

(58) JsaT 490 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 288) reads as follows: nm zrdˀl Zaridˀil has slept [here.] - For the form of r, cf. JsaT 461 (cf. JaTS, p. 44). Cf Sab zrd in Ja 2603 g.

The first name of CIS 2641 reads zdˀl Zaydˀil.

The reading of (z)b[d]ˀl in Saf LP 802 (cf. LiSI, p. 200, where z is considered as certain) is hypothetical and no more probable, e.g. than (r)b[b]ˀl. The initial letter is incomplete and could be either r or z. For the end of the text, cf. JaSN, p. 103, no. 2.

(59) In Saf LP 134, 136 and 848, wbš Wabiš must be read instead of wrš, contrary to LiSI (p. 312 A), followed by WiSIJ (p. 205).

(60) Sab RÉS 3423 reads ˀldn ˀAldan; cf. Ar laduna "to be soft, tender to the touch," and the Sab personal name ldn in RyGSAS (p. 559).

(61) JsaT 272 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 351) reads as follows: wddb.kbl.tylᶜ Waddab has shacked Taylaᶜ. - wddb, cf. Ar wadb "an evil condition." - kbl, cf. Ar kabala "to shacke, fetter." - tylᶜ, cf. Ar talaᶜa "to lift one's head."

(62) JsaT 34 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 381) reads as follows: šb fwdd hbᶜ slṭt Hâbiᶜ has become a youth and loved Salṭat. - šb, cf. Ar šabba "to become a youth." - hbᶜ, cf. the Saf personal name hbᶜlh in CIS 1114/2 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 5). - slṭt, cf. the Saf name of a place slṭ in CIS 1187 (cf. JaSN, p. 58, note 65).

(63) Tham Eut 407 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 162) reads as follows: hmyl gsᶜ Humayl has vomitted [here.] - hmyl, cf. the name hml, e.g. in Saf LP 839 (cf. JaSN, p. 40). - gsᶜ, cf. Ar jasaᶜa "(said of a human being) to vomit."

(64) JsaT 15 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 413) reads wšᶜn Wašᶜân; cf. the verb wšᶜ in Sab (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 435 B).

(65) For Hu 420, cf. vdBrIT, p. 206, and JaTS, p. 69 [cf. JaMAR, V, p. 77].

(66) RÉS 3364 is composed of two independent texts; a comprises the two upper horizontal lines, and b is a line aslant to the left, starting immediately below the beginning of text a/1. It should be noted that the empty space between the two names of text b is located exactly below /bn/ of text a/2. It is as if the author of text b did not bother to engrave /bn/ because it was already engraved just above. I suggest reading text b as follows: ḫfd/bn/ᶜwrt Ḫâfid, son of ᶜAwrat.

The reading of the second name of CIS 4118 bis as ᶜwrt (cf. CIS, p. 551 B) implies the correction of the initial w of LiSISI 109 to ᶜ. Dussaud's copy and reading must be preferred, viz. ᶜmrt ᶜAmrat.

(67) CIS 2799 reads as follows: lġwn bn rfs By Ġawan, son of Râfis. - ġwn: ġ is the upside-down form of no. 8 of my chart in JaSICA, pl. 1 on p. 611; w is composed of two small imbricated, kidney-like ellipses; cf. CIS 3174. - rfs, cf. CIS 1036 (cf. JaSN, p. 41, note 26).

The second and last name of CIS 3174 reads ᶜṣm ᶜÂṣim; cf., e.g. CIS 4784.

The name next to the last in CIS 1350 reads ↄšrt ↄUšrat; cf. Ox 211. For some other remarks on CIS 1350, cf. JaSN, p. 50, note 46.

The third and last name of CIS 1963 reads šwn Šâwin; cf. Ox 445, and Ar šâna (o) "to open."

(68) JsaT 358 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 342) may be read as follows: mlk wdↄ wqh nm ṣyᶜm Malik has harmed unexpectedly Wâqih, [who] had calumniated Ṣayᶜum. - wdↄ, cf Ar wadaↄa " to harm someone suddenly, unexpectedly." - nm, cf. JaTS, p. 44. - The first two letters of JaSaMA's facsimile do not belong to the text. Not only is their palaeography different from that of the main text, but they also are smaller in size. Their forms even suggest that they are mere natural designs in the stone.

(69) The last two-thirds of Tham HaLi 297 reads as follows: bwṭ lᶜ mtb son of Waṭṭ. Mutabb was greatly moved. - wṭ, cf. the Saf verb wṭ in LP 1077. - lᶜ, cf. Saf CIS 2547 (cf. JaSCPU, p. 138 A, note 5). - mtb, cf. Saf tb (cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 190 A).

The beginning of WiAM Tham 43 reads as follows: lᶜ mhdn Mahûddân was greatly moved. - mhdn, cf., e.g. Saf hdn in CIS 3024 (cf. JaGUR, p. 39).

(70) Sab CIH 827 is printed upside down in both the edition (cf. D.H. Müller, Südarabische Alterthümer im kunsthistorischen Hofmuseum, Vienna, 1899, pl. xiii, no. 23) and CIH's pl. 49. The name reads rym Riyâm. Note also that CIH

writes "Inschriften" instead of "Alterthümer" in the title of D.H. Müller's book.

In CIS 3054, the personal name depending on sfr "the writing of" is gwm Gawm; cf. the verb in CIS 1765 (cf. JaSN, p. 87, note 144).

(71) The copy of the second personal name of Saf LP 884 (cf. LiSI, p. 213) is too poor to allow any probable reading.

(72) The Tham man šqby Šaqbay (Hu 56 d and JsaT 613), who had a son named nl Nayl (Hu 355), left his story: he has struck a woman (Hu 581), taken refuge at a place where he engraved Hu 63, and was saved by the author of Hu 58.

Hu 56 a (cf. vdBrIT, p. 61): qd ḏr lrᵓmt Qawd has harmed Raᵓmat. - qd, cf. Saf CIS 2268 (cf. JaSCPU, p. 141 B, note 10). - rᵓmt, cf. Ḥaḍr Ja 989/1.

Hu 56 d reads šqby Šaqbay.

Hu 581 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 424, followed by G. Ryckmans, in Vetus Testamentum, 1 [1951], p. 149) reads as follows: lbt šqby ᵓlkn ᵓmt Šaqbay has struck ᵓAlkan, maidservant of Šaklân. - lbt, cf. JaT 5 c. - ᵓlkn, cf. Ar ᵓalkanu "stutterer." - škln, cf. škl in Hu 302 + 301 + 300/1 and Saf šklm in CIS 4321 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 101).

Hu 63 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 63) reads as follows: šqby lz Šaqbay has taken refuge [here.] - lz, cf. Ar lâza (o) "to take refuge."

Hu 58 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 62) reads as follows: wddf slm šqby Waddaf has saved Šaqbay.

Hu 399 + 398 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 199, and JaTS, p. 69) reads as follows:

nm bnᵓdd 2 Nawm, son of Naᵓdad [here.]

wᵓn qd 1 Waᵓn has led

qd, cf. Ar qâda (o) "to lead." - nᵓdd is a qatlal nominal derivation.

Hu 215 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 124) reads as follows:

ᶜn hnᵓ mwt 2 helped Hâniᵓ [who] died [here.]

nm ḥwdt 1 Ḥawdat has slept [here and]

JsaL 220 is composed of two names from different hands, and the tracing of the second is lighter that that of the other.

a: Min text: zyd Ziyâd.

b: Liḥ text: (b)lhn (Ba)lhân. - Cf. Tham Hu 418/1 (cf. JaMAR, I, p. 40, note 164); cf. also Saf blh in CIS 1560 bis (cf. JaSN, p. 40).

(73) JsaT 212 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 435) reads as follows: ᵓfq md ᵓÂfiq was helped [here.] - ᵓfq, cf. the Sab verb ᵓfq "to reverse" (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 427 B), and the Sab proper name ᵓfqn in RÉS 3946/2. - md, cf. Ar madda "to help;" here, in the passive voice.

Tham Hu 453 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 214, and E. Littmann, in BiOr, 9 [1952], p. 219 B) may be interpreted as follows: ᶜmt bmlt md ᶜImmît, son of Mâlit, was helped [here.] - mlt, cf. Ar malaṭa "to flatter someone," and the Saf personal name mlt, e.g. in CIS 363.

The second and last name of Saf CIS 1990 reads ᶜmšn ᶜAmšân; cf. Ar ᶜamiša "to be weak in sight."

(74) JsaL 313 (cf. GrNB, p. 308, and CaLL, pp. 106-107, no. 67) reads as follows:

llbh/why	1	To Labbuh and Hay-
šh/ẇgnṯh/hṭrt	2	šuh and Ġunnâṯuh [belongs] this side of the valley,
dt/wl/wrthm	3	and to their heirs.

hyšh, cf. Ar hâša (i) "to frighten someone." - ġnṯh, cf. Saf ġnṯ, e.g. in Wi 85. - ṭrt, cf. Ar ṭurrat "the side, edge (of a river, of a valley)."

(75) CIS's reading of the third name of CIS 4821 as ɔṣmd (p. 595 A) is unacceptable because he joins together ɔw into ṣ and eliminates the hatching between w and m. CIS also eliminates the hatching located in the center of the second name; his reading mbšm is also unacceptable. The two names are too poorly copied to be read with any probability.

(76) Tham Hu 672 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 243) reads as follows:

lkᶜr byt	1	By Kaᶜir. He has stayed with
ᶜqbn Wasm	2	ᶜAqbân [here.] Wasm.

kᶜr, cf. Saf, e.g. Damas 5722 C (cf. JaMAR, I, p. 69). - byt, cf. Ar bâta (i) + accusative of the person "to stay, dwell with someone."

Tham Hu 249 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 133) reads nbyt Nâbiyat; cf. the name of a population, e.g. in WiTa 11/2 (cf. JaRWiRe, I, pp. 484-485).

(77) In the edition of Wi 783 (cf. WiSIJ, p. 108), add the following information; seven dots, ::·:, are located below the letters ɔbn of the text.-The same photograph shows three texts which are not dealt with by the editor.

Wi 783 a: in very large letters in the upper right corner: llb By Labb; cf., e.g. CIS 5185 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 76-77).

Wi 783 b: very finely engraved and mostly destroyed by the right element of b of Wi 873 a: ...]h bn wldl ...]h, son of Waladil.

Wi 784 a: between Wi 783 and 784; the beginning of the text is illegible because of the darkness of the photograph: ...]h bn wṣrt ...]h, son of Waṣîrat. - wṣrt: cf. Saf (w)ṣr in LP 847 (cf. JaSN, p. 137).

(78) Tham Hu 692 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 224) is composed of two independent texts.
a: the upper line: lᶜsn btwr nk(ᶜ) By cÂšin, son of Tawr. He had a red nose. - twr, cf. Sab twrm in Ja 2768 ah. - nk(ᶜ), cf. Ar nakiᶜa "to have a red nose."
b: lm of the text means has stopped [here.]

(79) The third name of Saf LP 424 reads nyb Nayb; cf. nybn in CIS 2378.

(80) Tham HaLi 147 (cf. HaLiSTI, p. 22) may be read as follows on the photograph published on pl. 5 (bottom): lbn trbn bn hdf Taribân, son of Hadûf, was struck with violence. - lbn, cf. Saf LP 239 (cf. JaSN, p. 101, no. 6). - trbn, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 3410 (cf. l.c., p. 102, no. 9). - hdf, cf. Ar hadûf "quick in pace."

Ḥaḍr RÉS 5090 reads hmrn Hamrân; cf. Sab, e.g. RÉS 4061.

Ḥaḍr RÉS 5087/1 reads mhmrm Mahmûrum; cf. Ar mahmûr "(said of a man) affected with the remains of intoxication."

(81) Tham Hu 512 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 255): Eut 705: WiTh 64 (cf. WiReAR, pp. 110-111) reads as follows: rhy bh whn bfm Rahay has become fatigued and has remained awhile in Fawm. - rhy, cf. Sab rhyt in JaSIMB, p. 417 A. - bh, cf. Ar bâha (o) "to become fatigued."-hn, cf. Ar ḥâna (i), 4th form + bi "to remain, stay for a while in a place." - Worthy of mention is that the fourth letter is k in WiReAR's facsimile (p. 210; cf. the photograph on p. 220) and is read "(r);" in fact, it is b on the photograph. It should also be noted that the fifth letter is h on both the photograph and the facsimile, but it is read "(t)" to suit the author's understanding of the text.

The reading of WiAM Saf 16-17 joins together a short text composed of large, thick letters and less than half of another inscription which is written in small, thin letters.

WiAM Saf 16 reads as follows: ldʾy (as in the edition) By Daʾy. Cf. the Tham verb in HaLi 18.

WiAM Saf 17 reads as follows: lqnw bn hnʿm bn nmrʾl bn fmn d... By Qanw, son of Hanaʿm, son of Namarʾil, son of Fawmân, him of... - qnw, cf. Ar qanâ (o) "to acquire." - hnʿm, cf. Wi 168 (cf. JaSFP, p. 417). - nmrʾl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. nmr, cf., e.g. JaS 51. - The end of the text is not readable on the published photograph.

(82) The first name of Saf CIS 530 reads hrh Hayruh; cf. LP 1082 (cf. JaSN, p. 36, note 15).

The second and last name name of Saf CIS 2999 reads hrtt Hirtat; cf. Tham, e.g. HaLi 32 A, and Ar hirtat "reddish ant."

The third name of Saf CIS 3924 reads hrʾt Harâʾat (cf. E. Littmann, Semitic Inscriptions, New York, 1904, p. 155); cf. Ar harîʾa "to void one's excrements."

As stated by JaSICA (p. 44), "hrṣ ʿl [of JaS 108] 'he was on the look-out for,' is a characteristic of the southern Safaitic group; it is also found in both Amman 10 and HaCH 125." The editor of WiAM Saf 2 erroneously reads gl instead of ʿl.

(83) The second and last name of CIS 3895 reads dʾn Dâʾin; cf. CIS 5336 (cf. JaSN, p. 30, note 10).

CIS 2838 reads as follows: ld ʾlʾdnt bn yḥm hn ʾIlʾadnat, son of Yaḥamm, has taken refuge [here;] he has acted unfaithfully. - ld, cf. CIS 5178 (cf. JaSML, p. 506, note 2). - yḥm, cf. JaSN, p. 170 B. - hn, cf. Ar hâna (o) "to act unfaithfully."

The end of Wi 918 reads bn flʿ son of Faluʿ; cf. CIS 1126 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 7). These two words are considered as the end of Wi 917 by WiSIJ (p. 123, where flʿ is read flg) contrary to the tracing of the letters which is identical with that of Wi 918 and is thicker than that of Wi 917.

(84) CIS 5332 reads lmʿdn By Maʿdân.

(85) Saf LP 874 reads as follows: lmbṭn bn ḫsd By Mibṭan, son of Ḫâsid. - mbṭn, cf. Ar mibṭan "who fills up his belly," and the personal name bṭnt, e.g. in CIS 4633 + 4632 (cf. JaSN, p. 79, note 117). - ḫsd, cf., e.g. JaS 11.

(86) The second and last name of Tham HaLi 470 is krb Karib.

(87) The end of CIS 384, bnq, means He has arrived [here;] cf., e.g. Wi 345 (cf.

JaSFP, p. 415, note 2), and the name bnqm Banqum in WiAM Tham 16.

The letter w in CIS's reading (p. 48 A) of wqm in CIS 296 endorses an improbable form of the letter: the letter is distorted and much too large. The two aslant strokes on the left are adventitious, and the copy has united together n and g. The name reads gqm Gawqum; cf. Ar jâqa (c) "(said of the mouth) to be awry."

(88) Tham Hu 384 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 195) may be read from left to right as follows: hd sḫw Saḫw was ruined. - hd, cf. the active voice in JsaT 277 b. - sḫw, cf. Ar saḫâ (o) "to scrape off."

(89) The first name of Sab RÉS 3578 reads ybʾl Yabʾul; cf. bʾl in Min RÉS 3019 (:NaNHB 60)/1 and in Saf, e.g. CIS 274 (cf. JaSN, p. 134), and Ar baʾula "to be small, sicky."

The second name of CIS 4346 reads ḥsb Ḥasab; cf. Saf ḥsbt in Ox 142.

(90) To the study of JsaT 360 in JaTS (p. 44), add that the text is Hu 671/1(cf. vdBrIT, p. 337).

The name of Sab RÉS 5049 reads wdbm Wadbum; cf. Tham wddb, e.g. in JsaT 272.

(91) The facsimile of Tham Hu 264 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 139) includes two broken lines which represent cracks in the stone; the text reads as follows: hnhy fn dwg ldh O Nahî! Fann has served Ladduh. - fn, cf. Hu 473 (cf. JaMIL, p. 66, note 6) and Saf, e.g. CIS 3199. - dwg, cf. Ar dâja (o) "to serve." - ldh, cf. Saf lddh in CIS 1398 (cf. JaSN, p. 172 A).

The central section of CIS 4447 reads as follows: wdwg bn qbh ʾlgm And Duwâg, son of Qabbuh, was branded. - qbh, cf. qbb in CIS 466 (cf. JaSN, p. 138). - ʾlgm, cf. Ar lajama, 4th form "to brand an animal;" here, in the passive voice.

(92) JsaT 660 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 451) reads wḍḥ Wâḍiḥ.

(93) Tham Hu 820 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 477) reads ʿšb ʿAšib; cf. Ja 2250 b.

(94) It is impossible to read the last letter of JsaT 39 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 382) with any probability; the tracing shows a short vertical stroke in the center of a hatching.

(95) The second name of Saf Wi 723 reads flḥ Fâliḥ; cf. Ox 313.

(96) The last name of CIS 585 reads hnd Hanad; cf. Qat hndt in AM 60.739 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 126).

(97) JsaL 43 (cf. CaLL, p. 29, note 71, pp. 143 B and 153 B) reads as follows:

wʾl/bn	1	Wâʾil, son of
bdʾ/dʿm Wasm	2	Bâdiʾ, he of (the group) ʿImmît- Wasm.
tlt	3	lat.

bdʾ: CaLL's reading of the name remains unknown; cf. Ar bâdiʾ "who begins, first." - ʿmtlt, cf. ʿmt in JaL 22 d/1-2.

The pericope slm wqbll dʾl blqy of WiAM Saf 1 means [grant] the safety and welcome of the tribe Balqay. The editor erroneously reverses the word order of the pericope in his translation, and his list of the references to qbll (cf. JaSICA, is incomplete; cf., e.g. CIS 299 (cf. JaSN, p. 185 B).

(98) The first name of Saf CIS 4940 reads ᶜkr ᶜAkkâr; cf. Ar ᶜakkâr "(said of a man) who returns to the fight after fleeing," and hᶜkrt in Wi 252 (cf. JaSN, p. 112, no. 15).

WiReAR (p. 195 B) mentions ᶜkbl in both WiTh 4 and 82. This number must be corrected to 100, where the editor reads ᶜk(r)b (p. 137). The text is Saf, and the first name may be read gk(w)r Gak(wa)r (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 526 A).

The group of WiTh 4-7 (cf. WiReAR, p. 76, tracings and photograph on pp. 207 and 214) must be re-edited.

Min WiTh 4a: the first three letters of WiTh 4: bwyḥ Bywayḥ; cf. Ar bâḥa (o) "to become apparent, manifest."

Min WiTh 5 a: the last two letters of WiTh 4 + 5:

bl 1 Ball

wdd gmᶜ 2 has loved Gâmiᶜ.

bl, cf. JsaT 336. - gmᶜ is known in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, in Saf Wi 419 and in Tham JsaT 320; cf. also gmᶜt in JaL 52 b.

Min WiTh 5 b, not read by the editor and located to the left of the space between the two lines of WiTh 5 a: ᶜšyrn ᶜUšayrân.

Tham WiTh 6: znnm Zannam; cf. Ḥaḍr Yatûf 35 d (cf. JaDSA, V, p. 295).

Min WiTh 7: tny Tînî; cf. RÉS 2819 (: TaAM 15)/7.

(99) The facsimile of Bellerby-Habban 3 a (cf. Le Muséon, 62 [1949], pp. 63 and 109) is too poor to be read with any probability; and the text itself cannot be found on the completely useless photograph (pl. VI, bottom).

(100) Hu 144 b is discussed here because vdBrIT (pp. 95 and 525 A) mentions gmᵓt in the text. In these two places as well as in the commentary, ᵓ is an error instead of ᶜ. The text reads as follows: lrḍḥm mt mgᶜt By Raḍḥum. He has tried to ally himself with Magᶜat's family. - rḍḥm, cf. the Sab clan name rḍḥtn in Ja 616/26. - mt, cf. JsaT 428 (cf. JaTS, pp. 60-61). - mgᶜt, cf. Ar majᶜat "tiresome," and the family name in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

Hu 545 reads as follows: bnhy mkt nm rḍḥn (cf. vdBrIT, p. 364) By Nahî! Makît has calumniated Raḍḥân. - mkt, cf. Ar makît "grave, who does not hasten in his affair." - nm, cf. JaTS, p. 44.

(101) The second and last name of Saf CIS 3092 reads rsm Râsim; cf., e.g. CIS 45.

(102) Min RÉS 3849/1 reads rbᵓlb/ Rabbᵓâlib. - For the second element, cf. ᵓlb "camel driver" in Sab Sa 99/2 (cf. Orientalia, 36 [1967], p. 378).

(103) The third name of Saf HaLi 504 reads ḥrzt Ḥarzat; cf. Ar ḥarzat "the choice part," and, e.g. ḥrwz in JaS 129 b (cf. JaSTCA, p. 83).

(104) The personal name of Saf LP 1002 may be read wṭsn Waṭṭasân.

(105) According to H. Tschinkowitz (cf. Kleine Fragmente [I. Teil], Vienna, 1969, p. 11), one of the two monograms of Sab Gl 1198 reads "hmḍ." However, the author fails to reproduce E. Glaser's copy. The author's remarks on the two monogams of Gl 1191 cannot be checked; neither the photograph of the squeeze nor the facsimiles are reproduced.

The second half of CIS 2473 may be read as follows: wʾhmd ʾbl frdf mᶜ lgd And the camels have remained [here,] and he has been in pursuit with Lâgid. - ʾhmd, cf. Ar hamada, 4th form "to remain, stay in a place." - lgd, cf. Ar lajada "to eat."

(106) Tham Hu 330 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 157-158, and JaTS, p. 69) may be read as follows: hrḏw ʾlṯ bnyh fk O Ruḏâ! ʾAlaṯṯ, son of Nayh, was set free. - ʾlṯ, cf. Ar ʾalaṯṯ "toothless." - nyh, cf. Saf CIS 371 (cf. JaSN, p. 110, no.5). - fk, cf. Ar fakka " to set (a prisoner) free;" here, in the passive voice.

(107) The second name of Saf LP 1021 may be read snny Sanny; cf. sny, e.g. in CIS 1100 a (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 3).

(108) Tham Ramm 2 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 482-483) reads as follows: wtm trb Wattum was blamed severely. - wtm, cf. HaLi 29. - trb, cf. Ar taraba "to blame, reproach severely;" here, in the passive voice.

(109) MüL 74 (cf. MüEDAE, p. 87, and facsimile in DoDENA, pl. 21, fol. 38,central upper half) is a boustrophedon text, which reads as follows:

m⌋mmḥ ←-- 1 Ḥumâmum,

ḏhwb --→ 2 he of (the group) Hawb.

ḥmmm: it seems obvious that the last letter is m without the right vertical stroke. - hwb, cf. Saf CIS 3561 (cf. JaSN, p. 28, note 2). - CaLL does not utilize the text "weil die Unterlagen (was nicht an Doughty liegt) zu unsicher sind" (p. 32).

(110) The third and last name of Saf LP 269 (cf. LiSI, p. 66) reads mᶜld Maᶜlid; ᶜld, e.g. in CIS 4277 (cf. JaSN, p. 64, note 74).

(111) Liḥ Hu 589 b (cf. JaMIL, p. 21) could easily be another copy of the end of JsaL 377.

(112) The beginning of Saf CIS 2218 reads as follows: lḥmnt bn ḥlft By Ḥamnat, son of Ḥalfat. - ḥmnt, cf., e.g. JaS 43. - ḥlft, cf., e.g. CIS 2520.

The beginning of Saf CIS 2304 reads as follows: lḥmdt bn nhrt By Ḥamdat, son of Nahrat. - ḥmdt, cf. ḥmd, e.g. in CIS 1259. - nhrt, cf., e.g. Tham nhr in HaLi 321.

The first name of Saf CIS 3873 reads nhbt Nahbat; cf. Wi 450.

The first name of Saf Wi 450 reads yškl Yaškul; cf. Ja 2265.

(113) The first name of Sab RÉS 4584 and 4586 reads rtnm Ratnum; cf. Ar ratana "to mix things together."

(114) Tham Hu 371 and 464 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 191 and 216, respectively, and JaTS, p. 69) have the same name in common, and the second text is also known by Euting's copy. The reading of the first letter as ḏ is erroneous; the three remaining letters are identical in the three copies. The reproduction of Eut 558: Hu 464 is also found in H. Grimme, Die Lösung des Sinaïschriftproblems, Die altthamudische Schrift, Münster i.W., 1926, p. 38.

Hu 371 reads ḏᶜbr Ḏaᶜaᶜbirr. For the first element, cf. Ar ḏaᶜᶜa "to tame (an animal); for the second element, cf. the Saf verb br "to be gentle," e.g. in JaS 181 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 9).

Hu 464 reads hgn wdd ḍᶜbr Haggân has loved Ḍaᶜaᶜbirr. - hgn, cf. hgt in Hu 129 (cf. JAOS, 88 [1968], p. 292 B).

(115) The dextrograde Tham HuIR 137 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 480) reads as follows:
--> /wdd/ff Fawf was in love. - ff, cf. Ar fawf "whiteness upon the nails of young persons."

(116) JsaL 285 is composed of two independent texts contrary to JaSaMA (II,p.509) and CaLL (pp. 149 B, 151 A and 154 B), who claims that the original text contains an error: "ᶜ statt w" (p. 30, note 84)! Both the letter height and the lettering of the texts are different. The third letter of text a (cf. JaSaMA's pl. 93) is cut into two independent letters on the facsimile (pl. 136).

a: the first two-thirds: lsṭᶜ zgd By Sâṭiᶜ, him of (the group) Gadd. - sṭᶜ, cf. Ar sâṭiᶜ "rising, spreading." - gd, cf. Saf, e.g. Ox 117 (cf. JaROx, p.284). The second and last name of Tham HaLi 65 reads wd Wadd.

b: the last third: ḥrb Ḥarb; cf. Min Ja 2272 e, and also in HaLi 288 and WiAM 1.

The name of JsaT 659 reads msᵓt Masᵓat.

(117) The first name of JsaL 155 cannot be read (CaLL suggests rgl?ld on p. 151 A); the copy is obviously too poor.

(118) Tham Hu 476 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 246) reads as follows:

hnhy nhymn rgw 1 O Nahî! Nuhaymân has hoped for
mḥṭn 2 Maḥṭân.

nhymn, cf. Qat nhym as the name of a man (Ja 299/1) and of a woman (Ja 2513/1; cf. JaMAR, II, p. 106). - rgw, cf. Ar rajâ (o) "to hope for." - mḥṭn: ever since E. Littmann's publication of his book entitled Zur Entzifferung der thamudenischen Inschriften (Berlin, 1904, p. 73), l.2 has been read from left to right. The reading of the name from right to left is already found in J. Halévy (cf. Nouvel essai sur les inscriptions proto-arabes, Paris, 1903, p. 61, no. 333); cf. Ar maḥaṭa "to go forth, pass out."

(119) The personal name of Saf LP 566 and the first name of LP 647 (cf. LiSI,pp. 146 and 166, respectively) read ḫbn Ḫâbin; cf. CIS 3787 - 3788.

(120) The first name of both HaLi 6 and 27 reads wnkt Wankat; cf. Saf wnk in Wi 139 (cf. JaSN, p. 74, note 103).

(121) The comparison between the second letter of the first name of Saf CIS 2702 and the forms of l and y of the text requires the above-mentioned letter to be interpreted as y with the loop left open. The first name reads šyb Šayyâb; cf. CIS 2292 and Ar šayyâb "mixed."

Saf CIS 618 may be read as follows: šyr b(n n)q[... Šiyâr, so(n of Na)q... - šyr, cf. šyrᵓl in Wi 646 a (cf. JaSN, p. 84, note 137).

The second half of Saf CIS 3248 reads as follows: bn nᶜml bn šyr bn ġfyt son of Naᶜmil, son of Šiyâr, son of Ġafyat. - nᶜml: the -il formation is well known in Saf. - ġfyt: the top of y is open; cf. Ar ġafiya "to sleep."

Tham Hu 413 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 203-204) may be read as follows:

bgy rf kgn bḫbs lᵓmn ḍblq Wasm

Baggay has guarded Kaggân, son of Habîs, for ɔAmîn, him of (the group) Balaq. Wasm. - bgy, cf. bggt in JsaT 589. - rf, cf. Ar raffa "to guard, protect." - kgn, cf. Saf kgg in CIS 1765 (cf. JaSN, p. 87, note 144). - ḫbs, cf. JsaT 463.- ɔmn, cf. HaLi 506. - blq, cf. HaLi 520. - The last sign is a wasm composed of y with three short horizontal strokes across the vertical element of the letter.

Tham Hu 504 (cf. JaTS, p. 13): WiTh 68 (cf. WiReAR, p. 111, and facsimile on p. 210). The only detail worth mentioning in this copy is the long vertical stroke for the fifth letter, which is confirmed by Huber's copy, contrary to Philby's facsimile. But, the new copy does not contain the third letter, which is clear in the two other copies; it also adds "(w)" the upper section of a geomatrical design (cf. Philby's copy); and finally, it adds three signs which are from an other hand. Furthermore, WiReAR reads three letters erroneously, eliminates the third letter, and does not translate the second half of his decipherment. Hu 504 contains only the first half of Eut 695 (cf. JaTS, pp. 30-31, and A. van den Branden, in Le Muséon, 69 [1956], p. 134), viz. the section which apparently was very legible. The second half is found in Eut 695, Ph 272 aa and WiTh 68. Eut 695 seems to be the best copy. L.1 is senestrograde, and l.2 is engraved vertically below the last letter of l.1.

dn bln mḫb Wasm ɔ 1 Has perished Ballân, the lover of - Wasm -

lb 2 ɔAlb.

WiReAR (p. 111, no. 68) fails to note that his no. 68 is Eut 695. - mḫb, cf., e.g. JaTS, p. 90 B. - The exact figure of the wasm remains unknown. - ɔlb, cf. JsaT 548 (cf. JaTS, p. 85 A).

Saf HaLi 517 reads as follows: lᶜmr ᶜllb By ᶜAmr. He has traced [this] mark. - ᶜllb, 2nd form of ᶜlb; cf. Ar ᶜalaba, 1st and 2nd form "to mark;" cf. the 4th form in CIS 2867 (cf. JaMIL, p. 87, note 34).

The second and last name of Saf CIS 5268 reads frn Farrân.

(122) The second name of Saf CIS 2920 reads yġl Yaġull; cf., e.g. ɔġl in CIS 3890 (cf. JaSN, p. 72, note 96).

(123) For the interpretation of M'n Hu 270a(cf. vdBrIT, pp. 140-141, and Le Muséon, 69 [1956], p. 121, in the commentary on Eut 318), cf. my forthcoming study of Euting's copies.[Cf. JaMAR, V, pp. 88, and 124 A; suppress line 8 of p. 122 A: this correction was not reported in some copies of the book].

(124) The first name of Tham HaLi 144 (cf. HaLiSTI, p. 21, and photograph on pl. 5, bottom) reads tg Tâg. The facsimile on pl. 8 represents g as m.

HaLi 17 A, 18 and 18 A (cf. l.c., pp. 10-11, and photograph on pl. 1) are not accurately drawn on the facsimiles of pl. 2.

HaLi 17 A: dᶜbt ᶜms trbs Daccâbat has hidden Tarbas [here.] - dᶜbt, cf. Ar daccâbat "jesting, joking much." - ᶜms, cf. Hu 750/2. - trbs, cf. rbs, e.g. in HaLi 293 (cf. JaTS, p. 77, note 51).

HaLi 18: ldkrɔl dɔy By Dakarɔil. He has lain in ambush [here.] - dɔy, cf. Ar daɔá (i) "to lie in ambush," and the name dɔyt in WiAM Tham 2 b.

HaLi 18 A: lrḫm bn kḫm By Raḥîm, son of Kaḥam. - rḫm, cf. JsaT 552, which reads as follows: wdd'brḫm (cf. vdBrIT, p. 304) Waddad, son of Raḥîm.

JsaT 215 (: Hu 587: 582, first half): 216 (: Hu 582, second part) reads as follows: wdd nhy byt ḍbt Nahî has loved [and] stayed with Dâbit. - ḍbt, cf.

the Sab clan name ḏbtt in Ja 2177/2.

(125) The interpretation of Tham Hu 696 must take the following facts into consideration. (1) The engraver himself has divided his own text into four sections; vdBrIT's initiative of introducing a fifth one before ᶜtk (p. 225) is contradicted by the two copies of the text (cf. HuJVA, p. 501, and DoDENA, pl. 24, fol. 46, lower left corner). (2) Letter no. 8 (from the right) is quite different in the two copies; it is a Liḥ ḥ in DoDENA, but a Tham n in HuJVA. However, were it n, its type would be entirely different from that of letter no. 2. If one eliminates the lower third, viz. the part which varies in the two copies, one would obtain a normal l. The text may be read as follows:

mnf:wrṯ:ↄ(l)ᶜtk:ḥdr Manâf, heir of ↄI(l)ᶜâtik, was short and fleshy.

wrṯ, cf. Ar wârit "heir." - ḥdr, cf. Ar ḥadura "to be short and fleshy," and the personal name ḥdr Ḫâdir in WiAM Tham 38.

Tham Hu 451, rbs ḥdd kb (cf. vdBrIT, p. 243), may be interpreted as follows: Râbis has prevented Kabb from approaching. - ḥdd: ḥd in JsaT 417/1 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 105).

Tham Hu 326 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 156) reads as follows: hnh(y) htrr ṯb nk bᶜdt O Nah(î)! Haṯarîr has enchanted [and] cohabited with Baᶜdat. - ṯb, cf. Ar ṯabba "to enchant, fascinate."

(126) The name of the city mentioned in Sab Gl 1558 (: RÉS 3650 A)/2 reads dwm Dawâm on the photograph of the squeeze published by M. Höfner -J.M. Solá Solé, Inschriften aus dem Gebiet zwischen Mārib und dem Ǧōf, Vienna, 1961, pl. 12, ṯp), instead of dᶜm (cf. l.c., p. 31): the vertical stroke in the center of the letter is very clear.

The second half of WiAM Tham 60 reads as follows: dwn zr wdↄ Dâwin has pierced Wâdiↄ with a spear. - dwn, cf. Saf Wi 476 (cf. the commentary on JaS 23). - zr, cf. Ar zarra "to pierce someone with a spear." - wdↄ, cf. Ar waḍaↄa "to blame, revile."

WiAM Tham 59 reads as follows:

sqᶜ'sↄl ṣl ←-- 1 Sâqiᶜ has begged of Ṣalm

m gwᶜl bmkↄl --→ 2 Gawᶜal, son of Makkↄil.

sↄl, cf. WiTa 5/1 (cf. JaRWiRe, I, p. 487); here, with two accusatives, as in Ar. The text states that Sâqiᶜs prayer for a brother to the god Ṣalm has been granted; he now has a brother. - The editor's translation and commentary on the so-called "antipathy towards Ṣalm" are unjustified. For JsaT 519, 546 and 548, cf. JaTS, p. 62; this publication is not referred to by the editor. The latter states also that "the name SQᶜ is new," although he, himself, mentions that it is already attested in both WiTa 35 and 36. - gwᶜl is a qawtal nominal derivation.

The first name of WiAM Saf 4 reads hrrd Harrad; cf. Ar harada "to hear." The first name after the break of the stone reads nwᶜ Nawᶜ; cf. Sab RÉS 4924/2.

The second name of WiAM Saf 5 reads bẓr Bâẓir; cf. Ar baẓira "(said of a man) to have a protuberant thing in one's upper lip." - The place name where the author of the text spent the spring is ↄsdn ↄAšdan; cf. the personal name šdn in CIS 3462 (cf. JaSN, p. 77, note 109). - The three letters before the final invocation are frq and he was weak; cf. rq in CIS 3244 a (cf. JaSN, p. 90, note 156).

(127) The copy of the second half of JsaL 6 surely contains several mistakes;

and the reading and the translation of the text are very hypothetical, and CaLL's interpretation (p. 131, no. 112) can hardly be possible (cf. also E. Ullendorf, in Orientalia, 24 [1955], p. 431). Therefore, the divine character of bdᶜsmᶜ cannot be ascertained on the basis of the preceding text, as suggested by CaLL (pp. 131 and 141 A).

(128) CIS 3552 is the beginning of CIS 3570 and was left incomplete. CIS 3570 reads as follows: lhmtᶜ bn ᶜnwt ᶜr drt By Hamâtiᶜ, son of ᶜAnwat. Darrat has gone away. - hmtᶜ, cf. mtᶜ in Ox 179. - ᶜnwt, cf. the verb ᶜnw "to suffer captivity" in CIS 429 a (cf. JaSN, p. 91). - ᶜr, cf. l.c., p. 181 B. - drt, cf., e.g. CIS 3973.

The two copies of CIS 492 do not show any trace of letter between the two lines, which are not even parallel to each other and represent two independent texts.
a: the dextrograde upper line: lᵓndṯ ᶜlb By ᵓAndaṯ . He has traced [this] mark. - ᶜlb, cf. the 2nd form in HaLi 517.
b: the senestrograde lower line: lᶜllᵓl bn drt By ᶜAlîlᵓil, son of Darrat. - ᶜllᵓl, cf., e.g. ᶜll in CIS 4703 (cf. JaSN, p. 69, note 89).

The last word of both WiAM Tham 10 and 11 reads drr The fore part of his hair has become white; cf. Ar darra.

(129) The first name of JsaL 146 reads mr Murr; cf., e.g. Saf JaS 189 e. CaLL prefers this reading, but still considers ml as another possibility (p. 149 A and B)

The personal name of JsaL 230/2 reads mrš Mâriš; cf. Ar maraša "to scratch."

(130) JsaT 522 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 296-297) is dextrograde and reads as follows: lm ybṣ bn brṯ Has stopped [here] Yabuṣṣ, son of Bârit. - ybṣ, cf. Saf ybṣn in LP 783 (cf. JaSN, p. 132).

(131) HuJVA's copy of Hu 503 (p. 372, no. 3; cf. JaMIL, p. 140) appears to be of a better quality than WiReAR's facsimile (p. 210, nos. 69 and 70): Eut 693 (l. 1-2) and 694 (l. 3) suggests the following reading:

g	1	Gaḥ-
ḥfy	2	fay,
dᵓt bt ltq	3	he of (the group) ᵓAtt, has spent the night at the abode of Latiq.

gḥfy, cf., e.g. gḥfl in Sab RÉS 4176/11, and Saf, e.g. JaS 174 c. - d in both Eut 694 and WiReAR. - ᵓt, cf. Ar ᵓatta "to win." - bt, cf., e.g. Hu 529 (cf. JaMIL, p. 169 B). - ltq, as in WiReAR.

(132) JsaT 397 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 266) may be read as follows: (s)kb btfᵓl (Sâ)kib, son of Tafᵓîl. - (s)kb, cf. Ar sâkib "pouring out." The top of the first letter is destroyed. - tfᵓl, cf. Ar tafᵓîl "auguring."

(133) JsaL 188/2 reads khl Kâhil (cf. JaSaMA, II, p. 482), instead of khf, as suggested by GrNB (p. 281, followed by CaLL, p. 125, no. 93., but with a question mark on p. 138 B).

The pedigree of WiAM Tham 51 reads as follows: lksln bn rṣ By Kaslân, son of Raṣṣ. - ksln, cf. the Saf verb ksl in CIS 1560 bis (cf. JaSN, pp. 40-41). - rṣ, as in HaLiSTI.

(134) Vienne 792 (cf. Le Muséon, 67 [1954], p. 115 and pl. 1) has in common with Ja 489 A that the lettering of several signs is in double-line tracing, viz. the central part of the first š, the two word dividers, the lower half of both k and s, the lateral sides of b and the second r. The two word dividers have the form of m with the right side being a vertical line. The difference between the word divider and m lies in their respective width, viz. maximum 1.1 cm. in the word divider, but minimum 1.8 cm. in m.

(135) The copy of Saf LP 1103 is very poor. G. Ryckmans' reading of the beginning of the text on the basis of CIS 1942 (cf. LiSI, p. 341 A) remains unjustified, for the so-called parallel does not actually exist. I suggest reading the facsimile as follows: lks bn mᶜsn kh(n) ɔnᶜm wdtɔ By Kays, son of Maccâsân. ɔAnᶜam was a haruspex and has spent the spring [here.] - ks, cf. JaS 87 c.-mᶜsn, cf. mᶜs, the name of a man (cf., e.g. in Wi 517) and of a tribe (ScNPO 80). - kh(n), cf. the noun, e.g. in CIS 743 (cf. BiOr, 27 [1970], pp. 177-178).

(136) The first personal name of JsaL 85/3 reads ẓmt Ẓammat; cf. Sab ẓm in the 4th form "to inflame with zeal" in Ja 700/6. For the first letter of the name, see above, p. 6. The name is read ḥmt by JaSaMA (II, p. 457) and šmt by CaLL (p. 90, no. 29, and p. 152 A).

In both Sab RÉS 5083 and 5086, the name reads šrrt Širrat; cf. Ar širrat "eagerness, sprightliness of youth."

(137) Tham Hu 42 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 58) reads as follows: trḏwlh qrb ɔl sḥṭ Tarḏawlah has approached Sâḥiṭ. - trḏwlh: the first element of this new theophoric name is a Ḥas feminine name in Ja 1043/1. - qrb ɔl, cf. Ar qaraba ɔilá "to approach someone."

(138) Saf LP 1240 reads as follows: lɔlṭ bn glm ys By ɔAlwaṭ, son of Gâlim. He has gone away. - ɔlṭ: for lṭ in Saf, cf. JaSN, p. 172 B. - glm, cf., e.g. Saf WiTh 97 (cf. WiReAR, p. 136). - ys, cf. Ar yassa "to go away, move off."

The pericope ḏkrt lt nsk mys ᶜwḏ of Saf Moab 7 is translated by J.T. Milik as follows: "Que Lat se souvienne de Nâsik, Mayyâs (et) ᶜAwîḏ" (cf. Studii Biblici Franciscani Liber Annuus, 9 [1958-1959], p. 354). Such an interpretation is based upon an unacceptable grammatical construction. The text may be translated as follows: May Lat remember Nâsik, the handsome youth of ᶜAwaḏ. - mys, cf. Ar maysûn "a handsome youth."

(139) JsaL 135 is composed of two texts (cf. JaSaMA, II, p. 469, and A. van den Branden, in BiOr, 14 [1957], p. 97 A with some hesitation), contrary to CaLL, who reads four names; pp. 142 A, 143 B, 145 A and 151 B).
a: in stippling and senestrograde: lgmd(b)dt 1 By Gâmid(ba)ddat [of the family of]
ɔls' 2 ɔAlis.
gmd(b)dt: the left vertical stroke of b is missing; for the first element, cf. the personal name gmd in RÉS 4544 A/1 (cf. JaSIMB, p. 117 A); for the second element, cf., e.g. bd in JaL 11/2. - ɔls, as in both JaSaMA and CaLL.

b: in plain tracing and in a vertical direction, a Min text composed of the name tbᶜ (cf. JaSaMA) Tabaᶜ.

(140) JsaT 391 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 318) reads as follows: wdd sf Sâf was in love. - sf, cf. JaTS, pp. 56-59, and no. 5 of the chart; the loop is open in

the present case. Cf. Saf Wi 812.

(141) Tham Hu 625 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 322-323) reads as follows: (b)ɔlh ɔbtr lm rn bsɔbn (By) ɔIlah! ɔAbtar has blamed Rann, son of Saɔbân. - (b)ɔlh, as in Hu 418/2, but (h)ɔlh in Hu 638/2 and 795/1 (for these three texts, cf. JaMAR, I, p. 26). - lm, cf. Ar lâma (o) "to blame, reprehend." - rn, cf. Saf Ox 337 a (cf. JaROx, p. 283). - sɔbn, as in vdBrIT.

The second name of WiAM Tham 26 is ml Mall. The last sign of the facsimile is a Saf h (read k in the edition) and is too lightly traced to belong to the text. It most probably represents some cracks in the rock.

(142) The second name of Saf Wi 539 reads brlt Barlat; this name is known as a feminine name in Sab Ja 700/7-8.

(143) WiTh 65 (cf. WiReAR, p. 111) was published in 1970 without any reference to JaMIL (1968), pp. 120-121: Hu 511, which is the same text. As he regularly does, F.V. Winnett gives Tham ḏ the value z (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 98). The ninth letter is ṭ, which is declared to be "probably a simplified form of ḏ; in which case the verb is ḏamma, 'to embrace, hug'." The ONLY reason for his voluntary misreading is that a verb suitable to his interpretation of kᶜm HAD to be found. This word is understood as a verb in the translation, but becomes a "n. pr." in the vocabulary (p. 196 A). The text may be read as follows: dšḏt tm twṭm kᶜm Dûšaddat has trampled Tawṭum under foot, [who] had been gagged. - twṭm, cf. Ar waṭama "to trample, crush something." - kᶜm, cf. Ar kaᶜama "to muzzle."

(144) Tham Hu 88 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 74) reads as follows: llᶜṭ bᶜr By Lâiṭ, son of ᶜIrr. - lᶜṭ, cf. the Saf verb "to hurry up" in CIS 5224 (cf. JaSN, p. 28, note 3). - ᶜr, cf., e.g. a Qat personal name in Ja 408 d/2.

Tham Hu 468 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 217) reads as follows: ylḥ bᶜ hgml Yaluḥḥ has sold the camel. - ylḥ, cf. Saf lḥ, a personal name and a verb "to feed to satiety" (cf. JaSN, p. 172 B). - bᶜ, cf. Ar bâᶜa (i) "to sell." For Saf bᶜ, cf. JaSN (p. 159 B) and JaGUR (pp. 23-24, in CIS 433).

WiAM Saf 11 reads as follows: lṣb bn ghr ɔgml By Ṣabb, son of Gâḥir. He was rich in camels. - ṣb, cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 184 A. - ɔgml, cf. Ar jamala, 4th form "to be rich in camels." The editor claims that "in Saf. the article occasionally appears as ɔ (e.g., SIJ 37)." The preceding statement is erroneous; the Saf article is h. For the text referred to by the author, cf. JaMIL, p. 123, note 69. It should also be noted that the editor gives to ɔ of ɔsnt of the text the value of BOTH the plural form and the article!

The first name of WiAM Saf 13 reads ḏhbn Ḏahbân.

The second half of WiAM Saf 18 only is visible on the published photograph: ...]m bn gml ...]m, son of Gamâl; cf. also the facsimile. It is hard to understand why the editor's decipherment creates a letter which does exist, and eliminates the last letter of the text, viz. "b(n) njm."
The beginning of WiAM Saf 19 reads lls bn By Lass, son of. - ls, cf. JaSN, p. 173 A. bn ... in the edition of WiAM Saf 19 belongs to another inscription, WiAM Saf 19 c, which is located just below WiAM Saf 19 b, and which reads as follows: lġnb By Ġânib; cf. the verb ġnb "to plunder" in CIS 2519.

The second name of WiAM Saf 20 is ɔsr ɔAsîr. The editor adds one letter to read "ɔsr(h)" and also adds the initial l. Both restorations cannot be justified.

(145) JsaL 259 (cf. CaLL, p. 100, no. 50) reads as follows:

hnfy/l	1	Hanafîy [of the family of] La-
ḥy/wwd	2	ḥay and Wadaᶜ-
ᶜlh/ↄs	3	lah [of the family of] ↄAws-
šrbn	4	šarbân.

lḥy, as in CaLL. - wdᶜlh, cf. Saf wdᶜↄl in CIS 308. - ↄsšrbn: the second element is known as a Saf personal name, e.g. in CIS 1291.

JsaT 714 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 464) reads as follows: ↓lwdᶜ By Wâdiᶜ. - Cf., e.g. Ox 21.

JsaT 533 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 299) reads as follows: ᶜdw/tmm ᶜAdw has executed [this.] - ᶜdw, cf. the Sab verb ᶜdw "to come" (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 444 A). - tmm, cf. Ar tamma "to execute, accomplish."

Saf CIS 1291 may be read as follows: lↄbġr bn lᶜtm(n bn) šgt bn šrbn bn ↄᶜm By ↄAbġar, son of Liᶜatm(ân, son of) Šaggat, son of Šarbân, son of ↄAᶜamm. - ↄbġr, cf. Ar bagir "suffering from an unquenchable thirst." - šgt, cf., e.g. Saf šg in Wi 466 (cf. JaSN, p. 82, note 128). - ↄᶜm, cf., e.g. CIS 2388 (cf. JaSN, p. 64, note 73).

JsaL 302 (cf. CaLL, pp. 126-127, no. 98) may be read as follows:

2 hnfy

1 ḥmↄl/fḥš/w[ᶜ]r(s)h/wqnthm

2 Hanafîy.

1 Ḥammↄil [of the family of] Fâḥiš and his [w]if(e) and their female slave,

Same formula as in JsaL 282, as indicated by JaMIL (p. 23, commentary on JsaL 15). - ḥmↄl/fḥš, cf., e.g. MḤL 57/2. - [ᶜ]r(s): the first letter and the short vertical appendix of s are missing on the facsimile.

JsaL 162 (cf. CaLL, p. 28, note 67, pp. 135 A, 146 B and 147 A) reads as follows: [lḥmↄl/ġrn/hzmlt To Ḥammↄil, him of (the group) Ġirrân, [belongs] the pack-camel. - JaSaMA's squeeze still shows an almost vertical stroke to the left of ḥ (cf. also Eut 798 in MḤEDAE, pl. 6). - zmlt: the short appendix, which was understood as a part of the letter, is not well engraved as the rest of the letter and does not belong to it. Cf. Ar zâmilat "pack-camel."

(146) For Tham Hu 479 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 247): Eut 661 (cf. E. Littmann, Zur Entzifferung der thamudenischen Inschriften, pl. 10), cf. my forthcoming study of Euting's copy. [Cf. JaMAR, V, p. 80].

(147) The first name of LP 914 reads rṣm Râṣim; cf. Ar raṣama "to enter a mountain pass."

JsaT 289 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 337) may be interpreted as follows: hb trↄm Tarↄam has arrived [here.] - hb: hbb in Tham Hu 313 (cf. JaTS, pp. 51-52) and Saf (cf. JaSN, p. 163 B).

(148) Tham Hu 41 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 57-58) reads bwy Baway; cf. Ar bawá (i) "to imitate."

JsaT 275 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 352) reads as follows: htn ft scᶜt bwdd Haytân has outgone Sâᶜat, son of Waddad. - htn, cf. Ar hâṭa (i) "to cry out." - ft, cf. Ar fâta (o) "to precede, outgo someone."

(149) Tham Hu 158 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 100) may be read as follows on the basis of Eut 189: llt bk By Lawt. He has cohabited with a woman. - lt, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 2076 (cf. JaSN, p. 76).

Tham Hu 557 a (cf. vdBrIT, p. 368) may be read as follows on the basis of Eut 762, which is a line aslant to the right; the text is a horizontal line in Hu 557 a; ʾltkn ʾIltakan. For the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Sab tknt in Ja 2688/2.

(150) JsaL 238 (cf. CaLL, p. 26, note 47; pp. 146 A and 150 B) may be read as follows:

ngmnt	1	Naggmanat,
bn ʿw	2	son of ʿAw-
dr (b)ny	3	dar, has (b)uilt [this.]

ngmnt: for the verb ng, cf., e.g. CIS 1358 (cf. JaSN, p. 57, note 59). - ʾwdr: a qawtal nominal derivation.

The first name of WiAM Tham 42 reads grd Gurad; cf. Saf Wi 434.

(151) The end of JsaL 56/2 is readable on the photograph of the squeeze of MüL 2 (cf. MüEDAE, pl. 3): -/ʾfṣ/h[... h could be the article introducing the title name of ʾfṣ ʾAfaṣṣ.

(152) Saf CIS 632 reads as follows: lbnʾ nb yḥn By Banaʾ. Yaḥinn has come [here] time after time. - bnʾ, cf., e.g. BM 120928 (cf. JaMIL, p. 93, note 45). - nb, cf. e.g. Wi 890 (cf. l.c., pp. 100-101). - yḥn, cf., e.g. ḥn in WiTh 81 (cf. JaRWiRe, II, p. 525 A).

(153) Tham Eut 441 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 162-163) reads as follows:

lrys	1	By Rays,
hḥrs	2	the guard.

rys, cf. the verb in Sab (cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 448 A). - ḥrs, cf. Ar ḥâris "guard." - The author engraved the figure of his horse next to his text.

RÉS 3619 is composed of four independent texts. Their editor, followed by RÉS (VI, p. 243) joins them together without any justifiable reason.

a: in the upper left corner) thwl Taḥwal; cf. ḥwl, the name of the Ḥaḍr moon deity.
b: a dextrograde name in the upper right corner: ʾlwbt ʾIlwabat. The letter ʾ is upside down; for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar wabata "to halt, stop."
c: a dextrograde name in the lower right corner: htʿ Hâṭiʿ; cf. Ar haṭaʿa "to go straight ahead at all times."
d: in the lower left corner: rws Râwis; cf. the edition.

(154) Saf LP 900 reads as follows: ltnm hm By Ṭaynum. He has wandered [here.] - ṭnm, cf. ṭynm in JsaL 122 (cf. JaSIM, p. 78, note 23). - hm: hym, cf. JaSN, p. 164 B.

Tham Hu 379 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 193-194) reads as follows: nmh nlt wdd ḥlm Nawlat was dumfounded: he has loved Ḥâlim. - For nmh and nlt, cf. JaTS, p. 91 B.

Tham Hu 515: WiTh 61 (cf. WiReAR, p. 110, and photograph on p. 220) reads as follows: wʾṭ rmn Râmân was excited. - wʾṭ, cf. Ar waʾaṭa "to be excited." -

rmn, cf., e.g. the Sab proper name in Ja 742/4.

(155) JsaL 72 (cf. CaLL, pp. 113-114, no. 77) may be read as follows:

1 ʾbʾlf/bḥyw/kbr
2 hšʿt/šʿt/hnṣ/wrbh
3 m/ḥrmnḥr/bn/ḥṯm/kb
4 ry/šʿt/hnṣ/ʾhdw/hmkn
5 whmqʿd/dh/kllh/mn/mʿ
6 n/hgbl/hnʾʿly/ʿdky
7 mʿd/hgbl/hnʾsfl/f
8 rḏhm/snt/ḫms/brʾy
9 ʿbdn/hnʾs

1 ʾAbʾalif, son of Ḥayû, leader of
2 the party, the party of the elite, and their lord,
3 Ḥarâmnâḥir, son of Ḥaṯim, the two
4 leaders of the party of the elite, have taken possession of this place
5 and the foundation, all of it, from the
6 highest place of the mountain to
7 the lowest side of the mountain - May
8 He grace them! - the fifth year of the governorship of
9 ʿAbdân [of the family of] Hanuʾâs.

kbr/hšʿt/šʿt: CaLL's reading of kbyr (p. 113) is a printing error, if compared with p. 138 A; hšʿt as in CaLL. A. van den Branden reads "kbr hdʿt šʿb 'préposé des biens de l'association" (cf. BiOr, 14 [1957], p. 97 A) without any explanation. Beside the printing error of šʿb instead of šʿt, "des biens de" cannot be justified unless hdʿt (same reading as in JaSaMA, II, p. 428) is related to the root hdʿ, which does not exist in Ar. It seems probable that the author had hḏʿt in mind. This reading is as erroneous as that of hdʿt. - hnṣ, cf. Ar naṣîyat, pl. of naṣîy "the elite." - ḥṯm, cf. JaL 43 g; ṯ has the same form as in JaL 102 g. - Note the dual kbry referring to both ʾbʾlf and ḥrmnḥr with the plural verbal form ʾhdw; cf. JsaL 79. - In A. van den Branden's transcription of l. 4-7 (cf. al-Machriq, 1969, p. 70), correct "ʾḫdw" to "ʾhdw" and eliminate the word divider in "hnʾ/sfl." Three remarks concern the author's translation. (1) dh/kllh refers to the unity composed of mkn and mqʿd, and not to mqʿd alone.(2) The translation of mʿn as "aiguade" is pure fantasy. The word comes from Biberstein Kazimirski: "maʿân 1. Eaux, aiguades." But, the French word is technical in the nautical vocabulary. (3) gbl does not mean "colline," but "mountain." The equivocal word "colline" is used to suit the statement according to which "certaines pentes de collines étaient aménagées en jardins." How could "jardins" be set up on the wall of the mountain? - mqʿd, cf. Ar maʿqadat "foundation, base." The word refers to the foot of the mountain. - hnʾʿly and hnʾsfl: two elative adjectives having the superlative value, and preceded by the article. - ʿdky: double preposition (cf. JaSaMA, II, p. 433) ʿd + ky in scriptio plena. - mʿd,

(156) The two independent graffiti of MāL 69 (cf. MāEDAE, p. 86; facsimile and photograph of the squeeze in DoDENA, pl. 8, fol. 14, top, and pl. 57, no. 28, respectively) read as follows:

a: in the upper right section: lᶜṣm By cÂṣim; cf. MāEDAE, followed by CaLL (p. 153 B); for the form of m, cf. JaL 126.
b: in the lower left section: lᶜwm/hgy By cAwwâm [of the family of] Hagay. - ᶜwm, cf. ᶜwmqs in JaL 62 b/1; CaLL reads the name as fḍg (p. 145 B, where "692" must be corrected to "69/2"). - hgy, cf. Ar hajâ (o) "to censure, dispraise someone in verse." This name is not read by CaLL.

The second and last name of CIS 2337 reads ᶜyt cAyyât; cf. Ar ᶜayyât "lion."

Saf CIS 3240 reads as follows: rwḥ dl ᶜlt Rawâḥ has guided cAlit [here.] - dl: dll, cf., e.g. JaSIMB, p. 430 B. - ᶜlt, cf. JaS 116.

Among the thirteen vertical texts JsaT 126-138 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 400-402), eight inscriptions (JsaT 126, 127, 129, 131, 132, 133, 136 and 138) begin with the formula wdd f- Love [is] in (cf. JaTS, p. 12 and 45-46, and JaRWiRe, II, p. 526), and the five remaining texts (JsaT 128, 130, 134, 135 and 137) with wɔn And I [am.] All these texts, and many others (e.g. JsaT 89, 93, 153, 154, 159 and 160) come from the place, viz. "dix minutes plus loin [from Ḥesem Ṣanaᶜ], sur les grands rochers qui se détachent d'une colline, au bord de la plaine" (cf. JaSaMA, I, p. 276).
On the one hand, the first above-mentioned expression may be found either to the right of the second (cf., e.g. JsaT 153 with regard to JsaT 154) or to its left (cf., e.g. JsaT 160 with regard to JsaT 159), and the two expressions are sometimes used isolated from each other (cf., e.g. JsaT 89 and 93).
On the other hand, the lay-out of these thirteen vertical texts on JaSaMA's pl. 33 and 34 is as accidental as that of all the inscriptions reproduced on pl. 30-33 because of the following three reasons. (1) The numerotation of the texts depends on the spot where the copyists started to work and also on the order followed by them; many texts dealt with here indicate that the copyists's order was sometimes incoherent. (2) The relative situation of one text to the other remains unknown, as well as the exact distance between them. (3) Finally, the setup of the texts on the plates is conditioned by both the geometrical figure of each inscription and the size of the plates. Furthermore, JaSaMA's copies are not accurate enough to contain the detailed palaeographical characteristics of each individual text. It is, thus, quite obvious that vdBrIT's grouping of 127 + 128, 129 + 130, 136 + 135 and 138 + 137 is entirely gratuitous, because 128 could as well be united to 129, 130 to 131, and 136 to 137. Only the photographs of the texts could justify one grouping rather than the other. It is, thus, safer to keep each text independent from the other. The personal name of JsaT 126 reads ᶜtm cAtam; cf. Saf Wi 564 (cf. JaSN, p. 89, note 154). The personal name of JsaT 132 reads kɔbt Kaɔbat; cf. the Sab proper name kɔbtn in RÉS 4930 (cf. JaMAR, II, pp. 40 B and 42 B). The personal name of JsaT 134 reads ᶜlt cUlat. The personal name of JsaT 136 reads mfᶜt Mufaccât; cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 3081, and Ar mufaccât " a brand in the form of a viper."

(157) The reading of ds[]ᶜ in Saf Wi 949 by WiSIJ (p. 128) implies the elimination of one letter, n. I suggest correcting d to (l), and reading the first name as (l)snᶜ (Li)sanaᶜ; cf. Ar sanaᶜ "the beauty of the body figure."

(158) The personal name of JsaL 266/1 can hardly be read. The facsimile of JaSaMA's pl. 134 shows three letters covered with hatching, and the last one is incomplete; only one letter is ascertained.

(159) Tham JsaT 571 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 309) reads as follows: lgʾ bybʾh Lâgiʾ, son of Yabʾah. - lgʾ, cf. lgʾm, a Qat place name in RÉS 3856/2. - ybʾh, cf. Ar baʾaha "to see someone, or something."

(160) The first name of Saf LP 761 reads lʾn Layʾân; cf. Ox 117 (cf. JaROx, p. 284).

The last two-thirds of Saf LP 1174 reads as follows: ylh bn rdn Yalîh, son of Râdin. - ylh, cf. Saf lht in CIS 856 (cf. JaSN, p. 114, no. 27). - rdn, cf. Ar radana "to put in order."

(161) The end of Saf CIS 3329 is followed by a hatching wide enough to represent two or even three letters. It is impossible to interpret hmš[..?].

(162) Tham Hu 372 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 191, and JaTS, p. 69) reads as follows:
hnhy ʿrbn wdd 1 O Nahî! ʿArbân has loved
nmt mdʾt 2 Nawmat from Dâʾit.
nmt, cf. JaTS, p. 91 B. - dʾt, cf. Ar daʾata "to eat."

(163) JsaL 279 (cf. GrNB, pp. 306 and 321, and CaLL, pp. 99-100, no. 49) reads as follows: grmktbh/bdl Garamkitâbih, son of Dill. - dl, cf. dlh in Stiehl 14/1.

Sab RÉS 3095 can safely be read bdlm Badlum. - Cf. bdl in Tham JsaT 127, and Ḫas bdlt in Ja 1052/1.

Tham Hu 592 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 372) is composed of two short inscriptions which read as follows:
a: lnm By Nawm.
b: ldhny ldb By Dahnay. He has halted [here.] - dhny, cf. Ar dahan "intelligence." - ldb, cf. Ar ladaba "to halt, stop."

(164) The second name of Saf CIS 799 reads ʾġylt ʾAġyâlat; cf. ġyl in CIS 1058.

(165) The personal name of RÉS 4585 A/1 reads ʾldʿtt ʾUlidʿatat. The same name also occurs in C/1-2: (1)(ʾ)[l](2)ʿtt.

(166) The last name of CIS 1274 reads mṭl Maṭṭâl. The reading is ascertained by the three copies known so far. Yet, CIS reads mṭr (p. 172)!

(167) Ḥaḍr RÉS 5033 b reads ḥqlm Ḥaqilum. The four letters have almost the same height. After engraving his name normally, the author used q of his name as the main element of his own monogram, text a, and added a small m below the center of q, an aslant stroke toward the top of the same letter and, finally, the letter ḥ on top of q.

Ḥaḍr RÉS 5035 is composed of two names written by different persons.
a: to the right, and in tall letters: ṣdq Ṣadiq.
b: to the left, and aslant to the left: rnm Ranam.
RÉS's reading of ṣdqm (VII, p. 485) or of ṣdqn (VIII, p. 230 A) mixes the two names and eliminates two letters.

(168) bnhy wdd wbʿy of JsaT 604 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 357) may be interpreted as follows: By Nahî! Wabʿay was in love.

(169) Tham JsaT 284: Hu 622 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 322) reads as follows: ṯhy ᶜmnkr ᶜAmmnukur has gone into the country. - ṯhy, cf. Ar ṭahâ (i,o) "to go into the country."

(170) Sab Sharafaddin 14 (cf. A.H. Sharafaddin, Yemen "Arabia Felix," Taᶜiz, 1961, p. 27) reads ṯym/qśmm/wbḥtn Ṯaym [of the families of Qaśamum and Baḥtân. - Cf. ᶜmḥẓr/bn/qśmm/wbḥtn in Sharafaddin . 9 (p.21, bottom) : 10 (p. 22) ᶜAmmḥâẓir of (the families of) Qaśamum and Baḥtân.

(171) The second name of Bellerby-Habban 4 r (cf. Le Muséon, 62 [1949], p. 116) reads hlm Hillum, on the copy (p. 63). The photograph published on pl.8, top, is useless. Cf. Ja 665/32.

Tham Hu 411 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 202) may be interpreted as a boustrophedon as follows: mṯr ᶜwl ←-- 1 Was anxious Râṯim,

bn nngš qrṯ qb --→ 2 son of Nangaš: Qabb has sought sustenance.

lwᶜ, cf. Ar lâᶜa (o) "to be troubled, anxious." - rṯm, cf. Ar raṯama "to cause someone to be involved in an affair." - nngš, cf. the Saf personal name hngš, e.g. in CIS 1933. - qrṯ, cf. Ar qariṯa "to seek gain, sustenance."

The first name of Saf LP 1149 reads ᶜgf ᶜAgîf; cf. Ar ᶜajîf "lean, emaciated."

Tham Hu 272 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 141) reads wqb Wâqib.

Tham JsaT 730 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 467) reads rqb Râqib.

For Tham Hu 27 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 53-54), cf. JaMAR, V, pp. 46 and 26.

The first name of Tham HaLi 357 reads hbt Hâbit.

(172) Ḥaḍr RÉS 5043 (cf. the photograph in JRAS, 1939, pl. 6, bottom) reads as follows: z ᶜḏb 1 Wasm. ᶜAḏab,

zḥtm 2 he of (the group) Ḥâtim.

ḥtm, cf. the Liḥ personal name in JsaL 283/1.

(173) The second line of Saf CIS 1306 is a mere scribbling; l.1 reads as follows: lḍhl bn rṭ By Ḍâhil, son of Rawṭ. - ḍhl, cf. Ar ḍahala "to give very little."-rṭ, cf. rṭṭ in JaSN, p. 187 B.

(174) Tham HaLi 141 reads as follows: ltṙn bn ḥrq By Ṯarin, son of Ḥâriq. - ṯrn, cf. the Min family name in RÉS 3730 b (cf. JaMIL, p. 73), and the Ḥaḍr personal name ṯrrnn in Ja 2494 q (cf. JaMAR, III, p. 102). - ḥrq, cf. HaLi 294.

(175) Saf CIS 5171 reads as follows: lhnɔw bn ġr By Hanaɔw, son of Ġayr. -hnɔw, cf. Ar naɔâ (i, o) "to be far away from one's own people." - ġr, cf.,e.g. ġrɔl in CIS 3874 + 3875 (cf. JaSN, pp. 61-62).

(176) Tham Hu 719 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 169) may be interpreted as follows:

nmɔ hr 1 Namaɔ has

ᶜl rḍw hḍbɔ 2 transpierced Ruḍâ [who] was hidden [here.]

nmɔ, cf. Ar namaɔ "louse, lice." - hrᶜl, cf. Ar raᶜala, 1st(cf. also Saf, e.g. in CIS 2076; cf. JaMIL, p. 45) and 4th forms "to transpierce." - hḍbɔ, cf. Ar ḍabaɔa, 4th form "to hide, conceal;" here, in the passive voice.

Tham Hu 734 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 174, and M. Höfner, in Orientalia, 23 [1954], pp. 314 and 317) reads as follows: blhy bsrt nm ɔhl Balhay, son of Surrat, has slept [here,] accustomed to the place. - blhy, cf. (b)lhn in JsaL 220 b and commentary. - srt, cf. the Saf noun srt "happiness" (cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 180 A). - ɔhl, cf. Ar ɔaḥila "to get accustomed, used to a place;" here, the present participle; cf. also the Saf noun ɔhl "frequented place" (cf. JaGUR, p. 31).

WiTh 51-53 (cf. WiReAR, pp. 86-87, facsimiles on p. 210, and photograph on p. 220) are studied here in connection with the name srrt read by the editor in WiTh 51. However, the editor's facsimiles and readings are inaccurate, and one short text was omitted. The five inscriptions are engraved vertically and read from right to left and from top to bottom.

WiTh 51 reads as follows: slltn bqḥf 1 Sallatân, son of Qâḥif,
ḫbb fyl 2 was in love with Fayyâl.
slltn, cf. Ar salata "to extract."-qḥf, cf. the edition. - ḫbb, cf. Saf, e.g. in JaSN, p. 167 B. - fyl, cf. Ar fayyâl "attendant, master."

WiTh 52 reads as follows: lšwq bḥmr By Šawq, son of Ḥimâr. - šwq, cf. Saf ɔšwq in LP 1058 (cf. JaMAR, II, p. 7).

WiTh 53 a reads as follows: lb snq ḫbb mr Sâniq has stopped [here;] he was in love with Murr. - snq, cf. Ar saniqa "(said of an animal) to suffer indigestion." - mr, cf., e.g. Tham Ramm 16 (cf. JaTS, p. 22).

WiTh 53 b reads as follows: ᶜṣf nm ᶜÂṣif has slept [here.] - ᶜṣf, cf. Saf ᶜṣft, cf., e.g. in CIS 138.

WiTh 53 c is a magic text composed of two y's facing each other by their circle and separated from each other by f.

WiAM Tham 35 reads as follows: lry ḫbb By Rawy. He was in love. - Above the text, there is the figure of a man with his arms hanging down alongside his body. ry, cf. Ar rawiya "to be in a good state, or condition."

The first name of WiAM Tham 36 reads mwl Mawwil; cf. Saf CIS 3491 (cf. JaSN, p. 73, note 99).

Tham Hu 535 may be read as follows on the basis of Eut 735: bsm nsb rwn ḥn Bissâm was resembling Rawân [who] was resting [here.] - bsm, cf. Sab Ja 1016 m/l. - nsb, cf. Ar nasaba, 3rd form "to resemble someone." - rwn, cf. Liḥ rwnɔb in JaL 63 d. - ḥn, cf. Hu 540 b (cf. JaMAR, IV, p. 178 B).

Tham Hu 567 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 412) may be read as follows on the basis of Eut 779: smᶜ tm nfl fnḫy Samîᶜ has loved Nafal excessively, and was made to withdraw. - smᶜ, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 1243 (cf. JaSN, p. 179 B). - tm, cf. Ar tâma (i) "to love excessively." - nfl, cf. Saf, e.g. Ox 428 (cf. JaROx, p. 286), and nfln in Hu 714 (cf. JaMIL, p. 174 A). - nḫy, cf. Ar naḥâ (o), 2nd form "to make someone to withdraw or retire;" here, in the passive voice.

WiAM Tham 37 reads as follows: lᶜbq bn sg By ᶜÂbiq, son of Sawg. - ᶜbq, cf. Saf LP 923 (cf. JaMIL, pp. 120, note 65, and 167 B, where the name is erroneously typed ᶜqb). - sg, cf. Saf CIS 2277 (cf. JaSN, p. 100).

The end of JsaT 477 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 285) remains very difficult to decipher. It could be read šwq(b) Šawq(ab). Cf. Ar šaqb "hollow in the rock where birds nest."

Saf CIS 611 reads qnsn Qansân; cf. qns, e.g. in CIS 3244 b (cf. JaSN, p. 90, note 156).

JsaT 665 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 452-453) reads as follows: nbl ḥṭṭh Haṭṭuh was skill-

ful. - nbl, cf. JsaT 608 (cf. JaTS, p. 71, note 22).

Tham Hu 469 a, lcṭ nfl dɔḍrm (cf. vdBrIT, p. 217), may be translated as follows: Nâfil, he of (the group) ɔAḍram, has hastened [here.] - lcṭ, cf. the commentary on Hu 88.

(177) The second name of JsaT 471 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 284) reads either (w)crt (Wa)crat, or (g)crt (Ga)carat; the inside of the circle of the first letter is destroyed.

The second name of JsaT 430 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 273) reads gcrt Gacarat; cf. gcrn in Hu 665/1 (cf. JaTV, p. 293 A).

(178) The second name of Saf CIS 397 reads clš cIllûš; cf. Ar cillûš "a man clever and greedy."

(179) JsaT 636 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 446) reads as follows: ↓ whm mt Wâḥim has died.- whm, cf. Ar waḥama "to get ready."

The photograph of Saf CIS 3883 (cf. E. Littmann, Semitic Inscriptions, p. 134) is too dark to be of any help, and the copy (p. 133, fig. 55) is too poor to allow any probably reading.

Saf CIS 1491 reads as follows: lnl bn rbwb whrn By Nayl, son of Rabwab. And he has carded cotton [here.] - nl, cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 177 A. - rbwb, a qatwal nominal derivation. - ḥrn, cf. Ox 365 a (cf. JaROx, pp. 285-286).

(180) The vertical Tham Hu 508 (cf. vdBrIT, pp. 253-254) reads as follows:

cfff	1	cAffaf,
dbnḥ hl	2	he of (the group) Bâniḥ, was
b	3	cheated.

cfff, a qatlal nominal derivation; cf. Saf tcff, 5th form of cff, "to abstain from unlawfulness," in CIS 2666 (cf. JaSN, pp. 27-28). - bnḥ, cf. Saf Wi 466 (cf. l.c., p. 82, note 128). - hlb, cf. Ar halaba "to cheat;" here, in the passive voice.

Tham Hu 609 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 262) is a magic text, provided that the copy is accurate.

Tham Ramm 8 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 484) reads as follows: mqm bn ġḍh lb Muqîm, son of Ġaḍḍuh, has stopped [here.] - mqm, as in vdBrIT. - ġḍh, cf., e.g. ġḍ in HaLi 220.

(181) Saf CIS 3061 reads as follows: lhzḥ [b]n ldn By Hazayḥ, [so]n of Ladun. - hzḥ, as in CIS (p. 399 B); cf. Ar zâḥa (i) "to move off." - [b]n ldn: the upper extremities of n and l are joined together by a convex line. - ldn, cf. Saf CIS 3606 (cf. the commentary on ldnɔl in JaL 62 c/2).

(182) Tham HaLi 177 reads as follows: lmhḥbn By Muhaḥbin; cf. Ar ḥabina, 4th form "to cause to swell," and the verb ḥbn in Hu 99 B.

(183) J. Euting's copy (cf. Tagbuch einer Reise in Inner-Arabien, Leiden, 1896, I, p. 230, no. 7, between the hind legs of the large camel) confirms k of Hu 92 against b of HuIR 46. wd tk (cf. vdBrIT, p. 75) means Tâkk was in love.

Tham Hu 415 (cf. vdBrIT, p. 204) reads ktb Kâtib.

(184) The central section of Saf CIS 2315 (cf. CIS, p. 303) may be interpreted as follows: bn knwt ɔfl brḥbt son of Kinwat. He was away in Ruḥbat. - knwt, cf. Ar kinwat "nickname." - ɔfl, cf. Ar ɔafala "to be away, absent."

(185) Tham HaLi 146 may be read as follows: lryb bn qbt By Rayb, son of Qubbat. - lryb: the first two letters cross the right hind leg of a goat, and most of the space between y and b is taken by the tail of another animal, and its hind leg crosses b vertically. Cf. rybm, the name of a Qat family in Ja 408 d/1-2.

The third letter of the first name of Tham HaLi 365 is poorly copied and cannot be read with any degree of certainty. The second name reads shg Sâḥig; cf. Ar saḥa-ja "to scratch."

(186) The first name of Saf Wi 23 reads lẓt Laẓẓat; cf. lẓ in CIS 4848 (cf. JaSN, p. 29, note 5).

(187) Cf. "Neue Felsbildstation im südlichen Hidschas," in Paideuma (Mitteilungen zur Kulturkunde), 17 [1971], pp. 21-31 and 12 photographs between pp. 24-25. The third "a" of al-Ḥanâkîyah is long, contrary to the author's spelling,"Al Ḥanakīyah." The distances between cities are given in a straight line. aṭ-Ṭâɔif is 60 kil. (cf. "ca. 63" on p. 23) east-southeast (not "südsüdostlich" on p.23) of Mekka, and 391.5 kil. (cf. "etwa 394" on p. 23) south of al-Ḥanâkîyah. The distance between the place with the texts and the figures and Medina, viz. "148 km." (p. 22) is manifestly erroneous.

(188) Cf. my lenghty review of E. Anati's Rock-Art in Central Arabia (2 volumes; Louvain, 1968) in JaMAR, I, pp. 71-81.

Abbreviations

AlStAW: F. Altheim - R. Stiehl, Die Araber in der alten Welt, Berlin, V, 1 and 2, 1968 and 1969. - AM: Aden Museum. - Ar: Arabic.

vdBrIT: A. van den Branden, Les inscriptions thamoudéennes, Louvain, 1950. - vdBrLJCL: A. van den Branden, "Liḥ. Jsa 269 et la chronologie liḥyanite," in al-Machriq, 1962, pp. 347-368.

CaLL: W. Caskell, Liḥyan und Liḥyanisch, Cologne, 1954. - CaTh: Ḥaḍr texts collected by G. Caton Thompson. - CIH: Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum. Pars quarta: Inscriptiones himyariticas et sabaeas continens, 3 vol., Paris, 1889-1930. - CIS: Corpus... Pars quinta: Inscriptiones saracenicas continens, Paris, 1950. - Corn: Ḥas texts collected by P.B. Cornwall.

DoDENA: Ch. Doughty, Documents épigraphiques recueillis dans le nord de l'Arabie, Paris, 1884.

Eut: ancient texts collected by J. Euting.

Ga: Sabaean texts published by G. Garbini. - Gl: texts of the E. Glaser collection. - GrNB, H. Grimme, "Neubearbeitung der Wichtigeren Dedanischen und Liḥyanischen Inschriften," in Le Muséon, 50 (1937), pp. 269-322.

H: Qat texts from Hajar bin Ḥumeid. - HaCH: Saf texts published by G.L. Harding, in Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, 2 (1953), pp. 8-56 and pl. v-vii. - Ḥaḍr: Ḥaḍrami. - Hal: texts copied by J. Halévy. - HaLi: NA texts published in HaLiSTI. - HaLiSTI: G.L. Harding-E. Littmann, Some Thamudic Inscriptions from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Leiden, 1952. - HaNST: Saf inscriptions published by G.L. Harding, in Annual ..., 1(1951), pp. 25-29 and pl. viii. - Ḥas: Ḥasaean. - HI: Qat texts from Hajr bin Ḥumeid. - Hu: texts published by HuJVA. - HuIR: copies of texts published by Ch. Huber, in Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, 1884, pp. 289-303. - HuJVA: Cf. Huber, Journal d'un voyage en Arabie (1883-1884), Paris, 1891.

Ist: Istanbul, Museum.

Ja: SA and Ḥas texts published by A. Jamme. - JaDSA, I et II, V, VI, VII: A.Jamme, "Documentation sud-arabe," in RSO, 38 (1963), pp. 303-322; 40 (1965), pp. 287-299; 41 (1966), pp. 289-301 and pl. i-ii; and 42 (1967), pp. 361-406 and pl. i-iii. - JaGUR: A. Jamme, "The Grammatical Usage of the Safaitic Verb rᶜy, to pasture," in AION, 31 (1971), pp. 21-40. - JaIHBH: A. Jamme,"Inscriptions from Hajar bin Ḥumeid," in G.W. Van Beek et al., Hajar bin Ḥumeid: Investigations at a Pre-Islamic Site in South Arabia, Baltimore, 1969, pp. 331-352 ter, and fig. 131 and 132. - JaL: Liḥ texts published by A. Jamme. - JaLSTI: A. Jamme, "Liḥyanite, Sabaean and Thamudic Inscriptions from Western Saudi Arabia," in RSO, 45 (1971), pp. 91-113 and pl. i-ix. - JaMAR: A. Jamme, Miscellanées d'ancient arabe, Washington, 6 volumes, 1971-1974. - JaMIL: A. Jamme, Minaean Inscriptions Published as Liḥyanite, Washington, 1968. - JaNPIO: A. Jamme, Notes on the Published Inscribed Objects Excavated at Ḥeid bin ᶜAqîl in 1950-1951, Washington, 1965. - JaNSHI: A. Jamme, "New Safaitic and Ḥasaean Inscriptions from Northern Arabia," in Sumer, 25 (1969), pp. 141-152 and 3 plates. - JaPIRM: A. Jamme,"The Pre-Islamic Inscriptions of the Riyâdh Museum," in Oriens Antiquus, 9 (1970),pp. 115-136, and 3 plates on pp. 137-139. - JaPRER: A. Jamme, "Preliminary Report on

Epigraphic Research in Norhwestern Wâdî Ḥaḍramawt and at al-ᶜAbar," in BASOR, no. 172, December, 1963, pp. 41-54. - JaROx: A. Jamme's Review of W.G. Oxtoby, Some Inscriptions from the Safaitic Bedouin (New Haven, 1968), in Orientalia, 40 (1971), pp. 274-286. - JaRWiRe, I and II: A. Jamme's Reviews of WiReAR, respectively in Orientalia, 40 (1971), pp. 481-489, and JAOS, 92 [1972], pp. 519-530. - JaS: Saf texts published by A. Jamme. - JaSaMA: A. Jaussen - R. Savignac, Mission archéologique en Arabie (Mars-mai 1907), 2 vol., Paris, 1909 and 1914. - JaSCFU: A. Jamme, "The Safaitic Collection of the Art Museum of Princeton University," in JAOS, 91 (1971), pp. 136-141. - JaSFP: A. Jamme, "Safaitic f as a Preposition and a Particle Indicating a Temporal Succession," in Orientalia, 39 (1970), pp. 412-418. - JaSICA: A. Jamme, "Safaitic Inscriptions from the country of ᶜArᶜar and Raᵓs al-ᶜAnānīyah," in F. Altheim - R. Stiehl, Christentum am roten Meer," Berlin, I, 1971, pp. 41-109 and 27 plates on pp. 611-637. - JaSIMB: A. Jamme, Sabaean Inscriptions from Maḥram Bilqîs (Mârib), Baltimore, 1962. - JaSIWR: A. Jamme, "The Safaitic Inscriptions of Wâdî Rušaydî," in BiOr, 28 (1971), pp. 26-29. - JaSML: A. Jamme, "Safaitic mlk, 'Lord' of the Tribe," in Orientalia, 39 (1970), pp. 504-511. - JaSN: A. Jamme, Safaitic Notes (Commentary on JaS 44-176), Washington, 1970. - JaT: Tham texts published by A. Jamme. - JaTS: A. Jamme, Thamudic Studies, Washington, 1967. - JaTSC: A. Jamme, "The So-Called Thamudic Divine Name wt:wtn," in BiOr, 24 (1967), pp. 279-288. - JaTV: A. Jamme, "The Thamudic Verb ᵓtm," in JAOS, 88 (1968), pp. 290-294. - JsaL: texts published as Liḥ by JaSaMA. - JsaM: texts published as Min by JaSaMA. - JsaT: texts published as Tham by JaSaMA.

KM: SA antiquities of the collection of the late Kaiky Muncherjee, now in the Aden Museum.

Liḥ: Liḥyanite. - LiSI: E. Littmann, Safaïtic Inscriptions, Leyden, 1943. - LiSISI: Saf inscriptions published by E. Littmann, Semitic Inscriptions, New York, 1904, pp. 102-168. - LP: texts published by LiSI.

Min: Minaean. - MüEDAE: D.H. Müller, Epigraphische Denkmäler aus Arabien (nach Abklatschen und Copien des Herrn Professor Dr. Julius Euting in Strassburg), Vienna, 1889. - MüL: Liḥ texts published by MüEDAE.

NA: North-Arabian. - NaNHB: Min texts published by H.Y. Nâmî, in Mujallat kullîyat al-ādab (Cairo), I (1954), pp. 1-21; II (1956), pp. 1-22; III (1959), pp. 1-36; and IV (1961), pp. 93-124. - NaNN: Sab texts published by H.Y. Nâmî, in Naṣr nuqûš sâmîyat qadîmat min janûb bilâd al-ᶜarab waṣarḥuhâ, Cairo, 1943.

Ox: Saf texts published by W.G. Oxtoby, Some Inscriptions... (cf. above, JaROx).

PaPS: P.J. Parr - G.L. Harding - T.E. Sayton, "Preliminary Survey in N.W. Arabia, 1968," in Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology (London), 8-9 (1970), pp. 193-242 and 42 plates. - Ph: texts copied by H.St.J.B. Philby. - PhAHL: texts photographed by H.St.J.B. Philby, in Arabian Highlands, Ithaca, N.Y., 1952.

Qat: Qatabanian.

RÉS: Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique, Paris, vol. V-VIII, 1928-1968. - Rho: texts photographed by H. Rhotert, Transjordanien, Stuttgart, 1938. - RyGSAS: G. Ryckmans, "Graffites sabéens relevés en Arabie Saᶜudite," in RSO, 32 (1957), pp. 557-563.

SA: South-Arabian. - Sab: Sabaean. - Saf: Safaitic. - ScPNO: Saf texts published by D. Sclumberger, in La Palmyrène du Nord-Ouest, Paris, 1951, pp. 141-192.

TaAM: SA texts published by M. Tawfiq, Les monuments de Maᶜīn (Yemen), Cairo, 1951. - TC: Qat texts from the cemetery of Timnaᶜ, called Ḥeid bin ᶜAqîl. - Tham: Thamudic.

VL: the Van Lessen collection.

Wi: Saf texts published by WiSIJ. - WiAM: Saf and Tham texts published by F.V. Winnett, "An Arabian Miscellany," in AION, 31 (1971), pp. 443-454, 4 figures and 14 plates. - WiL: texts published as Dedanite or Liḥ by WiReAR. - WiM: Min texts published by WiReAR. - WiReAR: F.V. Winnett - W.L. Reed, Ancient Records from North Arabia, Toronto, 1970 (cf. above, JaRWiRe). - WiSIJ: F.V. Winnett, Safaitic Inscriptions from Jordan, Toronto, 1957. - WiSLTI: F.V. Winnett, A Study of the Liḥyanite and Thamudic Inscriptions, Toronto, 1937. - WiTa and WiTh: Tham texts published by WiReAR.

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34 bis: Ja 2263 b.

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12: JaT 24 bis.

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Eut

850: JaL 130.
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896,2nd half: Ja 2348 b.

HuIR

109: Ja 2327 c.

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105: Ja 2284 a.
106: Ja 2284 d.
107: JaL 72 a.
108: JaL 72 c and d.
109: Ja 2284 f.
110: Ja 2284 g.
115: JaL 73 a/l.
124: JaL 71.
126: JaL 73 b.

JsaL

186: JaL 129 e.
187: JaL 129 c.
191: Ja 2290 a.
192: JaL 82.
193: JaL 85 c.
194: JaL 85 b.
196: Ja 2296 a.
197: Ja 2296 d.
198: Ja 2296 g.
204: Ja 2300 b.
205: Ja 2300 c.
206: JaL 89 and Ja 2300 e.
207: JaL 90 c.
208: JaL 90 a.
209 + 210: JaL 91 and Ja 2302 b.
215: Ja 2349.
216: JaL 140 a.
217: JaL 140 b.
219: JaL 138.
226: Ja 2327 a.
227: JaL 131.
232: JaL 78.
233: JaL 98.
234: JaL 99.
235: JaL 100.
237: JaL 101 b.
240: JaL 101 a.
242: JaL 94.
243: JaL 93 a.
247: JaL 107 c.
248 a: Ja 2305 b.
248 b: JaL 107 a.
249 a: Ja 2305 a.
249 b: JaL 107 b.
250: JaL 108 c and d.
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252: JaL 111 a-c.
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288: JaL 106 c.
290: JaL 105.
291: JaL 104 a and b.
295: JaL 102 a.
296: JaL 102 c.
297: JaL 103 b.
298: JaL 103 a.
299: JaL 103 c and d.

JsaL

321: JaL 110 a,b, and 111 d.

JsaT

207: JaT 28 c.
208: JaT 28 e.
209: JaT 28 f.
210: JaT 28 d.

MüL

24, end: JaL 102 f.

Ph

423 e: Ja 2260 d-f.
423 k: Ja 2258 a.
423 ad: Ja 2273.
423 aj: Ja 2272 d.
423 am: Ja 2272 e and f.
423 bh: Ja 2268.
423 bk: Ja 2269 e.

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3267 B: Ja 2336 b.
3268: JaL 93 b.
3269: Ja 2332 c.
3270: Ja 2333.
3271: Ja 2327 c.
3272: Ja 2329.
3274: Ja 2330.
3276 A: Ja 2336 c.
3276 B: Ja 2336 d.
3277: Ja 2336 e.
3278: Ja 2327 b.
3280: Ja 2340 e.
3281: Ja 2340 g and i.
3288: Ja 2340 f.
3290: Ja 2348 a.
3291: Ja 2272 b and c.
3358: Ja 2227.
3359: Ja 2312 a.
3360: Ja 2312 b.
3361: Ja 2311 a.
3362: Ja 2310.
3363: Ja 2309.
3365: Ja 2306.
3366: Ja 2305 c.
3370: JaL 134.
3372: Ja 2337 a.
3374: Ja 2340 d.
3378 a: Ja 2342 b.

RÉS

3378 b: Ja 2342 a.
3379: Ja 2343 b.
3380: Ja 2343 d.
3381: Ja 2343 c.
3382: Ja 2346.
3604: Ja 2228 a.
3720: Ja 2278 h.
3721: Ja 2279 b.
3722: Ja 2281 h.
3723: Ja 2281 d.
3724: Ja 2281 b.
3725: Ja 2282 a.
3726: Ja 2281 e.
3727: Ja 2326 a.
3728, cf. Ja 2326 d.
3729: Ja 2321 c.
3731: Ja 2323.
3732: Ja 2324 b.
3733: Ja 2324 d and g.
3734: Ja 2324 i.
3735: Ja 2324 c.
3736: Ja 2324 j.
3737: Ja 2324 h.
3738: Ja 2324 a and e.
3739: Ja 2325.
3740: Ja 2290 b.
3741: Ja 2291 c.
3742: Ja 2290 c.
3743: Ja 2291 a.
3744: Ja 2291 b.

RÉS

3745: Ja 2293 a.
3746: Ja 2293 d.
3747: Ja 2293 c.
3748: Ja 2293 b.
3749: Ja 2286 e.
3750: Ja 2296 c.
3751: Ja 2296 b.
3752: Ja 2299 a.
3761: Ja 2300 c.
3762: Ja 2300 k.
3763: Ja 2300 g.
3764: Ja 2300 h.
3765: Ja 2300 f.
3766: Ja 2300 i.
3767: Ja 2300 a.
3768: Ja 2301 m-o.
3769: Ja 2301 l.
3770: Ja 2301 j.
3771: Ja 2301 q.
3772: Ja 2301 r.
3773: Ja 2301 s.
3774: Ja 2301 i.
3775: Ja 2301 a.
3776: Ja 2301 d.
3777: Ja 2301 e.
3778: Ja 2301 b.
3779: Ja 2301 f.
3780: Ja 2301 k.
3781: Ja 2301 p.
3782: Ja 2302 d.

RÉS

3785: Ja 2302 a.
3786: Ja 2302 c.
3792: Ja 2351 a.
3794: Ja 2351 b.
3795: Ja 2351 c.
3803: Ja 2341.
3804: Ja 2337 b.
3812/1: Ja 2340 a.
3818: Ja 2336 a.
3819: Ja 2335 a.
3821: Ja 2338.
3822: Ja 2335 c.
3823: Ja 2335 b.
3824: Ja 2340 c.
3825: Ja 2332 b.
3827: Ja 2328.
3839: Ja 2304 bis.
3841: Ja 2305 d.
3844: Ja 2304 a.
3845: Ja 2304 b.
3846: Ja 2315.

WiL

15: JaL 127 b.

WiM

11 bis: Ja 2324 f.

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Bellerby-Habban

3 a: note 99.
4 r: note 171.

Bogue

58, cf. JaL 23 c.

CaTh

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CIH

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CIS

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210: note 29.
296: note 87.
384: note 87.
397: note 178.
492 a,b: note 128.
530: note 82.
585: note 96.

CIS

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799: note 164.
1252, cf. JaL 44 i.
1274: note 166.
1291: note 145.
1306: note 173.
1350: note 67.
1484: note 18.
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2218: note 112.
2304: note 112.
2315: note 184.
2337: note 156.
2355: note 27.
2427: note 55.
2473: note 105.
2519: note 144.
2641: note 58.
2702: note 121.
2714, cf. JaL 63 d.
2799: note 67.
2838: note 83.
2920: note 122.
2999: note 82.
3054: note 70.
3061: note 181.
3092: note 101.
3174: note 67.
3213: note 29.
3236: note 9.
3240: note 156.
3248: note 121.
3329: note 161.
3552: note 128.
3570: note 128.
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3787-3788, cf. Ja 2235 b.
3873: note 112.
3883: note 179.
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3924: note 82.
3964: note 54.
4118 bis: note 66.
4346: note 89.
4447: note 91.
4637: note 55.
4821: note 75.
4940: note 98.
5171: note 175.
5232: note 44.
5268: note 121.
5332: note 84.

Doughty

14: note 42.
45: note 44.
51/4, 5: note 14.

Eut

96: note 29.

Eut

407: note 63.
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Gl

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198, cf. JaL 59 b.

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3: note 19.
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13: note 20.
17 A: note 124.
18: note 124.
18 A: note 124.
27: note 120.
65: note 116.
82: note 6.
141: note 174.
144: note 124.
146: note 185.
147: note 80.
161, cf. JaL 18 e.
177: note 182.
193, cf. JaL 18 e.
199: note 6.
238: note 6.
254: note 8.
280: note 29.
281: note 6.
285: note 6.
288: notes 6 and 116.
290: note 6.
297: note 69.
321: note 6.
325: note 6.
329: note 44.
357: note 171.
365: note 185.
402: note 20.
427: note 50.
427 a: note 50.
428: note 50.
436: note 6.
451: note 6.
452: note 6.

HaLi

463: note 6.
470: note 86.
504: note 103.
513: note 14.
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Hu

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56 a,d: note 72.
57: note 6.
58: note 72.
63: note 72.
88: note 144.
92: note 183.
99: note 51.
107: note 4.
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144 b: note 100.
158: note 149.
161a: note 49.
215: note 72.
244: note 14.
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379: note 154.
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Hu

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479: note 146.
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504: note 121.
506: note 12.
508: note 180.
511: note 143.
512: note 81.
515: note 154.
519: note 33.
535: note 176.
545: note 100.
557 a: note 149.
558: note 4.
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578, cf. JaL 102 h.
581: note 72.
589 b: note 111.
592 a, b: note 163.
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612 a: note 14.
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719: note 176.
734: note 176.
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HuIR

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137: note 115.
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JsaL

6: note 127.
7: note 48.
29 a: note 49.
40:note 34 and JaL 18 b.
42: note 14.

JsaL

43: note 97.
50: note 30.
53: note 28.
55: note 25.
56: note 151.
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79: note 48.
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85: note 136.
87: note 1.
95, note f.
135 a, b: note 139.
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151 a, b: note 19.
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174, cf. JaL 14 i.
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278, cf. JaL 33 b.
279: note 163.
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285 a, b: note 116.
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313: note 74.
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JsaL

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JsaT

15: note 64.
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34: note 62.
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JsaT

504, cf. JaT 19.
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588: note 50.
604: note 168.
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625: note 29.
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LP

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Moritz

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28, cf. JaL 33 b.
29: note p.
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Qarina

2: note 14.

Ramm

2: note 108.
8: note 180.
14: note 41.
15: note 20.

Rees

160 a: note 15.
176: note 50.

RÉS

3095: note 163.
3282, cf. Ja 2287 B.
3364: note 66.
3423: note 60.
3578: note 89.
3619 a-d: note 153.
3708: note 35.
3849: note 102.
4068, no. 58: note 31.
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4263, cf. Ja 2257.
4584: note 113.
4585 A, C: note 165.
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4589 A: note 20.
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5033 a, b: note 167.
5035 a, b: note 167.
5043: note 172.
5049: note 90.
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5087: note 80.
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Sharafaddin

9: note 170.
10: 9.
14: note 170.

Vienne

792: note 134.

Wi

23: note 186.
97, cf. JaL 20 f.
125 a: note 52.
158: note 14.
163: note 50.
450: note 112.
539: note 142.
723: note 95.
783: note 77.
783 a, b: note 77.
784 a: note 77.
917: note 83.
918: note 83.
949: note 157.
995: HaCH 198.

WiAM Saf

1: note 97.
2: note 82.
3: note 52.
4: note 126.
5: note 126.
6: note 29.
7: note 29.
8, cf. JaL 130.
9 a: note 46.
10: note 29.
11: note 144.
13: note 144.
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18: note 144.
19 a, b, c: note 144.
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WiAM Tham

1: notes 6 and 116.
3: note 25.
4, cf. Ja 2272 b.
6, cf. Ja 2301 c.
10: note 118.
11: note 128.
16: note 87.
18: note 4.
19, cf. Ja 2258 c.
20: note 14.

WiAM Tham

21, cf. JaL 102 g.
22: note 29.
24, cf. JaL 129 b.
25: note 47.
26: note 141.
28: note 29.
29, cf. JaL 106 c.
32, cf. JaL 18 e.
33: note 46.
34: note 46.
35: note 176.
36: note 176.
37: note 176.
38, cf. JaL 43 g and note 125.

WiAM Tham

42: note 150.
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51: note 133.
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59: note 126.
60: note 126.
61 a, b: note 14.
62 b, c: note 14.

WiL

5: note 49.
16 a, b: note 13.

Wissmann

4 c: note 40.

WiTh

4 a: note 98.
5 a, b: note 98.
6: note 98.
7: note 98.
51: note 176.
52: note 176.
53 a-c: note 176.
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W o r d L i s t

I - Liḥyanite

ʾ

ʾ (initial) JaL 84 a.
(wasm) JaL 33 p/1.

ʾb (pers.n.) JaL 104 a.
(pers.s.) JaL 27 b/3; "hm JaL 144/5; JsaL 82/2.

ʾbʾlf (pers.n.) JaL 102 g/2-3; JsaL 72/1.

ʾbd... (pers.n.) JaL 144/2.

ʾbwbd (pr.n.) d" JaL 62 b/2.

ʾbn (v.) "h JsaL 355/3.

ʾbtr (pers.n.) JaL 63 c.

ʾgl (pers.n.) JaL 111 c.

ʾgmᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 72 f/1.

ʾgrᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 31 c.

ʾd (s.) "h JaL 92 a/2.

ʾdn (pers.n.) JaL 28 f; 59 h/1.

ʾdr (pers.n.) JaL 40.

ʾḥmkn (pers.n.) JaL 98.

ʾwsn (pr.n.) JaL 22 k/2.

ʾzr (v.) passive JaL 8 af.

ʾḥdm (v.; ḥdm) JaL 85 d/1.

ʾh (pers.s.) "h JaL 102 i/7; pl. "w in "hm JsaL 79/3.

ʾhd (v.) JaL 21 f/2; 133/2; passive JaL 102 i/3; pl. "w JsaL 72/4;79/2.

ʾhl (pers.n.) JaL 31 g.

ʾhrt (v.; hrt) "h: JaL 102 g/5; "hm JaL [77/12-13]; 144/6; JsaL 82/3-4.

ʾht (pers.s.) "h JaL 102 i/8.

ʾykdn (pers.n.) JaL 10 b.

ʾys (pers.n.) JaL 140 a/1-2.

ʾkrw (pr.n.) JaL 17 e/2.

ʾl (pers.n.) JaL 21 f/2; 33 l.
(pers.s.) h" JaL 17 e/6; MdL (29/2); lh" JaL 16 a/1.
(pr.n.) d" JaL 118/3.

ʾlʾṭl (pers.n.) JaL 22 g/2.

ʾlbn (pers.n.) JaL 70 b/1-2.

ʾlgšb (pers.n.) JaL 31 a.

ʾldġbt (pers.n.) JaL 79 b.

ʾlh (pers.n.) JaL 83; 102 j.

ʾlhltᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 7/1.

ʾlzbd (pers.n.) JaL 25 d.

ʾlzkr (pers.n.) JaL 33 s.

ʾlyṣṣ (pers.n.) Bogue 58/2.

ʾlytᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 14 i.

ʾls (pr.n.) JsaL 135 a/2.

ʾlṣḥl (pers.n.) JaL 108 c.

ʾlṣrr (pers.n.) JaL 59 b/2.

ʾm (pers.n.) JaL 8 u; 59 b/2.
(pers.s.) JaL 9 a/2.
(v.; ʾym) JsaL 320/ 3.

ʾmrd (pr.n.) JaL 17 b/2.

ʾmtḥmd (pers.n.) JaL 102 h/1 (woman).

ʾnḥt (pers.n.) JaL 116/2.

ʾnᶜm (pers.n.) JaL 103 c/1.

ʾs (pers.n.) JaL 17 a/1; 111 f; 118/1.
(pr.n.) JaL 107 a; 111 e; 115.

ʾsd (pers.n.) JaL 110 c; 111 a; 116/1.

ʾsdrḍy (pers.n.) JaL 119 b/2.

ʾsyh (pers.n.) JaL 72 a/2.

ʾslm (pr.n.) JaL 101 b/2.

ʾsmy (pers.n.) JaL 110 b.

ʾsmnt (pr.n.) JaL 108 d/1.

ʾsnʾl (pers.n.) JaL 23 e.

ʾsfl (adj.) ḥn" JsaL 72/7.

ʾsšrbn (pr.n.) JsaL 259/3-4.

ʾᶜly (adj.) ḥn" JsaL 72/6.

ʾᶜšn (pers.n.) JaL 33 i.

ʾf (pers.n.) JaL 81.

ʾfkl (pers.n.) JaL 24 b.
(pers.s.) JaL 77/2; JsaL 55/1; ḥn" JaL 10 a/2.
(pr.n.) JaL 12 a/1-2.

ʾfklt (pers.s.) ḥn" JaL 85 d/3.

ʾfṣ (pers.n.) JsaL 56/2.

ʾfṣḥ (pers.n.) JaL 96; 100; 99.

ʾrš (pers.n.) JaL 8 a; 15 c; 22 b, q; 26 d; 32 c/1; 127 b/1.
(v.) JaL 129 c/1.

ʾtᶜ (v.; tᶜ : twᶜ) JaL 102 g/2.

b

b (pers.s.; bn) JaL 9 b; 27 i; 30 c/2; 59 b/1, 2; 63 c; 71; 73 a/2; 85 a/2; 118/5; 136/2; 139 a/2; JsaL 72/1; 260 b/2; 279; 320/2.
(prepos.; local) cf. bt; dbl/yn; dʾfᶜ; ḥqw.
(prepos.; modal) cf. mh; f; rṣd.
(prepos.; temp.) cf. rʾy; tlb.

...b (?) JaL 76/2.

bd (pers.n.) JaL 11/2; 34.

bdʾ (pers.n.) JsaL 43/2.

bdw (pers.n.) JaL 33 m; 50 c, e.

bhl (v.) cf. stbhl.

bhmn (pers.n.) JaL 32 c/2.

bzq (pers.n.) l" JaL 8 h.

bḥ (v.; bwḥ) JaL 8 v/2.

bḥl (pr.n.) JaL 129 a/2.

bḥr (pers.n.) JaL 8 x.

bḥt (pr.n.) JaL 129 b.

bḥl (pers.n.) JaL 109 b/1.

bṭ (pers.n.) JaL 139 b.

bṭlm (pers.n.) JaL 44 d.

bṭrh (pers.n.) JaL 16 e.

byd (v.) JaL 141.

byn (pers.n.) JaL 59 f.

bkm (v.) JaL 37/2.

bld (pers.n.) JaL 43 k.

bldh (pers.n.) JaL 20 l.

bldġbt (pers.n.) JaL 49.

blhn (pers.n.) JsaL (220 b).

blṭ (pers.s.) h" JaL 41/2.

blt (pers.n.) JaL 8 b/2.

bm (pers.n.) JaL 7 e.

bmmʾ (temp.adv.) JaL 92 b/4.

bn (pers.s.; cf. b and bnw) dual constr.: "h JaL 77/3.
(prepos.; orig.) cf. bmmʾ.
(v.; bnn) JaL 8 q; 23 b; 48 b; 50 d; JsaL 383.

bnw (dual of bn) JsaL 79/1.

bnḥwṣ (pers.n.) JaL 112 b.

bny (v.) JsaL (283/3).

..bnmṭ (pers.n.) JsaL 355/2.

bnngᵓt (pers.n.) JaL 104 a.

bnt (pers.n.) JaL 8 t; 118 e.
(pers.s. bt) JaL 60 c/2; 102 h/1; 114.

bᶜd (pers.n.) JaL 43 m.

bᶜdᵓl (pers.n.) JaL 8 w.

bᶜy (pers.n.) JsaL 305.

bᶜlᵓlw (pers.n.) JaL 50 b/2;(woman) 60 c/1.

bᶜlytᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 33 p/1-2.

bᶜlntn (pers.n.) JaL 73 a/1.

bᶜlsmn (div.) JaL 85 d/1; MüL (29/2-3).

bᶜq (pers.n.) JaL 64 c.

brᵓh (pers.n.) JsaL 375 a/2.

brwṣ (pers.n.) JaL 136/2.

brḥm (pers.n.) JaL 74 a.

brq (pers.n.) JaL 25 a/1.

bšṭnᶜm (pers.n.) JaL 20 c; 22 h; 32 a/1.

bt (pers.s.; bnt) JaL 8 c.
(s.; byt) b"h JaL 102 i/6.

btᶜd (pers.n.) JaL 22 p.

btt (v.) WiL 5.

btl (pers.n.) JaL 18 b/1.

btr (v.) JaL 73 a/3.

g

g (initial; pr.n.) JaL 51.

gbᵓy (pers.n.) JaL 20 f; 25 a/1-2; 28 c.
(pr.n.) JaL 20 j/2.

gbbᵓy (pers.n.) JaL 20 i/1-2.

gbl (s.) h" JsaL 72/6, 7.

gd (pers.s.) JsaL 95.
(pr.n.) z" JsaL 285 a.

gdy (pers.n.) JaL 20 a, b; 21 h; 22 f/2, i/2; 27 d, l; 32 a/2; 33 m.

gdᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 61 f.

gwrlh (pers.n.) JsaL 260 b/1-2.

gwš (pers.n.) JaL 33 j.

gḥnn (pers.n.) JaL 33 i.

gḥfy (pers.n.) JsaL 260 a.

gḥš (pers.n.) JaL 102 f.

gḥšh (pers.n.) JaL 98.

glw (pers.n.) JsaL 80/2-3.

gltqs (pers.n.) JaL 144/8.

gmᵓ (pers.n.) JaL 56.

gmdbdt (pers.n.) 1" JsaL (135 a/1).

gmᶜt (pers.n.) JaL 52 b.

gnᵓdy (pers.n.) JaL 118/6.

gnn (pers.n.) JaL 8 s.

gns (pers.n.) JaL 57 a/1.

gsᵓy (pers.n.) JaL 33 k/2.

gᶜᶜ (pers.n.) JsaL 336/2.

grmᵓl (pers.n.) JaL 108 e.

grmktbh (pers.n.) JsaL 279.

grsᵓ (pers.n.) JaL 43 g.

gšᵓ (pers.n.) JaL 68 c.

gšm (pers.n.) JaL 63 a/1.

gšmhnᵓktb (pers.n.) JaL 105.

gšmlḥt (pers.n.) JaL 44 f.

gšmn (pers.n.) JaL 45 e.

d

dbl (pr.n.) "/yn in b" JaL 102 i/4-5.

dgln (pr.n.) JaL 44 f.

dgn (pers.n.) Ja 133/1.

ddn (pr.n.) JsaL 349.

dwg (pers.n.) JaL 45 c.

dwṯh (pers.n.) JaL 102 d.

dḥrt (pers.n.) JaL 15 e.

dkl (pers.n.) JaL 140 b.

dly (v.) JaL 17 e/3.

dmq (pers.n.) JaL 120 b.

dngn (pers.n.) JaL 38.

dnḥ (pers.n.) JaL 38.

dnrḏw (pers.n.) JaL 26 b/1.

dsmlh (pers.n.) JaL 44 c.
(pr.n.) JaL 85 g.

dssᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 102 k.

dᶜb (pers.n.) JaL 102 e.

drm (pers.n.) JaL 22 1/2.

dtɔ (s.) JaL 102 i/3-4; h" JaL 102 i/3.

dṯn (pers.n.) JaL 43 b.

d

d (initial) JaL 124; 142.
(rel.pron.) cf. ɔbwbd; ɔl; hwb; ḫnqlṯᶜ; yfᶜn; ltmn; mɔ; ᶜdr; ᶜlkrbn; ᶜmrtᶜ; ġlṯ; ġrn; rblgw; tḫyw; "h JaL 143/3; JsaL 72/5; 79/3; 269/5; cf. also f; tlṯ.
(wasm) JaL 12 a; 14 b; 18 d; 43 b; 44 b/1; 46; 79 a; 103 b; JsaL 43/2; 305.

...d (?) JaL 76/1.

dɔfᶜ (pr.n.) b" JaL 102 i/4.

dbɔt (pers.n.;woman) JaL 65 b.

dhn (dual masc.rel.pron.) h" JaL 144/4; JsaL 82/1-2.

dḫᶜdd (pers.n.) JaL 15 i.

dl (pers.n.) JsaL 279.

dky (pers.n.) JaL 33 h.

dġbt (div.) JsaL (269/3); JsaT 251 c; l" JaL 77/8-9; 102 i/4; 144/5; JsaL 82/3.

drḫɔl (pers.n.) JaL 129 e/1.

dt (dem.pron.) JsaL 313/3.

dtl (pers.n.) JsaL 80/4.

h

h (article) JsaL 56/2(?); cf. ɔl; blṯ; gbl; dtɔ; d; dhn; zmlt; ḫl; hls, ṯrt, mkn, mqᶜd; mtᶜt; mtl; nhm; hṣ; sfr; sbr; slm; snᶜ; qbr; qrt; šᶜt.
(pers.pron.) fem., cf. trq.
masc., cf. ɔbn; ɔd; ɔh; ɔhrt; ɔht; bn; bt; d; ylmᶜ; kll; mg; sn; sᶜd; ᶜrs; fg; rḏ; rḏy.

hbwmt (pers.n.) JaL 52 a.

hgy (pr.n.) MḪL 69 b.

hdn (pers.n.) JaL 43 i.

hdq (v.; wdq) pl. "w JaL [144/3]; JsaL [82/1].

hwb (pr.n.) d" MḪL 74/2.

hwbᶜy (pr.n.) JaL 120 c/2.

hwdq (v.; wdq) pl. "w JaL 77/5-6.

hwnstl (pers.n.) JaL 15 f.

hḫfy (pers.n.) JaL 112 b.

hymt (pr.n.) JaL 91/2.

hktby (div.) JsaL 55/1.

hlbtt (pers.n.) JaL 21 f/3.

hlḫyt (pers.n.) JaL 52 c/1.

hlkt (pers.n.) JaL 140 a/1.

hlmṯl (pers.n.) JaL 118/8.

hm (pl.masc.pers.pron.)
(isolated) JsaL 79/3.
(affixed) cf. ɔb; ɔh; ɔhrt; wrt; sᶜd; qnt; rb; rḏ; rḏy.
(pers.n.) JaL 21 g.

hmy (dual pers.pron.) JaL 102 i/9; cf. ᶜl.

hmm (v.) passive JaL 8 aa.

hmqtl (?) JsaL 40/9.

hmrḏ (pers.n.;woman) JaL 8 c.

hn (article) cf. ɔsfl; ɔᶜly; ɔfkl; ɔfklt; ḫs; qbr.

hnɔ (pers.n.) JaL 116/1.

hnɔḫnkt (pr.n.) JaL 118/3.

hnɔmnwt (pr.n.) JsaL 264/2.

hnɔs (pers.n.) l": JaL 102 g/6.
(pr.n.) JaL 102 i/12; JsaL 72/9.

]hngt [(?) JaL 76/4.

hnmrt (pers.n.) JsaL 181/1.

hnᶜyq (pers.n.) JsaL 80/1-2.

hnᶜm (v.; nᶜm) JaL 129 e/2.

hnf (pers.n.) JaL 129 d.

hnfy (pers.n.) JaL 85 c; JsaL 259/1; (woman) JsaL 302/2.

hsm (pr.n.) JaL 27 h.

hsᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 127 a.

hᶜdrw (pers.n.) JsaL (95).

hġlm (pers.n.) JaL 77/6-7.

hġsn (pers.n.) JsaL 55/1.

hṣ (pers.n.) JaL 7 a.

hḏwyt (pers.n.) JaL 62 a.

hšf (pers.n.) 1" JsaL 175.

w

wᵓyl (pers.n.) JaL 108 a.

wᵓl (pers.n.) JaL 50 e; JsaL 43/1.

wᵓlᵓlt (pers.n.) JsaL 260/1.

wᵓlh (pers.n.) JaL 119 a; JsaL 320/1.

wblmlk (pers.n.) JaL 66 a.

wgr (v.) JsaL 80/2.

wgrlh (pers.n.) JsaL 263.

wd (div.) JaL 77/2-3.
(pers.n.) JaL 50 a.
(v.; wdd) JaL 116/1.

wdd (pers.n.) JaL 59 b/1.
(v.; wd) JaL 63 a/1, d, e; JsaL 345 a/2.

wdd.. (pers.n.) JsaL 151 b/1.

wdhrd (pers.n.) JaL 43 1.

wdy (v.) pl. "w JaL 102 i/2.

wdᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 105.

wdᶜlh (pers.n.) JsaL 259/2-3.

wdṣlh (pers.n.) JaL 111 b.

wdq (v.) cf. hdq and hwdq.

wḏᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 109 a/2.

wh... (?) JaL 76/1.

whb (pers.n.) JaL 15 d; 20 d; 27 j; 28 b; 50 f; 119 c.

whbᵓl (pers.n.) JaL 44 h.

whbhmy (pers.n.) JaL 27 m.

whblh (pers.n.) JaL 47 c/1; 102 i/1;137.

whbrᶜš (pers.n.) JaL 8 r/1.

whbšḏḥ (pers.n.) JaL 43 e.

whnlḥy (pers.n.) JaL 70 a.

wzrlh (pers.n.) JsaL (228).

whḏ (pers.n.) 1" JaL 45 d.

wṭs (pers.n.) JaL 57 b.

wlbt (pers.n.) JsaL 151 b/2.

wlq (pr.n.) JaL 78.

wm (v.; wmy) passive JaL 143/3.

wm... (?) JaL 76/2.

wmq (v.) JaL 59 b/1.

wnblt (pers.n.) JaL 122/3.

wny (pers.n.) JaL 143/2.

wsdt (pers.n.) JaL 92 a/1.

wsl (pers.s.) JsaL 55/1.

wsn (pers.n.) JaL 27 n/1.

wsᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 27 c/2.

wfᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 64 b.

wqh (v.) JaL 20 h.

wqmn (pers.n.) JaL 44 j/1.

wrdn (pers.n.) JaL 8 j.

wrḏḥl (pers.n.) JaL 120 a.

wrwᵓl (pers.n.) JaL 61 g.

wrs (pers.n.) 1" JaL 23 a.

wrṯ (pers.s.) "hm JsaL 313/3.

wšqt (pers.n.) JaL 27 e.

wṯᵓ (pers.n.) JaL 61 j.

z

z (initial) JaL 85 h.
(rel.pron.) cf. gd.
(wasm) JaL 61 c.

zᵓm (pers.n.) JaL 60 b.

zbd (pers.n.) JaL 48 a/3.

zbl (pers.n.) JaL 8 z; 9 b; 27 b/1;29 a.

zbln>m (pers.n.) JaL 22 l/l.

zbnlt^{c} (pers.n.) JaL 21 d/l.

zd (pers.n.) JaL 8 d/2, n; 20 e/l,k; 22 d/l-2; 23 b; 59 a/l; 68 d; 83; 102 l; 108 d/l; 127 b/2.

zd>krw (pers.n.) JaL 16 c/l.

zddġbt (pers.n.) JaL 10 a/l.

zdwd (pers.n.) JaL 77/4-5.

zdḥm (pers.n.) JaL 90 c.

zdḥrg (pr.n.) JaL 92 b/l.

zdlh (pers.n.) JaL 16 d; 89.
(pr.n.) JaL 107 c/l-2.

zdmnt (pers.n.) JaL 44 b/l; 91/l.

zdġt (pers.n.) JaL 103 a/l.

zdqny (pers.n.) JaL 102 i/l.

zwn (pers.n.) JaL 26 d.

zymšbb (pers.n.) JaL 129 c/l.

zl... (?) JaL 76/3.

zlġlh (pers.n.) JaL 92 b/6.

zmlt (s.) h" JsaL 262.

znd (pers.n.) JaL 48 b.

znm (pers.n.) JaL 8 v/l, af.

zr^{c} (v.) JaL 103 a/2.

zrqt (pers.n.) JaL 27 j.

ḥ

ḥbwn^{c}m (pers.n.) JaL 65 c.

ḥbl (pers.n.) JaL 22 a.

ḥblh (pers.n.) JsaL 79/4.

ḥbr (pers.n.) JaL 33 o/l.

ḥgm (pers.n.) JaL 33 p/2.

ḥdm (v.) cf. >ḥdm.

ḥdn (pers.n.) JaL 87.

ḥw> (pers.n.) JaL 8 r/l.

ḥwy (pr.n.) JaL 74 c.

ḥwyr (pers.n.) JaL 129 a/l.

ḥwl (pers.s.) JaL 129 c/2, e/2.

ḥwnlh (pers.n.) JaL 80.

ḥwt (pers.n.) JaL 102 i/2.

ḥzmt (pers.n.) JaL 8 ac; (woman) JaL 9 a/l.

ḥzn (pers.n.) JaL 12 a/l, c.

ḥṭ (pers.n.) JaL 8 ab.

ḥṭṭ (pers.n.) JaL 108 d/2.

ḥṭm (pers.n.) JsaL 72/3.
(pr.n.) JaL 43 g.

ḥydlh (pers.n.) JaL 44 g/l.

ḥyw (pers.n.) JaL 20 f, i/l, j/l; 25 e; 27 k; 28 c; 32 b/l; 43 j, o; JsaL 72/l.
(pr.n.) JaL 105.

ḥywddn (pers.n.) JaL 120 b.

ḥylh (pers.n.) JsaL 79/l.

ḥyṣh (pers.n.) JaL 122/l.

ḥl (s.) "h JsaT 251 c.

ḥlb (s.) JaL 102 i/7.

ḥllby (pers.n.) JaL 61 a.

ḥllh (pers.n.) JaL 8 ad; 14 g/l;19 c/l.

ḥm>l (pers.n.) JsaL 302/l; l" JsaL 262.

ḥmdš^{c}w (pers.n.) JaL 55.

ḥmm (s.) JaL 102 i/4, 6.

ḥmmlt^{c} (pers.n.) JaL 60 a; 64 c.

ḥmmm (pers.n.) MaL 74/l.

ḥmr (pers.n.) JaL 14 i.

ḥnm (pers.n.) JaL 8 p.

ḥnn (pers.n.) JaL 8 u.

ḥnqlt^{c} (pr.n.) d" JaL 61 d/l-2.

ḥnt (pers.n.) JaL 26 b/2.

ḥs (s.) hn" JsaL 269/4.

ḥsd (pers.n.) JaL 44 k.

ḥsm (pers.n.) JaL 43 h.

ḥfdn (pers.n.) JaL 29 b.

ḥṣl (pers.n.) JaL 110 a.

ḥqw (pers.n.) JaL 33 k/l.
(s.) dual constr. "y in b" JaL 102 g/3, (i/7).

ḥr>m (pers.n.) JaL 60 f.

ḥrb (pers.n.) JsaL 285 b.
ḥrmnḥr (pers.n.) JsaL 72/3.
ḥšm (pers.n.) JaL 111 b.
ḥtm (pers.n.) JsaL 283/1.
ḥtmꜣ (pers.n.) JaL 63 a/2.
ḥtmlt (pers.n.) JaL 112 a.
ḥtl (pers.n.) JaL 133/1.

h

...h (?) JaL 76/3.
hbl (pers.n.) JaL 85 e.
(s.) JaL 95/4.
hbr (v.) f" JaL 118/7.
hdrn (pers.n.) JaL 36.
hwnnkr (pers.n.) JaL 22 i/1.
hzb (pers.n.) JaL 121/1.
hht (pers.n.) JaL 7 b.
htl (pers.n.) JaL 22 g/3.
hynꜣ (pers.n.) JaL 19 b.
hyr (pers.n.) JaL 21 a/2; 27 a/2,g/2.
hyšh (pers.n.) JsaL 313/1-2.
hl (pers.n.) JaL 33 q.
hlb (pers.n.) JaL 72 b/1; 86 b, c.
hlbn (pers.n.) JaL 22 e; 120 c/1.
hld (v.) JaL 92 b/2; 95/2; 139 a/3.
hls (pers.s.) h" JaL 92 b/5.
hlf (s.) JaL 92 b/4.
hml (pers.n.) JaL 102 e.
hms (number) JaL 102 g/5; JsaL 72/8.
(pers.n.) JaL 92 b/1.
hmsltm (pers.n.) JaL 95/1.
hmš (pers.n.) JaL 112 a.
hnꜣ (pers.n.) JaL 73 a/2.
hfy (pers.n.) JaL 27 b/2.
hḏrn (pers.n.) JaL 26 e.
hr (s.) JaL 144/5; JsaL 82/2.
hrg (s.) JaL 102 i/3.
hrggty (pers.n.) JaL 74 c.
hrmn (pers.n.) JaL 19 e.
hrf (pers.n.) JaL 23 f/2.
hrṣmnt (pers.n.) JaL 43 b.
hrt (v.) cf. ꜣhrt.
htndd (pr.n.) JaL 129 e/3.
htmlh (pers.n.) JaL 61 e.

ṯ

ṯby (pers.n.) JaL 22 c; 33 g; 54; 63 f.
ṯhm (pers.n.) JaL 31 c.
ṯwd (pers.n.) JaL 135.
ṯḥ (v.; ṯyḥ) JsaL 181/2.
ṯybt (pers.n.) JaL 59 a/2.
ṯyᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 61 k/1.
ṯlḥm (pers.n.) JaL 28 a.
ṯlmh (pers.n.) JaL 102 a.
ṯmḥrḏn (pers.n.) JaL 67 c.
ṯnꜣ (pers.n.) JaL 64 f.
ṯsᶜḫwy (pr.n.) JaL 65 a/1.
ṯq (v.; ṯwq) JaL 8 g.
ṯrb (pers.n.) JsaL 95.
ṯrbn (pers.n.) JaL 29 d.
ṯrt(s.) h" JsaL 313/2.

ẓ

ẓby (pers.n.) JaL 30 b/2.
ẓmt (pers.n.) JsaL 85/3.
ẓnt (pers.n.) JaL 106 b.
ẓᶜnytᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 59 e.

y

y (initial) JaL 135 a.
...y (pers.n.) JsaL 55/1.
yꜣwr(pers.n.) JaL 8 i.
ybḫ (pers.n.) JsaL 320/2.
ydn (pers.n.) l" JaL 8 e.
ydᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 14 c.
ydᶜꜣl (pers.n.) JsaL(345 a/3).
ydᶜr (pers.n.) JaL 8 aa.
ywm (conj.) JaL 92 a/3.

ywm (s.) cf. ym.

yzd (pers.n.) JaL 19 d.
(pr.n.) JaL 20 m.

yṭny (pers.n.) JaL 128 a.

ykṭᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 8 m.

ylh (v.; lh: lyh) JaL 16 c/2.

ylmᶜ (v.; lmᶜ) 2nd form "h JaL 16 a/2.

ym (s.; ywm) pl. ɔ" JaL 92 b/3;95/4.

ymlk (pers.n.) JaL 27 d.

ymn (s.) JaL 143/4.

yn (pr.n.) cf. dbl.

yndl (pers.n.) JaL 33 a.

yshl (v.; shl) pl. "w JaL 102 i/9.

ysmᶜ (v.; smᶜ) f" l- JaL 16 a/1.

ysᶜt (pers.n.; woman) JaL 14 d/1.

yᶜrr (pers.n.) JsaT 251 c.

yġṭɔl (pers.n.) JaL 65 a/1.

yfᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 22 m; 25 c.

yfᶜn (pers.n.) JaL 26 a.
(pr.n.) d" JaL 140 a/2.

yṣ (pers.n.) JaL 23 c.

yṣᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 82.

ytᶜn (pers.n.) JaL 39.

ytᶜrḍwn (pers.n.) JaL 21 a/1; 27 a/1, g/1; 35.

k

kɔl (pers.n.) JaL 61 m.

kɔšn (pers.n.) JaL 110 a.

kbr (pers.s.) JsaL 72/1; dual constr. "y JsaL 72/3-4.

khl (pr.n.) JsaL 188/2.

khf (s.) JaL 71.

kwɔ (pers.n.) JaL 114.

kwdm (pr.n.) JsaL (306/2).

kll (s.) "h JsaL 72/5.

kmy (pers.n.) JaL 61 d/1.

kf (pers.n.) JaL 72 c.

kfr (s.) JaL 102 g/3-4, i/7.

krblḥy (pers.n.) JaL 62 c/3.

krbnwd (pers.n.) JaL 33 j.

ktb (pers.n.) JaL 115.

l

l (prepos.; author) cf. bzq; gmdbdt; hšf; whd; wrs; ydn; mɔl; stᶜ; ᶜd; ᶜwm; ᶜnɔmr; ᶜṣm.
dative) cf. ɔl; dġbt; ysmᶜ; tlt.
genitive) cf. ḥnɔs.
possessor) JsaL 313/3; cf. ḥmɔl; lbh; ntnbᶜl; ᶜdrɔl.
corroboration) JaL 102 i/6.

lɔy (pr.n.) JaL 111 d.

lb (pers.n.) JaL 129 b.

lbh (pers.n.) l" JsaL 313/1.

lbhny (pers.n.) JaL 85 d/3.

lbḫ (pers.n.) JaL 84 b.

lbṭltᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 62 b/1.

lgg (pers.n.) JaL 63 e.

ldy (prepos.) JaL 102 i/3.

ldm (pers.n.) JaL 33 e.

ldnɔl (pr.n.) JaL 62 c/2.

ldbn (pers.n.) JaL 31 g.

lh (pers.n.) JaL 79 a.
(v.; lyh) cf. ylh.

lhd (pers.n.) JaL 25 g.

lwghbn (pers.n.) JaL 144/4;JsaL 82/2.

lḥb (pr.n.) JaL 109 b/2.

lḥgh (pers.n.) JaL 118/5.

lḥy (pr.n.) JsaL 259/1-2.

lḥylh (pers.n.) JaL 102 b.

lḥyn (pr.n.) JaL 102 g/7, i/12.

lmɔ (v.) JsaL 151 b/1-2.

lmy (pers.n.) JaL 17 c; 102 i/1.

lmᶜ (v.) 2nd form, cf. ylmᶜ.

lnm (pers.n.) JaL 8 f.

lnt (pers.n.) JaL 8 g.

lft (pers.n.) JaL 61 i/2.

lḏmy (pers.n.) JaL 63 d.

ltmn (pr.n.) d" JaL 31 f.

m

m (wasm) JaL 38.

mɔ (indef.pron.) cf. bmmɔ.
(pr.n.) d" JaL 31 e.

mɔd (pers.n.) JaL 68 a.

mɔl (pers.n.) l" JaL 60 e.

mɔllt (pers.n.) JaL 123 b.

mɔqn (pers.n.) JaL 14 f.

mɔt (number) JaL 102 i/5.

mg (s.) "h JaL 92 a/3-4.

mgdn (pers.n.) JaL 43 d.

mgs... (pr.n.) JsaL 269/2.

mḏmh (pers.n.) JsaL 260 b/2.

mh (indef.pron.) JaL 102 i/2; cf.mn;
b" JaL 102 i/8.

mhk (pers.n.) JaL 59 a/1.

mḥ (v.; myḥ) JaL 119 b/1.

mḥṭsᶜd (pers.n.) JaL 34.

mḥmh (pers.n.) JsaL 278; MüL 28/1.

mḥmn (pers.n.) JaL 33 b.

mḥnnɔyṭ (pers.n.) JaL 72 e.

mḥ (pers.n.) JaL 47 b/2.

mkd (pers.n.) JaL 14 h.

mkn (s.) h" JsaL 72/4.

mkšd (pr.n.) JsaL 7/4.

mldmᶜly (pers.n.) WiL 16 b/1-2.

mlḥ (pers.n.) JsaL 375 a/1.

mlḥn (pers.n.) JaL 20 e/2.

mlk (pers.n.) JaL 82; 92 b/6.
(pers.s.) JaL 102 g/7, i/12.

mn (conj.) " mh JaL 85 d/2.
(prepos.; local) JaL 143/6;JsaL 72/5.
(v.; mnn) 3rd form JaL 92 b/5.

mskt (pers.n.) JaL 62 a.

mslmh (pers.n.) JaL 93 b.

mᶜd (s.) JsaL 72/7.

mᶜn (pers.n.) JaL 14 a.
(s.) JsaL 72/5-6.

mᶜs (pers.n.) JaL 46.

mṣmd (pers.n.) JaL 32 b/1-2.

mqnfn (pers.n.) JaL 18 d.

mqᶜd (s.)h" JsaL 72/5.

mqtl (pr.n.) JaL 18 b/2.

mr (pers.n.) JaL 102 i/2; JsaL 146.

mrɔḏgbt (pers.n.) JaL 107 a.

mrɔyḥl (pers.n.) JaL 101 a.

mrɔlh (pers.n.) JaL 102 g/1.

mrɔt (pers.n.) JaL 85 d/2.

mrd (pers.n.) JaL 66 c.

mrm (pers.n.) JsaL 327.

mrnwd (pers.n.) JaL 68 b.

mrᶜš (pers.n.) JaL 47 b/1.

mrqt (pers.n.) JaL 20 d.

mrrh (pers.n.) JsaL 79/1.

mrš (pers.n.) JsaL 230/2.

mšbr (pers.n.) JaL 27 b/3.

mškr (pers.n.) JaL 27 c/1.

]mšms (pers.n.) JaL 144/2-3.

mt (pers.n.) JaL 8 r/2; 15 h; 18 a;19 g;
JsaL 345 b.

mtyt (pers.n.) JaL 8 e.

mtlw (pr.n.) JaL 60 f.

mtmt (pr.n.) JaL 17 a/2.

mtᶜ (pers.s.) h" JsaL 7/3.

mtᶜɔl (pers.n.) JaL 129 e/1.

mtᶜt (pers.s.) h" JaL 102 h/2.

mṯ (v.; myṯ) cf. tmṯ.

mṯl (s.) pl. "t in h" JaL 77/7-8.

n

n (wasm) JaL 115.

nɔs (pers.n.) JsaL 79/5.

nbhɔld (pers.n.) JaL 118/4.

nbḏrwh (pers.n.) JaL 59 b/2.

ngmnt (pers.n.) JsaL 238/1.

ngᶜ (pr.n.) d" JaL 57 a/2.

nd (v.; ndd) JaL 8 a.

ndr (v.) JaL [144/4]; JsaL 82/2.

nhr (pers.n.) JaL 26 c.

nwsᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 30 b/1.

nḥ (pers.n.) JaL 21 e.

nḥt (v.) JaL 102 d.

nḥm (pers.s.) h" JaL 44 j/2.

nḥr (pers.n.) JaL 27 i.

nṭr (pers.n.) JsaL 79/2.
(v.) JsaL 7/4.

nyṭ (pers.n.) JaL 8 y; 15 g.

nyr (pr.n.) JaL 33 o/2.

nlbk (pers.n.) JaL 61 b.

nllt (pers.n.) JaL 135.

nm (v.; nwm) JaL 8 ae.

nml (pr.n.) JaL 123 b.

ns (v.; nss) JsaL 87.

nsɔn (pr.n.) JaL 18 e/2.

nsmɔl (pers.n.) JaL 97.

nsᶜhlbt (pers.n.) JaL 30 c/1.

nᶜṭn (pers.n.) JaL 24 a.

nᶜlb (pers.n.) JaL 33 f.

nᶜm (pers.n.) JaL 37/1.
(v.) cf. hnᶜm.

nᶜmdɔl (pers.n.) JaL 43 c.

nᶜmhsm (pers.n.) JaL 14 d/2.

nᶜmtᶜy (pers.n.) JaL 44 j/1.

nᶜt (pers.n.) JaL 58.

nfyh (pers.n.) JaL 102 i/2.

nfs (s.) JaL 102 i/2.

nṣ (pers.s.) h" JsaL 72/2, 4.

nṣln (pers.n.) JaL 64 e.

nrn (pers.n.) JaL 118/5.

nšg (pers.n.) JaL 45 f.

ntnbᶜl (pers.n.) l" JaL 143/1.

s

s... (v.) JaL 102 i/10.

sɔr (pers.n.) JaL 59 d.

sby (v.) passive JaL 118/6-7.

sbᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 63 f.

sgᶜ (?) JsaL 50/6.

sdl (s.) pl. JaL 102 i/5.

shg (pers.n.) JaL 25 f.

shl (v.) cf. yshl.

shmɔlh (pers.n.) JaL 92 b/5-6.

shmlt (pers.n.) JaL 7 d.

swṭt (pers.n.) JaL 48 a/1.

sḥṭ (pers.n.) JaL 73 c.

sṭᶜ (pers.n.) l" JsaL 285 a.

sṭr (v.) JaL 61 f.

syɔsᶜd (pers.n.) JaL 16 g.

skn (pers.n.) JaL 30 d; 33 e.

slḥn (pers.n.) JaL 95/5.

sll (pr.n.) JaL 59 f.

slm (pers.n.) JaL 77/4.
(s.) JaL 77/7; dual "n JaL 102 i/6.
(v.) 3rd form JaL 118/4.

slmh (pers.n.) JaL 119 b/1.

slmt (pers.n.) JaL 8 t; 60 c/2.

smᶜ (?) JsaL 50/6.
(v.) cf. ysmᶜ.

smᶜdnb (pers.n.) JaL 44 a.

smr (pers.n.) JsaL 181/2.

sn (s.) "h JaL 102 i/8.

snn (s.; snt) JaL 118/10.

snnb (pers.n.) JaL 7 c.

snt (s.) JaL 17 e/3; 92 b/2; 95/2-3; 102 g/5, i/11; 118/6; 144/7; JsaL 72/8; 82/4; 181/3; cf. pl. snn.

sᶜd (pers.n.) JaL 17 d; 50 b/1; 95/2; 103 b; 125; JsaL 264/1.
(v.) 3rd form "h JaL 17 e/6-7; 102 g/4; "hm JaL (77/11-12); 144/6-7; JsaL 82/4.

sfr (s.) (h)" JsaL 276.

stbhl (v.; bhl) passive JaL 102 i/10.

ᶜ

ᶜbd (pers.n.) JaL 20 k (monogram); 102 l; 107 c/l; 111 d; 118/2.
(v.) JsaL 349.

ᶜbdɔlh (pers.n.) JaL 16 b.

ᶜbddġbt (pers.n.) JaL 104 b; 109 a/l.

ᶜbdw (pers.n.) JaL 61 d/l.

ᶜbdwd (pers.n.) JaL 77/l.

ᶜbdwhl (pers.n.) JaL 128 b.

ᶜbdhrm (pers.n.) JaL 44 e.

ᶜbdẓnt (pers.n.) JaL 44 i.

ᶜbdytᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 113.

ᶜbdlh (pers.n.) JaL 88.
(pr.n.) JaL 44 g/2.

ᶜbdmld (pers.n.) JaL 47 a/l.

ᶜbdn (pers.n.) JsaL 72/9.

ᶜbdnq (pers.n.) JaL 21 b, c, d/3.

ᶜbdsmᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 67 b.

ᶜbdġbt (pers.n.) JaL 78.

ᶜbdġt (pers.n.) JaL 93 a.

ᶜbdrgl (pers.n.) JaL 14 e/l-2.

ᶜbdšhr (pers.n.) JaL 15 a; 17 e/l.

ᶜbdštm (pers.n.) JaL 43 f.

ᶜbṭt (pers.n.) JaL 19 f.

ᶜbr (pers.n.) JaL 61 f.

ᶜgl (pers.n.) JaL 33 c, n.

ᶜd (pers.n.) JaL 22 a; 28 d, g; l" JaL 117.

ᶜdɔrs (pers.n.) JaL 129 e/3.

ᶜdb (pers.n.) JaL 45 a.

ᶜdwn (pr.n.) JaL 103 c/2.

ᶜdky (double prepos.) JsaL 72/6.

ᶜdn (pers.n.) JaL 85 g.

ᶜdr (pers.n.) JaL 8 ae.

ᶜdd (pr.n.) JaL 61 e.

ᶜdr (pr.n.) d" JaL 31 c.

ᶜdrɔl (pers.n.) JaL 8 s; l" JaL 71.

ᶜwd (pers.n.) JaL 94.

ᶜwdsqw (pers.n.) JaL (75/1).

ᶜwdr (pers.n.) JsaL 238/2-3.

ᶜwm (pers.n.) l" MiL 69 b.

ᶜwmqs (pers.n.) JaL 62 b/l.

ᶜwr (v.) JaL 8 p.

ᶜwšlh (pers.n.) JaL 44 b/2.

ᶜzryh (pers.n.) JaL 72 a/l.

ᶜṭm (pers.n.) JaL 69.

ᶜẓr (v.) f" JaL 59 b/2.

ᶜyd (pers.n.) JaL 7 f; 141; JsaL 87.
(v.) JsaL 301.

ᶜkb (pers.n.) JaL 52 c/2.

ᶜkwstw (pers.n.) JaL 63 b.

ᶜkl (v.) JaL 85 b.

ᶜl (prepos.) "hmy JaL 102 i/3.
(v.; ᶜyl) JaL 92 a/3.

ᶜlɔ (pers.n.) JaL 131.

ᶜlɔl (pers.n.) JsaL 203; 213; 311.

ᶜlhn (pers.n.) JaL 8 b/l.

ᶜlwġtl (pers.n.) JaL 47 d.

ᶜlṭs (pers.n.) JaL 14 h.

ᶜly (pers.n.) JaL 71.
(prepos.) JaL 92 b/4-5; 143/4, 5.

ᶜlyl (pers.n.) JaL 138.

ᶜlytᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 8 d/l.

ᶜlkrbn (pr.n.) d" JaL 52 c/3.

ᶜln (pers.n.) JaL 51.

ᶜlsh (pers.n.) JaL 111 g.

ᶜm (pers.n.) JaL 13.

ᶜmdᶜm (pers.n.) JaL 74 b.

ᶜmlh (pers.n.) JaL 132.

ᶜmm (v.) JaL 92 a/2.

ᶜmmm (pr.n.) JaL 85 c.

ᶜmn (v.) JsaT 251 c.

ᶜmr (pers.n.) JsaL 375 b.

ᶜmrlh (pers.n.) JsaL 79/3-4.

ᶜmrtᶜ (pr.n.) d" JaL 106 c.

ᶜmt (pers.n.) JaL 22 d/1.

ᶜmtlt (pr.n.) d" JsaL 43/2-3.

ᶜnᵓmr (pers.n.) l" JaL 72 d.

ᶜnbmnt (pr.n.) JaL 111 a.

ᶜnzh (pers.n.) JaL 118/1.

ᶜnkbt (pers.n.) JsaL (345 a/1).

ᶜnf (v.) cf. ᶜtnf.

ᶜnt (v.) pl. "w JaL 102 i/8.

ᶜswq (pers.n.) JaL 27 e/2.

ᶜsmn (pers.n.) JaL 85 b.

ᶜf (pers.n.) JsaL 29 a.

ᶜṣm (pers.n.) JaL 102 h/2; l" MdL 69 a.

ᶜṣrh (pr.n.) JaL 104 b.

ᶜṣrn (pers.n.) JaL 64 d.

ᶜḍllh (pers.n.) JaL 110 b.

ᶜqbn (pers.n.) JaL 33 b.

ᶜqrb (pers.n.) JaL 102 g/1.

ᶜr (pers.n.) JaL 20 h.

ᶜrdbtt (pers.n.) JaL 43 p.

ᶜrkn (pers.n.) JaL 85 a/1.

ᶜrkt (pers.n.) JaL 60 d.

ᶜrmtlh (pers.n.) JaL 47 c/2.

ᶜrn (pers.n.) JaL 29 e.

ᶜrns (pers.n.) JaL 9 b.

ᶜrs (pers.s.) "h JsaL (302/1).
(pr.n.) JaL 8 b/1.

ᶜrr (pres.partic.) JsaL 269/4; JsaT (251 c).
(v.) JsaT 251 c; [f]" JsaL 269 /2-3.

ᶜšbn (pers.n.) JaL 50 g.

ᶜšr (number) JaL 92 b/3.

ᶜšrn (number) JaL 92 b/2-3; 95/3; 102 i/5, 11; 144/7.

ᶜtb (pers.n.) JaL 41/1.

ᶜtk (pers.n.) JaL 66 b.

ᶜtnf (v.; ᶜnf) JaL 107 c/2.

ᶜtqytᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 102 c.

ġ

ġbt (pr.n.) JaL 108 f.

ġwṭ (pers.n.) JaL 12 b.

ġlw (pers.n.) JsaL (7/2).

ġlṭ (pers.n.) JaL 108 b.
(pr.n.) d" JaL 102 g/2.

ġlmm (pers.n.) JaL 22 p, (q).

ġmw (pers.n.) JaL 126.

ġnṯh (pers.n.) JsaL 313/2.

ġs (v.; ġss) JsaL 181/3.

ġrn (pr.n.) d" JsaL 262.

ġtrᶜn (pers.n.) JaL 8 m.

f

f (conj.; coordin.) cf. ḫbr; ᶜẓr.
imprec.) cf. yšmᶜ; ᶜrr; rḍ;rḍy.
specif.) "bḏh JaL 102 i/9.
(initial) JaL 9 a/2.

fᵓln (pers.n.) JaL 21 f/1.

fg (s.) "h JaL 92 b/5.

fḥm (s.) JaL 102 i/9.

fḥš (pr.n.) JsaL 302/1.

fḥt (pers.s.) JsaL 349.

flwy (pers.n.) JaL 134.

fmn (pers.n.) JaL 42.

fnḫt (pers.n.) JaL 29 c.

fṅyh (pr.n.) JaL 111 b.

fġw (pers.n.) JaL 59 c.

fḍg (pers.n.) JaL 92 b/4.

fqm (pers.n.) JaL 22 o.

frḫn (pers.n.) JaL 33 d.

frn (pr.n.) JaL 35.

ṣ

ṣbyr (pers.n.) JaL 11/1.

ṣbġlt (pers.n.) JaL 121/2.

ṣbr (pers.s.) h" JsaL 292/2.

ṣd (v.; ṣyd) JaL 45 c.

ṣdq (pr.n.) JaL 27 n/1-2.

ṣhr (pr.n.) JaL 48 a/2.

ṣym (pers.n.) JaL 85 a/2.

ṣlḥn (pr.n.) JaL 104 a.

ṣlm (s.) JaL 102 i/6; h" JaL 102 d; dual "n in h" JaL (144/3-4); JsaL 82/1.

ṣnm (pers.n.) JaL 16 f/2.

ṣnᶜ (pers.s.) h" JaL 102 d, g/1-2.

ṣᶜdġt (pers.n.) JaL 20 h.

ṣᶜr (pers.n.) JaL 8 c.

ṣġr (pers.n.) JaL 123 a/1-2.

ṣfḥt (s.) pl. ↄ" JaL 133/2.

ṣrḥ (pers.n.) JaL 50 d.

ḍ

ḍḥn (pers.n.) JaL 27 e.

ḍrṭ (v.) JaL 138.

q

qbr (s.) h" JsaL 79/2-3; hn" JaL 143/2-3.

qhy (pers.n.) JaL 61 g.

qwsmlk (pers.n.) JaL 61 i/1.

qḫb (pers.n.) JaL 61 l.

qṭ (v.; qṭṭ) cf. tqṭ.

qmd (pers.n.) JaL 31 f.

qmwy (pers.n.) JaL 61 h.

qmwldd (pers.n.) JaL 62 c/1.

qmt (pers.n.) JaL 108 e.

qny (pers.n.) JaL 63 g.

qnt (pers.s.) "hm JsaL 302/1.

qsm (pers.n.) JaL 106 c.

qsmↄl (pers.n.) JaL 106 a.

qf (pers.n.) JaL 14 g/2; 19 c/2.

qrn (pers.n.) JaL 30 c/2.

qrt (s.) h" JaL 85 d/1.

qšrm (pr.n.) JaL 129 d.

r

rↄy (s.) JaL 95/5; b" JaL 102 i/11;144/8; JsaL 72/8; (349).

rↄl (pr.n.) JaL 72 b/2.

rↄslh (pers.n.) JaL 67 a.

rↄf (v.) 3rd form; fem. "t JaL 14 d/1.

rb (pers.s.) "hm JsaL 72/2-3.

rbb (s.) pl. ↄ" JaL 102 i/7.

rbḥ (pers.n.) JaL 130.

rbl (v.) JaL 65 a/2.

rblġw (pr.n.) d" JaL 59 b/1.

rbn (pers.n.) JaL 31 d/2.

rbnn (pers.n.) JaL 20 b.

rhṭ (pers.n.) Stiehl 3 B/1.

rhm (pers.n.) JaL 139 a/1.

rwnↄb (pers.n.) JaL 63 d.

rws (pers.n.) JaL 101 b/1.

ryṭb (pers.n.) JaL 31 b.

rknn (pers.n.) JaL 61 c.

rmmdt (pers.n.) JaL 8 q.

rms (pers.n.) JaL 45 b.

rnↄ (pers.n.) JaL 19 a; (woman) JaL 114.

rfd (pers.n.) JaL 90 a.

rṣd (s.) b" JaL 102 i/8.

rḍ (v.;rḍy) f"h JaL 17 e/5; 102 g/4; f"hm JsaL 72/7-8.

rḍwnšᶜn (pers.n.) JaL 43 a.

rḍy (v.; rḍ) f"h JaL 75/2; f"hm JaL 77/10-11; 144/5-6; JsaL 82/3.

rḍn (pr.n.) JaL 28 e.

rḍnↄršˇ (pr.n.) JaL 25 d.

rqy (v.) cf. trq.

ršˇdᶜyl (pers.n.) JaL 86 a.

rṯ (pr.n.) JaL 59 h/2.

rṯy (v.) JaL 29 b.

šˇ

...šˇ (pers.n.) JaL 144/1-2.

šˇbbↄl (pers.n.) JaL 27 p; 33 r.

šbbɔršš (pers.n.) JaL 28 d, g.

šbbytᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 21 c; 22 o; 27 o/1; 59 g.

šbn (pers.n.) JaL 22 k/1.

šhb (pers.n.) JaL 15 b.

šhd (pers.s.) pl. ɔ"n JaL 17 e/4-5.

šhrɔws (pers.n.) JsaL 53/1.

šwᶜ (v.) JaL 62 c/2.

šyl (pers.n.) JaL 139 a/2.

šyr (pers.n.) JaL 27 f.

škr (pers.n.) JaL 29 a.

šlby (pers.n.) JaL 64 a.

šll (pr.n.) JaL 108 d/2.

šm (s.) JaL 143/5.

šmr (pers.n.) JaL 27 i; 103 d; 111 g.

šmt (pers.n.) JaL 73 b.

šmth (pers.n.) JaL 107 b; 108 f.

šnɔ (pers.s.) JsaL 80/3.

šnf (pers.n.) JaL 20 m.

šᶜnh (pers.n.) JaL 30 a.

šᶜr (pers.n.) JaL 27 l.

šᶜrwtq (pr.n.) JaL 73 b.

šᶜrt (pers.n.) JaL 136/1.

šᶜt (pers.s.) JsaL 72/2, 4; h" JsaL 72/2.

šfᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 25 b.

šqb (pers.n.) JaL 31 e.

šrḥ (pers.n.) JaL 111 c.

šrm (?) JsaL 40/3.
(pers.n.) JaL 16 f/1.

šrq (pers.n.) JaL 28 b.

štᶜ (pr.n.) JaL 67 b.

štᶜɔl (pers.n.) JaL 129 c/2.

štr (pr.n.) JaL 64 f.

t

t (initial) JaL 8 o.
(wasm) JaL 45 b.

tbn (pers.n.) JaL 63 c.

tbnwd (pers.n.) JaL 90 b.

tglṭ (pr.n.) JaL 90 a.

thbd (pers.n.) JaL 47 e.

tḥyw (pr.n.)(d)" JsaL 306/1.

tlb (s.) b" JsaL 7/4.

tlmy (pers.n.) JaL 102 g/6, i/12.

tm (pers.n.) JaL 8 l; 17 b/1, f; 18 c,e/1; 23 d.

tmydh (pers.n.) JaL 31 f.

tmnm (pers.n.) JsaL 151 a.

tmᶜw (pers.n.) JaL 53/1.

tmṭ (v.; mṭ: myṭ) JaL 21 d/2.

tnyl (pers.n.) JaL 118/2.

tslmt (s.) JaL 17 e/4.

tsᶜ (number) JaL 92 b/3; 144/7.

tqṭ (v.; qṭ: qṭṭ) JaL 8 b/2, d/2, f, l, n, w, ac; 20 g/1; 25 e; 59 d; 61 k/2; 64 d; 72 f/2.

trḥmṣl (pers.n.) JaL 85 b.

trq (v.; rqy) fem in "h JaL 85 d/2.

tṭᶜ (pers.n.) JaL 27 h.

ṭ

ṭbl (pers.n.) JaL 92 b/1-2.

ṭbqrḍw (pers.n.) JaL 43 n.

ṭdyw (pr.n.) JaL 41/2.

ṭwb (pr.n.) JaL 53/2.

ṭhn (pers.n.) JaL 20 g/2.

ṭycɔl (pers.n.) JaL 22 j.

ṭycdnn (pers.n.) JaL 85 f.

ṭlṭ (number) JaL 95/4; dl" JaL 118/8-9.

ṭmn (pr.n.) JaL 27 f.

ṭmny (number) JaL 95/3.

ṭmr (pers.n.) JaL 28 f.

ṭᶜ (v.; ṭwᶜ) cf. ɔṭᶜ.

ṭᶜwn (pers.n.) JaL 31 d/1.

ṭᶜwṭ (pers.n.) JaL 22 g/1.

ṭᶜhyr (pers.n.) JaL 22 n.

ṭᶜygwn (pr.n.) JaL 31 b.

t̲ᶜym1k (pers.n.) JaL 20 a; 22 f/1.
t̲ᶜkɔ1 (pers.n.) JaL 26 f; 27 k.
t̲ᶜnᶜm (pers.n.) JaL 29 e.
t̲ᶜrɔ1 (pers.n.) JaL 20 g/1.
t̲ᶜrḏwn (pers.n.) JaL 23 f/1.
t̲ᶜršˇ (pers.n.) JaL 33 d.
t̲ᶜšˇkr (pers.n.) JaL 21 h; 28 e; 33 m.
t̲rb (pers.n.) JaL 59 b/1.
t̲rqr (pr.n.) JaL 143/6.
t̲tn (number) JaL 102 i/11.

II - South-Arabian

ɔ

ɔ (initial) Ja 2251 a; 2283.
ɔb (pers.n.) Ja 2336 d.
ɔbɔlw (pers.n.) Ja 2247 a.
ɔbl (pers.n.) Ja 2285 a.
ɔbnbᶜ (pers.n.) Ja 2296 f.
ɔbᶜkm (pers.n.) Ja 2316.
ɔbqn (pers.n.) Ja 2244 b.
ɔw (conj.) Ja 2289/4, 5.
ɔws (pers.n.) Ja 2284 b; 2333; k" Ja 2227/5.
ɔwsɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2340 c/1.
ɔwsn (pers.n.) Ja 2351 a.
(pr.n.) Ja 2247 f/2.
ɔwᶜd (pers.n.) Ja 2243/1.
ɔḥdb (pers.n.) Ja 2294 b/1.
ɔḥldy (indep.pronon.) Ja 2329/3.
ɔys (pers.n.) Ja 2348 a.
ɔlbɔ (pers.n.) Ja 2301 j/1.
ɔlbny (pr.n.) d" Ja 2327 a/2-3.
ɔlbt (pers.n.) Ja 2343 b/1.
ɔldn (pers.n.) RÉS 3423.
ɔldᶜt̲t (pers.n.) RÉS 4585 A/1, (C/1-2).
ɔlwbt (pers.n.) RÉS 3619 b.
ɔlm (pers.n.) Ja 2306.
ɔlmt (pers.n.) Ja 2271 a.
ɔlsɔb (pers.n.) Ja 2284 f.
ɔlrɔb (pers.n.) Ja 2293 a/1.
ɔlšˇᶜr (pers.n.) Ja 2237 b.
ɔlšˇrḥ (pers.n.) Ja 2261; 2274 b.
]ɔlt (?) Ja 2227/4.
ɔlt̲bw (pers.n.) Ja 2343 a/2.
ɔmwm (pers.n.) Ja 2248 b.
ɔmm (pers.n.) Ja 2244 a.
ɔmqm (pers.n.) Ja 2229 b.
ɔmrnn (pers.n.) Ja 2241 d.
ɔmršˇ (pers.n.) Ja 2293 b.
ɔmtᶜ (pers.n.) Ja 2279 c.
ɔnᶜm (pers.n.) Ja 2315.
ɔsbm (pers.n.) Ja 2232.
ɔsd (pers.n.) Ja 2301 m/1.
ɔslm (pers.n.) Ja 2228 a/3; 2301 f.
ɔfṣym (pers.n.) Ja 2301 o/1.
ɔṣdt (pers.n.) Ja 2248 a.
ɔṣmk (pers.n.) Ja 2350.
ɔṣr (pers.n.) Ja 2301 c/1.
ɔrḥm (pers.n.) Ja 2314.
ɔrḥ (s.; wrḥ) "n Ja 2329/5.
ɔrm (pers.n.) Ja 2244 d.
ɔršˇ (pers.n.) Ja 2281 c; 2285 d;2305 b.
ɔšˇb (pr.n.) d" Ja 2228 a/1.
ɔšˇyd (pr.n.) Ja 2247 b.

b

b (prepos.; causal) cf. yd.
local) cf. ddn; ḥly; mᶜn.
modal) cf. ht̲ɔ.
temporal) cf. ymt.

b... (?) Ja 2287 A/1.
(s.) Ja 2287 A/4.

bɔsᶜl (pers.n.) Ja 2231.

bḏlm (pers.n.) RÉS 3095.

bwd (v.) Ja 2299 a.

bwyḥ (pers.n.) WiTh 4 a.

bwṣn (pers.n.) Ja 2258 d.

bḫtn (pr.n.) Sharafaddin 9:10; 14.

bkrɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2282 a/1.

bl (pers.n.) WiTh 5 a/1.

bn (pers.s.) Sharafaddin 9:10.
(prepos.; origin) Ja 2228 a/3.
removal) Ja 2287 A/3; 2288/5; "kl Ja 2227/6; 2289/6.

bnɔ (pers.n.) Ja 2300 b.

bnw (pers.n.) Ja 2332 c/1.

bny (pers.n.) Ja 2349.

bsl (pers.n.) Ja 2260 d, e.

bᶜtnᶜm (pers.n.) Ja 2352 bis.

bġšt (pers.n.) Ja 2320 b.

bqt (pers.n.) Ja 2335 c/1.

brgm (pers.n.) Ja 2263 b/1.

brm (pers.n.) Ja 2271 d.

brn (pr.n.) Ja 2284 a/2.

brqɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2326 b/1-2.

brqs (pers.n.) Ja 2330/1.

brr (v.) cf. sbrr.

bšm (pers.n.) Ja 2247 d/1.

btᶜ (pers.n.) Ja 2302 b.
(pr.n.) Ja 2346/3.

g

gdt (pers.n.) Ja 2352/1.

gll (pers.n.) RÉS (4589 A/2).

gmᶜ (pers.n.) WiTh 5 a/2.

grm (pers.n.) Ja 2301 t/1.

grmnhy (pers.n.) Ja 2290 b, c/1; 2324 j/1-2.
(pr.n.) Ja 2324 d/2.

grmt (pr.n.) Ja 2324 c/2.

d

ddn (pr.n.) Ja 2228 a/4; b" Ja 2288/6.

dwm (pr.n.) Gl 1558/2.

dḫnwtr (pers.n.) Ja 2241 a.

dyṯ (pers.n.) Ja 2292 b.

dmrn (pers.n.) Ja 2339/1.

dnḥ (pers.n.) Ja 2238.

dᶜwn (pr.n.) d" Ja 2242 a.

dᶜm (pers.n.) Ja 2278 d.

dᶜṯt (pers.n.) Ja 2327 b.

dṯɔ (pr.n.) Ja 2291 b; 2294 b/2; 2301 m/1; d" Ja 2301 c/1-2, q; 2335 c/2; 2338/2.

d

d (rel.pron.) cf. ɔlbny, ɔšb; dᶜwn; dṯɔ; hbd; wd; ḫwyt, ḫyw; ḫmy; ḫqb; ẓyrn; ẓlym; y...; ydᶜ; ynql; ysnkr; yfᶜn; yġrb; ytmt, mlk; mrn; swɔn; syl; srᶜy; ᶜbln; ᶜmmm; ᶜmrtᶜ; ᶜmšḫl; ᶜqb; fɔmn; ḏḫzmm; ḏmrn; qbl; qbt; qhln; rdᶜ; rwyn; rᶜtɔl; rfɔn; rtᶜ.

d... (?) Ja 2227/4.

dɔb (pers.n.) Ja 2276 b.

dɔbnhs (pers.n.) Ja 2289/4, (5).

dɔbt (pers.n.) Ja 2311 a.

dɔdn (pers.s.) "hs Ja 2287 B/3.

dyqɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2235 d.

dkr (pers.n.) Ja 2301 q; 2302 d/1.

dn (masc. demonstr.adj.) Ja 2287 A/4.

drᶜt (pers.n.) Ja 2298 c.

dt (fem. demonstr.adj.) Ja 2227/5; 2288/2.

h

h (encl.) cf. kbr.
(procl.particle) cf. dɔdn; mqm.

hbd (pr.n.) d" Ja 2300 k.

hdymn (pers.n.) Ja 2268; 2271 b.

hzr (pr.n.) Ja 2259.

hṭᶜ (pers.n.) RÉS 3619 c.

hkr (pers.n.) Ja 2242 e.

hlw (pers.n.) Ja 2226 b.

hlm (pers.n.) Bellerby-Habban 4 r.

hm (conj.) Ja 2287 B/5.

hmd (pers.n.) Ja 2272 d.

hn (conj.) Ja 2287 B/3.
(indef.pron.) Ja 2287 B/2.
(v.; hwn) Ja 2329/2.

hn> (pers.n.) Ja 2329/1; 2343 d/1.

hnfy (pers.n.) Ja 2296 e.

hfct (pers.n.) Ja 2301 r/1.

hrm (pers.n.) Ja 2263 a/2.

hrn (pr.n.) Ja 2335 b/2.

hrt (pers.n.) Ja 2336 e/1.

htw (pers.n.) Ja 2345 a.

.]htwb (pers.n.) Ja 2287 B/1.

w

w>l (pers.n.) Ja 2330/1.

w>lt (pers.n.) Ja 2336 b/1.

wbh (pers.n.) Ja 2244 c.

wd (div.) Ja 2329/3; 2338/3; k" Ja (2287 B/4); 2288/1.
(pr.n.) d" Ja 2343 d/2, 4;2345 b.

wdbm (pers.n.) RÉS 5049.

wdd (v.) WiTh 5 a/2.

wdd>l (pers.n.) Ja 2300 h.

wdm (pers.n.) Ja 2336 a.

wdq (s.) pl. >" Ja 2338/6.

wdmn (pers.n.) Ja 2332 a.

whb (pers.n.) Ja 2292 a.

whb>l (pers.n.) Ja 2329/1.

whblt (pers.n.) Ja 2272 f.

whbn (pers.n.) Ja 2341/1.

wlbm (pers.n.) Ja 2236 c.

wlbt (pers.n.) Ja 2278 e.

wld (pers.s.) "s Ja 2288/1.

wlym (pers.n.) Ja 2340 h.

wmc (pers.n.) Ja 2294 a.

wnrm (pers.n.) Ja 2271 e.

wsl (pers.n.) Ja 2260 g/1.

wsq (pers.n.) Ja 2229 c.

wfy (pers.n.) Ja 2301 s/1.
(v.) Ja 2343 d/3.

wrh (s.) Ja 2288/2; cf. pl. >rh.

wrm (pers.n.) Ja 2327 a/1.

wrqn (pr.n.) Ja 2282 a/2.

wrš (pers.n.) Ja 2241 f.

wškt (pers.n.) Ja 2301 n; 2322 a/1.

wt (pers.n.) Ja 2284 d.

z

z (rel.pron.) cf. ḥtm.
(wasm) Ja 2272 d; RÉS 5043/1.

zyd (pers.n.) Ja 2291 c/1; 2292 c; 2296 c; 2301 a/1; 2305 a; 2346 /1; JsaL 220 a.
(pr.n.) Ja 2323/1.

ḥ

...ḥ (?) Ja 2289/6.

ḥb (pers.n.) Ja 2276 a.

ḥbgm (pers.n.) Ja 2313.

ḥbk (pers.n.) Ja 2300 d; 2301 k/1.

ḥbr (pers.n.) Ja 2300 l.

ḥgg (pers.n.) Ja 2260 a.

ḥgm (pers.n.) Ja 2322 b.

ḥgr (pers.n.) Ja 2269 d; 2296 g.

ḥd (pers.n.) Ja 2282 c.

ḥdt (pers.n.) Ja 2286 a.

ḥwym (pers.n.) Ja 2279 b.

ḥwyt (pr.n.) d" Ja 2300 h.

ḥwmn (pers.n.) Ja 2297 b.

ḥwrt (pers.n.) Ja 2252 b.

ḥzmn (pers.n.) Ja 2281 a; 2309/2.

ḥzrn (pr.n.) Ja 2300 o/2.

ḥy> (pers.n.) Ja 2260 b.

ḥyd (pers.n.) Ja 2314.

ḥyw (pers.n.) Ja 2252 a; 2272 a; 2310; 2340 d/1,

ḫyw (pr.n.) d" Ja 2348 b, c.

ḫywn (pers.n.) Ja 2334 i.
(pr.n.) Ja 2247 d/2.

ḫyy (pers.n.) Ja 2290 a.

ḫyql (pers.n.) Ja 2317.

ḫyrb (pers.n.) Ja 2324 e.

ḫyt (s.) Ja 2289/5.

ḫkr (pers.n.) Ja 2253 a.

ḫlwn (pers.n.) Ja 2300 c/1.

ḫly (s.) pl. ɔ" in b" Ja 2287 A/5.

ḫlmn (pers.n.) Ja 2334.

ḫmy (pers.n.) Ja 2300 k; 2305 c, d.
(pr.n.) d" Ja 2278 g/2.

ḫmyn (pers.n.) Ja 2340 g.

ḫmšyn (pers.n.) Ja 2298 b.

ḫnṣ (pers.n.; woman) Ja 2346/3.

ḫsm (v.) cf. tḫsm.

ḫfd (pers.n.) RÉS 3364 b.

ḫfn (pers.n.) Ja 2272 c.

ḫḍr (pers.n.) Ja 2295/1; 2342 a.

ḫqb (pr.n.) Ja 2278 h; d" Ja 2288 a/3.

ḫqlm (pers.n.) RÉS 5033 a, b.

ḫr (pers.s.) Ja 2343 d/2.

ḫrb (pers.n.) Ja 2272 e.

ḫrg (v.) cf. sḫrg.

ḫrm (pers.n.) Ja 2251 b; 2278 i;
2293 c.
(v.) 2nd form Ja 2309/2.

ḫrmɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2351 c.

ḫršš̌n (pers.n.) Ja 2267.

ḫtm (pr.n.) z" RÉS 5043/2.

h

hbɔt (pr.n.) Ja 2324 b/2.

hgrm (pers.n.) Ja 2301 i.

htṣ (pers.s.) pl. "t in b" Ja 2329
/2.

hy (pers.n.) Ja 2318 b.

hyd (pers.n.; woman) Ja 2281 d.

..hl (pers.n.) Ja 2288/2.

hld(pers.n.) Ja 2301 e.

hmrn (pers.n.) RÉS 5090.

hrf (s.) pl. in "n Ja 2329/5.

ṯ

ṯym (pers.n.) Sharafaddin 14.

ṯymɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2326 c/1-2.

ẓ

ẓyrn (pr.n.) d" Ja 2336 e/1-2.

ẓlym (pr.n.) d" Ja 2288/3.

ẓrfm (pr.n.) RÉS 3708/5.

y

...y (?) Ja 2289/5.

y... (v.) d" Ja 2289/6.

yɔwsɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2284 a/1; 2287 A
/(2), 4, 5;(2288/6).

yɔmr (pr.n.) Ja 2235 d.

yɔršɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2300 e.

ybɔl (pers.n.) RÉS 3578.

ybln (pers.n.) Ja 2284 e.

yd (s.) b" Ja 2284 d.

ydᶜ (pr.n.) d" Ja 2301 m/2.

ywm (s.) cf. ymt.

yḫmɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2228 b.

ymyt (pers.n.) Ja 2304 a.

ymt (conj.) Ja 2228 a/1.
(s.; pl. of ywm) b" Ja (2288/5-6).
(v.) Ja 2300 b.

ynql (v.; nql) d" Ja 2329/4.

yswᶜ (pers.n.) Ja 2324 f.

yslm (pers.n.) Ja 2301 p/1.

ysmᶜɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2288/3.

ysnkr (v.; snkr) d"s Ja 2288/5.

ysṣᶜq (v.; sṣᶜq) "s Ja 2287 B/3.

ystṣᶜq (v.; stṣᶜq) Ja 2287 A/2.

ycd (pers.n.) Ja 2247 e.

ycwm (pers.n.) Ja 2247 c.

yᶜkr (v.; ᶜkr) Ja 2287 A/2.

ẏgrb (v.; ġrb) d" Ja [2287 B/5]; RÉS [3282/4]; d" Ja 2287 A/3; d"sm Ja 2227/6.

ẏgtm (pers.n.) Ja 2340 a.

yfᶜn (pr.n.) Ja 2291 c/2; 2293 d; 2295/1-2; 2296 c; 2300 l; 2301 a/2; d" Ja 2281 h/2; 2288/6; 2290 c/2; 2296 a, d/2; 2301 p/2; 2323/2; 2324 a; 2332 b/2; 2340 c/1-2, g; 2342 a; 2343 b/2.

yṣr (pr.n.) Ja 2352/1-2.

yrᶜ (pers.n.) Ja 2326 a/1.

yškl (pers.n.) Ja 2265.

ytmt (pr.n.) d" Ja 2289/5; 2302 a/2, c/2; 2332 c/2.

ytᶜ (pers.n.) Ja 2311 c.

k

k (initial) Ja 2226 c.
(prepos.; compar.) cf. rɔs.
dative) cf. ɔws; wd; krbɔl; sḥr.

kbb (pers.n.) Ja 2282 b.

kbl (pers.n.) Ja 2242 d.

kbr (pers.s.) "h Ja 2228 a/2; 2288/6; "s Ja 2288/3.

kdb (pers.n.) Ja 2321 d.

khl (pers.n.) Ja 2300 i.

kl (indef.pron.) Ja 2227/1, 3; 2287 A/3, B/2; 2285/5; cf. bn.
(pers.n.) Ja 2340 b.

klb (pers.n.) Ja 2300 f/1.

klbn (pers.n.) Ja 2343 d/3.

klyb (pers.n.) Ja 2300 a; 2337 a; 2352 bis.

klybm (pers.n.) Ja 2300 n.

knf (pr.n.) Ja 2260 a.

kᶜb (pers.n.) Ja 2241 c.

kᶜdn (pers.n.) Ja 2241 e.

krb (pers.n.) Ja 2312 b/1.

krbɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2233 c; 2234 d/1-2; k" Ja 2288 a/2-3.

krbn (pers.n.) Ja 2301 l/1.

krḥ (pers.n.) Ja 2320 a/2.

l

l (conj.) Ja 2287 A/2.
(prepos.; author) cf. lᶜb; myšt; ᶜnyb; ᶜšrbn; šbbrḏw.

l.. (?) Ja 2289/6.

lbɔyt (pers.n.) Ja 2230/1.

lḥg (pr.n.) Ja 2321 c.

lḥyn (pers.n.) Ja 2229 e.

lyt (pers.n.) Ja 2308.

lms (v.) Ja 2346/2.

lmᶜ (pers.n.) Ja 2309/1.

lᶜb (pers.n.) l" Ja 2301 g/1-2.

lḏn (pers.n.) Ja 2324 c/1.

m

m (initial) Ja 2235 a; 2256.

mɔlk (pers.n.) Ja 2275 a.

mdrn (pers.n.) Ja 2285 d.

mh (indef.pron.) "m Ja 2287 B/2.

mhḏm (pers.n.) Ja 2278 f.

mhtgt (pers.n.) Ja 2258 b.

mḥy (pers.n.) Ja 2245/1; 2323/1.

mḥmrm (pers.n.) RÉS 5087/1.

myws (pers.n.) Ja 2286 b.

myšt (pers.n.) l" Ja 2301 h.

mlḥ (pr.n.) d" Ja 2315; 2329/2.
(v.) Ja 2281 e/2.

mlk (pers.n.) Ja 2284 c.

msyk (pers.n.) Ja 2312 a/1.

mᶜgn (pers.n.) Ja 2240.

mᶜd (pers.n.) Ja 2272 b.

mᶜn (pr.n.) Ja 2288/6; b" Ja 2227/2.

mqm (s.) "hsm Ja 2288/5.

mqtw (pr.n.) Ja 2266.

mrɔbwd (pers.n.) Ja 2289/4.

mrd (pers.n.) Ja 2288/3; 2302 a/1; 2335 a; 2336 c/1.

mrwḥ (pers.n.) Ja 2253 c.

mrn (pr.n.) Ja 2340 d/2; d" Ja 2327 c/1-2.

mrr (pers.n.) Ja 2326 a/2.

mrtdʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2324 g.

mśr (v.) Ja 2288/5.

mtbr (s.) Ja 2338/5.

mty (conj.) Ja 2287 (A/2), B/2.

(?)mtn(?) (?) Ja 2289/4.

mtᶜ (v.) cf. smtᶜ.

mtᶜṣr (pers.n.) Ja 2234.

mtdm (pers.n.) Ja 2234 a.

n

n (art.) cf. ʾrḥ; ḥrf; ṣḥft; qbr; tny.

...n (?) Ja 2227/5.

nbs (pers.n.) Ja 2318 c.

ndm (pers.n.) Ja 2278 c.
(pr.n.) Ja 2293 a/2.

ndmt (pers.n.) Ja 2271 c.

nwšm (pers.n.) Ja 2247 f/1.

nḥw (pers.n.) Ja 2235 c.

nḥyn (pers.n.) Ja 2278 b.

nḥsṭb (pers.n.) Ja 2338/1.
(pr.n.) Ja 2335 c/1.

nḥfʾl (pers.n.) Ja (2228 a/1).

nṭr (pr.n.) Ja 2301 j/2.

nykn (pers.n.) Ja 2302 e.

nkw (pers.n.) Ja 2285 e.
(v.) Ja 2346/2.

nkr (v.) cf. snkr.

nkrḥ (div.) Ja 2329/2-3.
(pers.n.) Ja 2229 d; 2234 c.

nmw (pers.n.) Ja 2237 a.

nql (v.) cf. ynql.

nšb (pers.n.) Ja 2326 d.

s

s (sing.pers.pron.) Ja 2289/6; cf. dʾdn; wld; ysnkr; ysṣᶜq; ygrb; kbr; str; snkr; sqnyt; qny; ślʾ.

s... (s.) Ja 2227/3-4.

sbḥ (pers.n.) Ja 2229 a.

sbrr (v.; brr) Ja 2287 A/4, B/4.

shyd (pers.n.) Ja 2332 b/1.

swʾn (pr.n.) d" Ja 2324 e.

sḥrg (v.; ḥrg) Ja 2228 a/1.

sṭr (s.) pl. ʾ" in "s Ja (2288/4-5).
(v.) cf. sttr.

syl (pr.n.) Ja 2300 m/2; 2305 d; d" Ja 2305 c.

slym (pers.n.) Ja 2272 b.

slymn (pr.n.) Ja 2343 c/1-2.

sll (pers.n.) Ja 2303.

slm (pers.n.) Ja 2270; 2293 d.

slmʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2281 e/1.

slmyrm (pers.n.) Ja 2281 f.

slmn (pers.n.) Ja 2269 b.
(pr.n.) Ja 2343 d/4.

slmt (pers.n.) Ja 2250 a.

sm (pl.pers.pron.) cf. ygrb; mqm.

smᶜ (pers.s.) Ja 2288/3.

smr (pers.n.) Ja 2331.

smtᶜ (v.; mtᶜ) Ja 2287 A/4, B/4.

snḥʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2320 a/1.

snkr (v.; nkr) Ja 2287 B/5; RÉS (3282/4); "s Ja (2287 A/3); cf. ysnkr.

sᶜd (pers.n.) Ja 2228 a/3; 2278 h; 2296 a; 2345 b.

sᶜdʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2278 g/1-2; 2281 h/1; 2288/2; 2291 a/1; 2324 a.

sᶜyd (pers.n.) Ja 2287 B/1.

sg (pr.n.) Ja 2345 a.

ssᶜq (v.; sᶜq) cf. yssᶜq.

sqnyt (s.) "s Ja 2288/4.

srᶜy (pr.n.) d" Ja 2311 b.

srś (v.; rś: ryś) Ja 2287 B/4.

sttr (v.; str) Ja 2332 b/3; 2338/4; 2340 e/2, (f/3).

stṣᶜq (v.; ṣᶜq) cf. ystṣᶜq.

str (pr.n.) Ja 2228 a/1.

strn (pr.n.) Ja 2281 e/1.

ᶜ

ᶜbdʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2321 b; 2324 h/1; 2343 a/1.

ᶜbdwd (pers.n.) Ja 2324 d/1.

ᶜbdm (pers.n.) Ja 2241 b.

ᶜbdᶜṣyr (pers.n.) Ja 2284 g; 2285 b.

ᶜbdšbb (pers.n.) Ja 2304 b.

ᶜbdt (pers.n.) Ja 2299 a; 2324 b/1.

ᶜbln (pr.n.) d" Ja 2324 h/2.

ᶜbm (pers.n.) Ja 2280.

ᶜdb (pr.n.) Ja 2341/2; RÉS 5043/1.

ᶜdmt (pers.n.) Ja 2321 c.

ᶜhd (s.) Ja 2288/1.

ᶜwm (pers.n.) Ja 2246.

ᶜws (pers.n.) Ja 2260 h.

ᶜwrt (pers.n.) RÉS 3364 b.

ᶜyṭwd (pers.n.) Ja 2279 a.

ᶜyr (pers.n.) Ja 2253 b.

ᶜyrn (pers.n.) Ja 2319 a.

ᶜkr (v.) cf. yᶜkr.

ᶜl (prepos.; local) Ja 2338/5.

ᶜlb (v.) Ja 2230/2; 2293 b.

ᶜlbn (pers.n.) Ja 2307.

ᶜlzn (pers.n.) Ja 2259.

ᶜlyt (s.; ᶜlt) Ja 2227/5.

ᶜll (pers.n.) Ja 2300 m/1.

ᶜlsn (pers.n.) Ja 2242 c.

ᶜlt (s.; ᶜlyt) Ja 2288/2.

ᶜmḥẓr (pers.n.) Sharafaddin 9: 10.

ᶜmmm (pr.n.) Ja 2296 e; d" Ja 2228 a/3.

ᶜmr (pers.n.) Ja 2300 j.
(s.) Ja 2329/4.

ᶜmrt (pers.n.) Ja 2249; 2327 c/1; 2328/1.

ᶜmrt (pr.n.) Ja 2301 r/2.

ᶜmrtᶜ (pr.n.) Ja 2296 b; 2333; 2342 b; 2343 d/1; d" Ja 2291 a/2; 2301 o/2, s/1-2; 2302 d/1-2; 2306; 2312 b/1-2; 2330/2.

ᶜmśḥl (pr.n.) d" Ja 2301 t/1-2.

ᶜnbʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2320 c.

ᶜnyb (pers.n.) 1" Ja 2253 d.

ᶜnkn (pers.n.) Ja 2262.

ᶜnn (prepos.) Ja 2227/5; 2288/2.

ᶜsyʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2233 a.

ᶜqb (pr.n.) d" Ja 2228 a/2.

ᶜšb (pers.n.) Ja 2250 b.

ᶜšyrn (pers.n.) WiTh 5 b.

ᶜšmʾl (pers.n.) Ja 2321 a.

ᶜšrbn (pers.n.) 1" Ja 2240.

ᶜšrt (pers.n.) Ja 2252 c.

ġ

ġn (pers.n.) Ja 2347.

ġrb (v.) cf. yġrb.

ġrbt (pr.n.) Ja 2337 a.

ġrn (pr.n.) Ja 2300 f/2.

f

fʾmn (pr.n.) Ja 2300 g; 2301 f; 2336 b/1-2; d" Ja 2300 e/1-2; 2301 i.

fdyt (s.) Ja 2227/(1-2), 3.

fṣlt (pers.n.) Ja 2297 a.

frn (pers.n.) Ja 2260 f.

frry (pr.n.) Ja 2262.

ṣ

ṣ (initial) Ja 2274 a.
(wasm) Ja 2247 a, f/2.

ṣby (pers.n.) Ja 2281 b.

ṣggg (pr.n.) RÉS (4614).

ṣdq (pers.n.) RÉS 5035 a.
(s.) Ja 2288/1.

ṣḥft (s.) "n Ja (2227/5-6); 2288/2.

ṣym (pers.n.) Ja 2285 c.
ṣnᶜ (pers.s.) Ja 2338/3.
ṣᶜq (v.) cf. sṣᶜq; stṣᶜq.
ṣġwn (pers.n.) Ja 2273.
ṣġwt (pr.n.) Ja 2346/1.

ḍ

ḍ>ln (pr.n.) Ja 2300 n.
ḍb>lt (pers.n.) Ja 2257; 2269 c; RÉS 4263/1.
ḍb>n (pers.n.) Ja 2241 f.
ḍhbt (pers.n.) Ja 2300 g.
ḍhzmm (pr.n.) d" Ja 2312 a/1-2.
ḍmrn (pr.n.) d" Ja 2351 a.

q

q (initial) Ja 2260 c.
qbl (pr.n.) d" Ja 2301 k/2; 2328/2.
qbᶜn (pers.n.) Ja 2260 g/3.
qbr (s.) "n Ja 2329/4.
qbt (pr.n.) Ja 2300 i; d" Ja 2287 B/1.
qhln (pr.n.) d" Ja 2310.
qyᶜs (pers.n.) Ja 2277.
qyḍ>l (pers.n.) Ja 2298 a.
qyḍn (pr.n.) Ja 2257.
qyr (pers.n.) Ja 2291 g.
qny (pers.s.) "s Ja 2288/1.
qnyh (pers.n.) Ja 2304 b.
qṣt>l (pers.n.) Ja 2318 c.
qr> (pers.n.) Ja 2226 a.
qrn (pr.n.) Ja 2263 b/2.
qśmm (pr.n.) Sharafaddin 9: 10; 14.
qtln (pers.n.) Ja 2242 b.

r

...r (?) Ja 2287 A/1; 2289/4.
r>b (pers.n.) Ja 2321 e; 2344.
r>m (pers.n.) Ja 2298 c.
r>s (s.) k" Ja 2288/1.
rb>l (pers.n.) Ja 2263 a/1.
rb>lb (pers.n.) RÉS 3849/1.
rbḥ (pers.n.) Ja 2264.
rbᶜn (pr.n.) Ja 2281 b.
rdᶜ (pr.n.) d" Ja 2340 e/1-2, f/2, i; 2351 b.
rwḥ>l (pers.n.) Ja 2251 c.
rwyn (pr.n.) Ja 2301 d/2, e, 1/2; 2336 c/1-2; d" Ja 2301 b/1-2.
rwm>b (pers.n.) Ja 2318 a.
rws (pers.n.) RÉS 3619 d.
rḥb (pers.n.) Ja 2269 a; 2322 a/2.
rym (pers.n.) CIH 827.
rymn (pers.n.) Ja 2254.
ryn (pr.n.) Ja 2293 c.
ryt (s.) Ja 2287 B/5.
rnm (pers.n.) RÉS 5035 b.
rnnt (pers.n.) Ja 2299 b/1.
rsḥ (pers.n.) Ja 2242 a.
rᶜd (pers.n.) Ja 2235 b.
rᶜy (pers.n.) Ja 2255 b.
rᶜnt (pers.n.) Ja 2236 a/1-2.
rᶜt>l (pr.n.) d" Ja 2299 b/2.
rf>n (pr.n.) d" Ja (2288/1).
rṣy (pers.n.) Ja 2239.
rḍwn (pers.n.) Ja 2266; 2301 d/1;2325.
rḍy (pers.n.) Ja 2301 b/1.
rqm (pers.n.) Ja 2250 c.
rś (v.; ryś) cf. srś.
rtnm (pers.n.) RÉS 4584; 4586.
rtᶜ (pr.n.) d" Ja 2288/4.
rtdᶜm (pers.n.) Ja 2242 d.

š

š (wasm) Ja 2247 d/1.
š>m (pers.n.) Ja 2278 a.
(s.) Ja 2227/1, 3.
šbb>l (pers.n.) Ja 2247 b.
šbbrḍw (pers.n.) l" Ja 2247 e.
šbbt (pers.n.) Ja 2285 a.

šbn (v.) Ja 2285 a.

šbnm (pers.n.) CaTh 14 bis c.

šwyr (pers.n.) Ja 2335 b/1.

šḥr (pers.n.) k" Ja 2228 a/2.

šyɔn (pers.n.) Ja 2348 b.

šym (v.) passive Ja 2296 g.

šymn (pers.n.) Ja 2339/2.

šyᶜ (v.) passive Ja 2284 b.

škym (pers.n.) Ja 2343 c/1.

šlw (v.) Ja 2285 d.

šll (pr.n.) Ja 2327 a/1.

šmr (pers.n.) Ja 2296 d/1.

šmtt (pers.n.) Ja 2319 b.

šnɔt (pers.n.) Ja 2291 b.

šᶜr (pers.n.) Ja 2269 e.

šrrt (pers.n.)RÉS 5083; 5086.

ś

śɔfg (pers.n.) Ja 2264.
(pr.n.) Ja 2336 d.

ślɔ (s.) "s Ja 2288/4.

t

t (wasm) Ja 2269 e.

tɔk (pers.n.) Ja 2233 b.

tbᶜ (pers.n.) JsaL 135 b.
(pers.s.) pl. Ja 2228 a/2.

tḥwl (pers.n.) RÉS 3619 a.

tḥyw (pers.n.) Ja 2288/1, 4.

tḥsm (v.; ḥsm) Ja 2228 a/1.

tydɔlhn (pers.n.) Ja 2287 A/1, (3, 5).

tym (pers.n.) Ja 2296 b.

tymlt (pers.n.) Ja 2258 c; 2300 o/1;
2340 e/1, f/1, i; 2351 b.

tys (pers.n.) Ja 2234 b.

tm (pers.n.) Ja 2275 b.

...ts (?) Ja 2287 B/2.

tᶜyb (pr.n.) Ja 2245/2.

tᶜr (pers.n.) Ja 2236 b.

trrb (pers.n.) Ja 2234 e.

tšb (pers.n.) Ja 2255 a.

t

t (wasm) double Ja 2272 c; single Ja
2290 a.

twbɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2342 b.

twbt (pers.n.) Ja 2302 c/1.

tyᶜɔl (pers.n.) Ja 2348 c.

tny (number) "n Ja 2288/3.
(pers.n.) WiTh 7.

tᶜym (pr.n.) Ja 2243/2.

III - Safaitic

ɔ

ɔbl (s.) CIS 2473.

ɔbġr (pers.n.) CIS 1291.

ɔgml (v.; gml) WiAM 11.

ɔḥmd (v.; ḥmd) CIS 2473.

ɔwġd (pers.n.) CIS 103.

ɔwrn (pers.n.) Rees 160 a.

ɔḥwɔ (pers.n.) CIS 1484.

ɔḥl (pers.n.) WiAM 6.

ɔl (pers.s.) d" WiAM 1.

ɔlɔdnt (pers.n.) CIS 2838.

ɔlgm (v.; lgm) passive CIS 4447.

ɔlṭ (pers.n.) LP 1240.

ɔnᶜm (pers.n.) LP 1103.

ɔndt (pers.n.) CIS 492 a.

ɔsr (pers.n.) WiAM 20.

ɔᶜm (pers.n.) CIS 1291.

ɔġylt (pers.n.) CIS 799.

ʾfl (v.) CIS 2315.
ʾrnʾ (pers.n.) CIS 210.
ʾšdn (pr.n.) b" WiAM 5.
ʾšrt (pers.n.) CIS 1350.
ʾty (pers.n.) CIS 3236.

b

b (prepos.; local) cf. ʾšdn; rḥbt.
bẓr (pers.n.) WiAM 5.
blqy (pr.n.) WiAM 1.
bnʾ (pers.n.) CIS 632.
bng (v.) CIS 1484.
bnq (v.) CIS 384.
br (pers.n.) LP 1150.
brlt (pers.n.) Wi 539.

g

gʾn (pers.n.) LP 1173.
gbʾ (pers.n.) Wi 97.
gwm (pers.n.) CIS 3054.
gḥr (pers.n.) WiAM 11.
gkwr (pers.n.) WiTh (100).
glm (pers.n.) LP 1240.
gml (pers.n.) WiAM 18.
(v.) cf. ʾgml.
gmr (pers.n.) WiAM 14.
gqm (pers.n.) CIS 296.
grw (pers.n.) WiAM 7.
grmʾl (pers.n.) WiAM 6.

d

dʾy (pers.n.) WiAM 16.
dbm (pers.n.) LP 574.
dwg (pers.n.) CIS 4447.
dl (v.; dll) CIS 3240.
dtʾ (v.) LP 1103; " ʿl WiAM 6.

ḏ

ḏ (rel.pron.) WiAM 17; cf. ʾl.
ḏʾn (pers.n.) CIS 3895.
ḏhbn (pers.n.) WiAM 13.
ḏkr (v.) fem. "t Moab 7; Wi 125 a.
ḏll (pers.n.) LP 1077.
ḏrt (pers.n.) CIS 492 b; 3570.

h

h (invoc.) cf. lt.
...h (pers.n.) Wi 783 a; 784 a.
hzh (pers.n.) CIS 3061.
hm (v.; hym) LP 900.
hmd (v.) cf. ʾhmd.
hmtʿ (pers.n.) CIS 3570.
hnʾw (pers.n.) CIS 5171.
hnb (pers.n.) CIS 585.
hnn (v.) WiAM 10.
hnʿm (pers.n.) WiAM 17.
hrrd (pers.n.) WiAM 4.

w

wbš (pers.n.) LP 134; 136; 848.
whb (pers.n.) WiAM 10.
wṯ (v.; wṯṯ) LP 1077.
wṯsn (pers.n.) LP 1002.
wldl (pers.n.) Wi 783b.
wṣrt (pers.n.) Wi 784 a.
wrd (v.) Wi 158.
wrdd (pers.n.) LP 964.

z

zbdʾl (pers.n.) LP (802?).
zdʾl (pers.n.) CIS 2641.

ḫ

ḫyl (v.) CIS 3750.
ḫk (pers.n.) WiAM 7.
ḫlft (pers.n.) CIS 2218.
ḫmdt (pers.n.) CIS 2304.
ḫmnt (pers.n.) CIS 2218.
ḫsb (pers.n.) CIS 4346.
ḫsd (pers.n.) LP 874.
ḫrzt (pers.n.) HaLi 504.
ḫrn (v.) CIS 1491.

h

ḥbn (pers.n.) LP 566; 647.
ḥmš(..?) (pers.n.) CIS 3329.
ḥn (v.; ḥwn) CIS 2838.
ḥrɔt (pers.n.) CIS 3924.
ḥrh (pers.n.) CIS 530.
ḥrf (pers.n.) CIS 3964.
ḥrṣ (v.) " ʿl WiAM 2.
ḥrtt (pers.n.) CIS 2999.

ṭ

ṭnm (pers.n.) LP 900.
ṭʿn (v.) passive CIS 5232.

ẓ

ẓnt (pers.n.) CIS 1252.

y

y... (?) Wi 158.
yḫm (pers.n.) CIS 2838.
yḫn (pers.n.) CIS 632.
ylh (pers.n.) LP 1174.
ys (v.; yss) LP 1240.
yġl (pers.n.) CIS 2920.
yškl (pers.n.) Wi 450.

k

khn (v.) LP (1103).
knwt (pers.n.) CIS 2315.
ks (pers.n.) LP 1103.

l

lɔn (pers.n.) LP 761.
lb (pers.n.) Wi 783 a.
lgd (pers.n.) CIS 2473.
lgm (v.) cf. ɔlgm.
ldn (pers.n.) CIS 3061.
ld (v.; lwd) CIS 2838.
lẓt (pers.n.) Wi 23.
lkt (pers.n.) LP 1150.
ls (pers.n.) WiAM 19 b.
lsnʿ (pers.n.) Wi (949).
lʿtmn (pers.n.) CIS (1291).
lt (div.) Moab 7; hʺ Wi 125 a; fhʺ WiAM 3.

m

..m (pers.n.) WiAM 18.
mbṭn (pers.n.) LP 874.
mṭl (pers.n.) CIS 1274.
mys (pers.s.) Moab 7.
ml... (pers.n.) WiAM 6.
mnʿ (pers.n.) WiAM 6.
mʿ (prepos.) CIS 2473.
mʿdn (pers.n.) CIS 5332.
mʿld (pers.n.) LP 269.
mʿsn (pers.n.) LP 1103.
mġ (pers.n.) WiAM 9 a.

n

nɔy (pers.n.) LP 1173.
nb (v.; nwb) CIS 632.
nhbt (pers.n.) CIS 3873.
nhrt (pers.n.) CIS 2304.
nwʿ (pers.n.) WiAM 4.
nḫ (v.; nwḫ) CIS 3787-3788.
nyb (pers.n.) LP 424.
nl (pers.n.) CIS 1491.
nmrɔl (pers.n.) WiAM 17.
nsk (pers.n.) Moab 7.
nʿml (pers.n.) CIS 3248.
nʿt (pers.n.) CIS 2427; 4637.
nq... (pers.n.) CIS (618).

s

sk (pers.n.) LP 1173.
slm (s.) WiAM 1.
snny (pers.n.) LP 1021.
srb (pers.n.) Wi 163.
srbt (pers.n.) Rees 176.

ʿ

ʿbd (pers.n.) WiAM 9 a.

ᶜgf (pers.n.) LP 1149.
ᶜwd (pers.n.) Moab 7.
ᶜyt (pers.n.) CIS 2337.
ᶜkr (pers.n.) CIS 4940.
ᶜl (prepos.) WiAM 6; cf. dtᵓ; hrṣ.
ᶜlb (v.) CIS 492 a; cf. ᶜllb.
ᶜllᵓl (pers.n.) CIS 492 b.
ᶜllb (v.; ᶜlb) HaLi 517.
ᶜlš (pers.n.) CIS 397.
ᶜlt (pers.n.) CIS 3240.
ᶜmr (pers.n.) HaLi 517.
ᶜmrt (pers.n.) CIS 4118 bis.
ᶜmšn (pers.n.) CIS 1990.
ᶜnwt (pers.n.) CIS 3570.
ᶜṣm (pers.n.) CIS 3174.
ᶜr (v.; ᶜyr) CIS 3570.

ġ

ġwn (pers.n.) CIS 2799.
ġylᵓl (pers.n.) Wi 125 a.
ġnb (pers.n.) WiAM 19 c.
(v.) CIS 2519.
ġfyt (pers.n.) CIS 3248.
ġr (pers.n.) CIS 5171.
ġrt (s.) WiAM 3.

f

f (conj.) cf. lt; rfd; rq.
flh (pers.n.) Wi 723.
flᶜ (pers.n.) Wi 918.
fmn (pers.n.) WiAM 17.
fqsl (pers.n.) CIS 2355.
frn (pers.n.) CIS 5268.

ṣ

ṣb (pers.n.) WiAM 11.

ḍ

ḍhl (pers.n.) CIS 1306.

q

qbh (pers.n.) CIS 4447.
qbll (s.) WiAM 1.
qnw (pers.n.) WiAM 17.
qnsn (pers.n.) CIS 611.

r

rᵓn (pers.n.) CIS 2714.
rbbᵓl (pers.n.) LP (802?).
rbwb (pers.n.) CIS 1491.
rbḥᵓl (pers.n.) WiAM 8.
rdn (pers.n.) LP 1174.
rdf (v.) f" CIS 2473.
rwḥ (pers.n.) CIS 3240.
rḥbt (pr.n.) b" CIS 2315.
rṭ (pers.n.) CIS 1306.
...rm (pers.n.) WiAM 10.
rn (pers.n.) WiAM 6.
(v.; rnn) LP 177.
rsm (pers.n.) CIS 3092.
rᶜṣ (pers.n.) CIS 5232.
rfs (pers.n.) CIS 2799.
rṣw (pers.n.) Wi 125 a.
rṣm (pers.n.) LP 914.
rq (v.; rqq) f" WiAM 5.

š

šgt (pers.n.) CIS 1291.
šwn (pers.n.) CIS 1963.
šyb (pers.n.) CIS 2702.
šyᶜt (pers.n.) CIS (3213).
šyr (pers.n.) CIS 618; 3248.
šrbn (pers.n.) CIS 1291.

t

t (wasm) threefold WiAM 6.
tnᵓ (v.) Wi 158.

IV - Thamudic

ʾ

ʾbʾs (pers.n.) l" JaT 32.

ʾbn (pers.n.) l" WiAM 25.

ʾbtr (pers.n.) Hu 625.

ʾhl (pres.partic.) Hu 734.

ʾhr (pers.n.) JaT 33 c.

ʾḥbn (pers.n.) Hu 99/2.

ʾhrt (pers.n.) JaT 33 b.

ʾl (pers.s.) JsaT 35; d" JsaT 35.
(prepos.) cf. qrb.

ʾlb (pers.n.) Hu 504/1.

ʾlh (div.) (b)" Hu 625.

ʾlṭ (pers.n.) Hu 330.

ʾlkḥ (pers.n.) JaT 24 bis.

ʾlkn (pers.n.; woman) Hu 581.

ʾlm (pers.n.) JaT 24 a/2.

ʾlmt (pers.n.) JaT 24 a/1.

ʾln (pers.n.) HaLi 451.

ʾlʿtk (pers.n.) Hu (696).

ʾltkn (pers.n.) Hu 557 a.

ʾmy (pers.n.) JaT 38 b/1.

ʾmn (pers.n.) l" Hu 413.

ʾmt (pers.s.) Hu 581.

ʾn (pers.pron.) JaT 38 b/2; JsaT 128; 130; 134; 135;137.

ʾns (pers.n.) Doughty 51/4.

ʾsbr (pers.n.) l" HaLi 427.

ʾsw (pers.n.) l" HaLi 428; JsaT 246 bis.

ʾfl (v.) cf. yʾfl.

ʾfṣy (pers.n.) WiAM 6.

ʾfq (pers.n.) JsaT 212.

ʾḍrm (pr.n.) d" Hu 469 a.

ʾr (pers.n.) HaLi 280; Hu 706/2.

ʾrmn (pers.n.) l" WiAM 28.

ʾt (pr.n.) d" Hu 503/3.

ʾtr (v.; tr: trr) passive Doughty 51/4.

b

b (prepos.; invoc.) cf. ʾlh; nhy.
local) cf. lkt.
verbal) cf. ḥn; flḥ.

bgy (pers.n.) Hu 413.

bdʿt (pers.n.,woman) JaT 37 b.

bdḥ (pers.n.) Hu 519 b.

bhrt (pers.n.) WiAM 34.

bwy (pers.n.) Hu 41.

bḥ (v.; bwḥ) Hu 512.

bṭn (pers.n.) Hu 519 a.

byt (v.; cf. bt) Hu 672/1; JsaT 215+216.

bk (v.; bwk) Hu 158.

bkʿn (pers.n.) JaT 38 e.

bl (pers.n.) JsaT 336.

blhy (pers.n.) Hu 734.

bln (pers.n.) Hu 504/1; l" JaT 19.

blq (pr.n.) d" Hu 413.

bn (v.; bnn) JaT 38; WiAM 3; cf. ybn.

bnh (pers.n.) Hu 706/2.

bnḥ (pr.n.) d" Hu 508/2.

bnqm (pers.n.) WiAM 16.

bsm (pers.n.) Hu 535.

bʿ (v.; byʿ) Hu 468.

bʿdlh (pers.n.) l" JsaT 35.

bʿdt (pers.n.; woman) Hu 326.

bṣrn (pers.n.) Hu 750/1.

br (pers.n.) JaT 33 a.

brd (pers.n.) JsaT 35.

brṭ (pers.n.) JsaT 522.

bt (pers.s.; bnt) HaLi 280; JaT 37 b.
(v.; byt) JaT 36 c; Hu 503/3;WiAM 61 a.

g

gʾnn (pers.n.) JsaT 277 a.

gwʾl (pers.n.) WiAM 59/2.

gwʿ (pers.n.) JaT 38 g.

gwr (pers.n.) Hu 107.

ghfy (pers.n.) Hu 503/1-2.

gl (pers.n.) Hu 302+301+300/1.

glbn (pers.n.) JsaT 412.

glm[.] (pers.n.) HaLi 521.

gml (s.) h" Hu 468.

gmʿ (pers.n.) JsaT 320.

gsʿ (v.) Eut 407.

gʿm (pers.n.) JaT 41/1; Hu 519 a.

gʿrt (pers.n.) JsaT 430; 471 (?).

grd (pers.n.) l" WiAM 42.

d

dʾy (v.) HaLi 18.

dʾt (pr.n.) m" Hu 372/2.

dg (pers.n.) JsaT 700.

ddkʿb (pers.n.) Hu 370.

ddt (pr.n.) (d)" Hu 463.

dwg (v.) Hu 264.

dwn (pers.n.) WiAM 60.

dh (pers.n.) HuIR 135.
(v.; dhh) Hu 506.

dhb (pers.n.) Hu 325.

dlyʿ (pers.n.) HuIR 142.

dmwyt (pers.n.; woman) JaT 24 b/1.

dmh (v.) Hu 783/2.

dʿbt (pers.n.) HaLi 17 A.

dʿm (pers.n.) Hu 708/1.

drt (pers.n.) l" WiAM 62 b.

d

d (rel.pron.) cf. ʾl; ʾt; ʾdrm;blqy; bnh; ddt; dfly; wrr; lbnt; thmn.

dbn (pers.n.) JsaT 35.

ddlʿ (pers.n.) JaT 18/1-2.

dhlm (pers.n.) JaT 34 c.

dhmyʾ (pers.n.) Ramm 14.

dhny (pers.n.) l" Hu 592 b.

dt (pers.n.; woman) JaT 38 e.

dkr (pers.n.) l" HaLi 427 a.
(v.) fem. "t HaLi (521).

dkrʾl (pers.n.) l" HaLi 18.

dmm (v.) Hu 519 a.

dn (v.; dnn) Hu 504/1; 758; JaT 22/1;28 a, c, d, e, f; 34 a/1, d; 36 a; WiAM 20; 58.

dfly (pr.n.) d" JaT 18/3-4.

dqht (pers.n.) JaT 38 h.

dr (pers.n.) JaT 37 a.

drr (v.) WiAM 10; 11.

dšdt (pers.n.) Hu 511.

dt (pers.n.) WiAM 18.

h

h (article) cf. gml; hrs.
(part.; invoc.) cf. nhy; ʿtrsm;ʿtrsmn; rdw.

hb (v.; hbb) JsaT 289.

hbʿ (pers.n.) JsaT 34.

hbt (pers.n.) HaLi 357.

hd (v.; hdd) JsaT 277 b; passive Hu 384.

hdd (v.; hd) JsaT 336.

hwn (pers.n.) JsaT 277 b.

hzh (pers.n.) CIS 3061.

hhl (pers.n.) JsaT 277 b.

htn (pers.n.) JsaT 275.

htrr (pers.n.) Hu 326.

hys (pers.n.) Hu 254/1.

hytk (pers.n.) Doughty 51/5.

hlk (pers.n.) JsaT 336.

hmg (v.; mg: mgg) JaT 20 b.

hmyl (pers.n.) Eut 407.

hn (pers.n.) Hu 323; l" Doughty 51/4; Hu 758.
(v.; hwn) Hu 535.

hnɔ (pers.n.) Hu 215/2.

hnb (pers.n.) 1" JsaT 244/2.

hnblh (pers.n.) Hu 758.

hnᶜm (pers.n.) Hu 161 a.

hḏbɔ (v.; ḏbɔ) passive Hu 719/2.

hqmr (v.; qmr) JaT 33 b.

hrᶜl (v.; rᶜl) Hu 719/1-2.

hšṭɔ (v.; šṭɔ) Hu 99/1.

w

wɔt (v.) Hu 515.

wɔn (pers.n.) Hu 399+398/1.

wbᶜy (pers.n.) JsaT 604.

wgm (pers.n.) JaT 38 c.

wgs (v.) JaT 40 b.

wd (pers.n.) HaLi 65.
(v.; wdd) Hu 92.

wdɔ (v.) JsaT 358.

wdd (pers.n.) Hu 617; JsaT 275; 391; 552.
(s.) f" JsaT 126; 127; 129; 131; 132; 133; 136; 138.
(v.; wd) Doughty 51/5; Hu 372/1; 379; 410; 464; 706/1; HuIR 137; JaT 20 a;36 b; 38 b/1, h; JsaT 34;215+216; 604; Qarina 2;WiAM 61 b; 62 c; fem. "t JaT 35 c/2.

wddb (pers.n.) JsaT 272.

wddf (pers.n.) Hu 58.

wdh (pers.n.) Hu 708/1.

wdᶜ (pers.n.) 1" JsaT 714.

wdɔ (pers.n.) WiAM 60.

whyg (pers.n.) Hu (750/3).

whn (v.) 2nd form f" Hu 302+301+300/2-3.

wḥ (pers.n.) JaT 39 c.

wḥm (pers.n.) JsaT 636.

wṭ (pers.n.) HaLi 297.

[.]wyd (pers.n.) JaT 38 k.

wlyw (pr.n.) JsaT 35.

wlqt (pers.n.) JaT 28 e.

wnḥ (pers.n.) JaT 39 a.

wnkt (pers.n.) HaLi 6; 27.

wnm (pers.n.) Hu 463.

wsᶜt (pers.n.) HuIR 145/3.

wᶜlbt (pers.n.) JaT 28 c, d.

wᶜn (pers.n.) HaLi 325.

wᶜr (pers.n.) JaT 35 a/1.

wᶜrt (pers.n.) JsaT 471(?).

wḏḥ (pers.n.) JsaT 660.

wqb (pers.n.) Hu 272.

wqh (pers.n.) JsaT 358.

wrq (pers.n.) Doughty 14.

wrr (pr.n.) d" JaT 38 d.

wrṯ (pers.s.) Hu 696.

wšᶜn (pers.n.) JsaT 15.

wtm (pers.n.) Ramm 2.

wṯr (v.) WiAM 34.

z

zkt (pers.n.) JaT 28 a.

znnm (pers.n.) WiTh 6.

zr (v.; zrr) WiAM 60.

zrdɔl (pers.n.) JsaT 490.

ḥ

ḥb (v.; ḥbb) WiAM 18.

ḥbb (v.; ḥb) WiAM 35; WiTh 51/2;53 a.

ḥbs (pers.n.) Hu 413.

ḥbrlt (pers.n.) Hu 57.

ḥbrn (pers.n.) 1" HaLi 451.

ḥd (pers.n.) Hu 325.

ḥdd (v.) Hu 674.

ḥdl (v.) 3rd form JaT 38 i/1.

ḥdm (pers.n.) Hu 783/2.

ḥdn (pers.n.) Hu 253.

ḥdr (pers.n.) WiAM 38.
(v.) Hu 696.

ḥwdt (pers.n.) Hu 215/1.

ḥtm (pers.n.) WiAM 38.
ḥyy (pers.n.) Hu 789/3.
ḥyt (pers.n.) JsaT 35.
ḥlɔ (pers.n.) WiAM 22.
ḥlw (pers.n.) JaT 40 a.
ḥlyb (pers.n.) JaT 36 c.
ḥlm (pers.n.) Hu 379.
ḥmg (v.) fem. "t JaT 39 b.
ḥmmn (pers.n.) JaT 36 a.
ḥmr (pers.n.) JsaT 432; WiTh 52.
ḥn (v.; ḥyn) " b- Hu 512.
ḥnɔ (v.) JaT 38 e.
ḥnn (pers.n.) Ramm 15.
(v.) Hu 253.
ḥnnk (pers.n.) l" JsaT 569.
ḥnt (pers.n.) JaT 22/1.
ḥrb (pers.n.) l" HaLi 288; WiAM 1.
ḥrd (v.) JsaT 246 bis.
ḥrdṭ (pers.n.) HaLi (82); 281; 285; 288; 290; 436; 452; 463;WiAM 1.
ḥrs (pers.s.) h" Eut 441/2.
ḥrq (pers.n.) HaLi 141.
ḥtm (v.) passive HuIR 142.
ḥṭn (pers.n.) JsaT 244/1.

h

hgn (pers.n.) Hu 464.
hdn (pers.n.) l" WiAM 3.
hdf (pers.n.) HaLi 147.
hṭṭh (pers.n.) JsaT 665.
hl (pers.n.) WiAM 28.
s.) Hu 783/2.
hlb (v.) passive Hu 508/2-3.
hml (pers.n.) HaLi 521.
htyh (pers.n.) JsaT 460.

ṭ

ṭb (v.; ṭbb) Hu 326.
ṭhy (v.) JsaT 284.

y

y (wasm) double JaT 40 a.
yɔfl (v.; ɔfl) JaT 38 j/1-2.
ybɔh (pers.n.) JsaT 571.
ybn (v.; bn: bnn) JsaT 625.
ybṣ (pers.n.) JsaT 522.
ywm (pers.n.; woman) Hu 325.
yztᶜb (pers.n.) JaT 21.
yḥdm (pers.n.) Eut 96.
yldm (pers.n.) JaT 34 c.
ylḥ (pers.n.) Hu 468.
ylḥb (pers.n.) JaT 29.
ymlk (pers.n.) l" JaT 26/1.
yᶜdd (v.; ᶜdd) Hu 323.
yfk (pers.n.) JaT 25.
ythr (pers.n.) WiAM 34.

k

kɔbt (pers.n.) JsaT 132.
kb (pers.n.) Hu 674.
kbl (v.) JsaT 272.
kgn (pers.n.) Hu 413.
kḥ (v.; kwḥ) Hu 463.
khm (pers.n.) HaLi 18 A.
khm (pers.n.) JaT 37 b.
kyt (pers.n.) JaT 33 c.
kly (v.) JaT 30/2.
kll (pers.n.) Hu 706/2; Ramm 15.
(v.) JsaT 614.
km (v.; kwm) HaLi 254.
kmm (pers.n.) JaT 38 i/2.
ksln (pers.n.) l" WiAM 51.
kᶜys (pers.n.) JsaT 382.
kᶜm (v.) passive Hu 511.
kᶜr (pers.n.) l" Hu 672/1.
krb (pers.n.) HaLi 470.
krt (pers.n.) JaT 32.
ktb (pers.n.) Hu 415.

l

l (prepos.; author) cf. ʾbʾs; ʾbn; ʾmn; ʾsbr; ʾsw; ʾrmn; bln; bʿdlh; grd; drt; dhny; dkr; dkrʾl; hn; hnb; wdʿ; ḫbrn; ḫnnk; ḫrb; hdn; ymlk; ksln; kʿr; lb; lʿṣ; mdhnn; mhḫbn; mwl; mly; nm; ntr; smʿt; ʿbq; ʿsn; rḫm; ry; ryb; rys; rny; rḏḫm; šbn; šwq; tq; tbnn; trn.
dative) cf. ʾmn; ḫnb; ḏr.

lʾṭ (v.) Hu 463.

lb (pers.n.) l" WiAM 24.
(v.; lbb) Hu 161 a; 559; JsaT 488; Ramm 8; WiTh 53 a.

lbn (v.) passive HaLi 147.

lbnt (pr.n.) d" JaT 35 a/2.

lbst (pers.n.; woman) JaT 39 b.

lbt (v.) Hu 581.

lgʾ (pers.n.) JsaT 571.

ldh (pers.n.) Hu 264.

ldn (pers.n.) CIS 3061.

ldb (v.) Hu 592 b.

ldmt (pers.n.) JaT 19.

lwʾ (pers.n.) JaT 20 c.

lwḫ (pers.n.) HaLi 254.

lwʿ (v.; lʿ) Hu 411/1.

lz (v.; lwz) Hu 63.

lḫ (v.; lwḫ) 2nd form JaT 24 bis.

lḫb (v.) JaT 40 b.

lṭy (v.) Hu 161 a.

lk (v.; lkk) Hu 558.

lkt (pers.n.) JsaT 588.
(pr.n.) b" HaLi 427.

ll (pers.n.) Hu 99/2.

lm (v.; lwm) Hu 625.
(v.; lmm) Hu 692 b; JsaT 382;522.

lmt (pers.n.) WiAM 20.

lʿ (v.; lwʿ) HaLi 297; WiAM 43.

lʿṭ (pers.n.) Hu 88.
(v.) Hu 469 a.

lʿṣ (pers.n.) l" Doughty 45.

lq (pers.n.) Doughty 14.

lt (div.) HaLi 521.

ltd (pers.n.) Hu 338/2.

lṯ (pers.n.) Hu 158.

lṯq (pers.n.) Hu 503/3.

m

m (prepos.; origin) cf. dʾṯ.

mʾns (adj.) Hu 617.

mg (v.; mgg) cf. hmg.

mgʿt (pers.n.) Hu 144 b.

md (v.; mdd) passive Hu 453; JsaT 212.

mdd (pers.n.) HuIR 135.

mdm (pers.n.) JaT 20 a.

mḏhnn (pers.n.) l" JaT 34 b.

mhḏn (pers.n.) WiAM 43.

mhḫbn (pers.n.) l" HaLi 177.

mwl (pers.n.) l" WiAM 36.

mwt (v.; mt) Hu 215/2.

mḫb (pers.s.) Hu 504/1.

mhb (pres.partic.) JaT 22/2.

mḫṭn (pers.n.) Hu 476/2.

mḫnn (pers.n.) Hu 254/2.

myyt (pers.n.) JaT 28 d.

mkʾl (pers.n.) WiAM 59/2.

mkt (pers.n.) Hu 545.

ml (pers.n.) WiAM 26.

mlʾt (pers.n.) WiAM 21.

mlḏlt (pers.n.) WiAM 19.

mlḫ (pers.n.) JaT 38 b/2.

mly (pers.n.) l" WiAM 61 b.

mlk (pers.n.) JsaT 358.

mln (pers.n.) JaT 28 c.

mlqqm (pers.n.) Hu 559.

mlṯ (pers.n.) Hu 453.

mn (v.; mnn) passive WiAM 25.

mnnt (pers.n.) JaT 38 a.

mnf (pers.n.) Hu 696.

msɔt (pers.n.) JsaT 659.

msk (pers.n.) JaT 38 i/1.

mᶜd (pers.n.) WiAM 4.

mfᶜt (pers.n.) JsaT 136.

mḏrw (pers.n.) JaT 34 c.

mqm (pers.n.) Ramm 8.

mr (pers.n.) WiTh 53 a.

mrdt (pers.n.) JaT 23/2.

mt (v.; mwt) Eut 96; JsaT 636; WiAM 22.
mtt) Hu 144 b.

mtb (pers.n.) HaLi 297.

n

nɔdd (pers.n.) Hu 399+398/2.

nbyt (pers.n.) Hu 249.

nbl (v.) JsaT 665.

nbllt (pers.n.) Hu 612 a.

ng (v.; ngg) Hu 338/2.

ngɔ (pers.n.) Doughty 51/5.

ngb (v.) WiAM 62 b.

ngg (v.) WiAM 58.

ngn (pers.n.) Hu 758.

nhy (div.) b" Hu 323; 545; JsaT 604; h" Hu 99/1; 264; (326); 372/1; 476/1; 706/2; JaT 38 e.
(pers.n.) JsaT 215+216.

nhymn (pers.n.) Hu 476/1.

nhr (pers.n.) HaLi 321.

nhry (pers.n.) HaLi 2.

nḫy (v.) Hu 567.

nḫl (pers.n.) HaLi 402.

nḫb (v.) Hu 325.

nyh (pers.n.) Hu 330.

nk (v.; nyk) Hu 108; 326; f" JaT 20 a.

nklt (pr.n.) HaLi 3.

nkᶜ (v.) Hu (692 a).

nl (pers.n.) Hu 355.

nl (v.; nyl) HuIR 135.

nlt (pers.n.) Hu 379.

nm (pers.n.) Hu 399+398/2; l" Hu 592 a.
(v.; nwm) Hu 215/1; 394; 734; JsaT 277 a; 490; WiTh 53 b.
nmm) Hu 545; JsaT 358.

nmɔ (pers.n.) Hu 719/1.

nmh (v.) Hu 379.

nmn (pers.n.) Hu 254/1.

nmsk (pers.n.) JaT 36 c.

nmt (pers.n.) Hu 372/2.

nngš (pers.n.) Hu 411/2.

ns (pers.n.) JsaT 625.

nsb (v.) 3rd form Hu 535.

nᶜ (v.; nwᶜ) JaT 20 c.

nᶜy (pers.n.) JaT 20 a.
(v.) Hu 708/1.

nfl (pers.n.) Hu 469 a; 567.

nṯr (pers.n.) HaLi 82; 199; 238; 290; 451; 463.

ntk (pers.n.) JaT 38 f.

ntl (v.) HuIR (145/2).

ntr (pers.n.) l" HaLi 325.

s

sɔl (v.) WiAM 59/1.

sg (pers.n.) WiAM 37.

shb (v.) JaT 38 d.

swf (pers.n.) JaT 38 j/2.

sḫg (pers.n.) HaLi 365.

sḫw (pers.n.) Hu 384.

sḫṭ (pers.n.) Hu 42.

skb (pers.n.) JsaT (397).

slṭt (pers.n.) JsaT 34.

slltn (pers.n.) WiTh 51/1.

slm (v.) 3rd form Hu 58.

sm (v.; smm) passive JaT 38 f.

smᶜ (pers.n.) Hu 567.

smᶜt (pers.n.) l" Hu 338/1.

snq (pers.n.) WiTh 53 a.
sᶜd (v.) 3rd form Hu 706/2.
sᶜt (pers.n.) JsaT 275.
sqm (v.) HaLi 427.
sqᶜ (pers.n.) WiAM 59/1.
srt (pers.n.) Hu 734.

ᶜ

ᶜbg (pers.n.) Hu 463.
ᶜbd (pers.n.) JaT 33 c; WiAM 58.
ᶜbdl (pers.n.) JaT 17.
ᶜbṯh (pers.n.) JaT 38 d.
ᶜbq (pers.n.) l" WiAM 37.
ᶜgl (pers.n.) JaT 40 b.
ᶜd (v.; ᶜdd) passive Doughty 45.
ᶜdd (v.; ᶜd) Hu 302+301+300/2; cf. yᶜdd.
ᶜdw (pers.n.) JsaT 533.
ᶜwd (pers.n.) JaT 20 b.
ᶜy (pers.n.) JaT 24 bis.
ᶜlb (v.) JsaT 700.
ᶜlwↄ (pers.n.; woman) HaLi 254.
ᶜlwt (pers.n.) WiAM 62 c.
ᶜlṯ (pers.n.) Hu 706/1.
ᶜlyw (pers.n.) JaT 38 f.
ᶜlft (pers.n.; woman) JaT 35 c/1.
ᶜlt (pers.n.) JsaT 134.
ᶜmym (pers.n.) Hu 323.
ᶜmnkr (pers.n.) JsaT 284.
ᶜms (v.) HaLi 17 A; Hu 750/2.
ᶜmt (pers.n.) Hu 453.
ᶜn (v.; ᶜwn) Hu 215/2.
ᶜnbn (pers.n.) JaT 28 a.
ᶜnk (v.) f" Hu 506.
ᶜsb (pers.n.) HuIR (145/1).
...]ᶜf[. (pers.n.) HaLi 521.
ᶜfff (pers.n.) Hu 508/1.
ᶜṣm (pers.n.; woman) Hu 578.
ᶜṣf (pers.n.) WiTh 53 b.
ᶜqbn (pers.n.) Hu 672/2.
ᶜr (pers.n.) Hu 88.
ᶜrbn (pers.n.) Hu 372/1; JaT 30/1.
ᶜšb (pers.n.) Hu 820.
ᶜšn (pers.n.) l" Hu 692 a.
ᶜšq (v.) JaT 28 c, d, e, f.
ᶜtlb (pers.n.) Hu 244.
ᶜtrsm (div.) h" Hu 463.
ᶜtrsmn (div.) h" Hu 783/1.
ᶜtm (pers.n.) JsaT 126.

ġ

ġmt (pers.n.) JaT 26/2.
ġn (v.; ġyn) Hu 519 b.
ġḍh (pers.n.) Ramm 8.
ġtn (pers.n.) JaT 38 h.

f

f (conj.) cf. whn; nḥy; nk; ᶜnk.
(prepos.) cf. wdd.
fḥy (pers.n.) Hu 519 b.
fyl (pers.n.) WiTh 51/2.
fk (v.; fkk) passive Hu 330.
flḥ (v.) fem. "t in " b- JaT 24 b/1-2.
flt (pers.n.) JaT 24 b/2.
fm (pr.n.) Hu 512.
fmlt (pers.n.) JaT 36 b.
fn (pers.n.) Hu 264.
s.) JaT 36 c.
fnk (v.) JaT 41/2.
fᶜm (pers.n.) Hu 108.
ff (pers.n.) HuIR 137.
fšm (pers.n.) JaT 28 e.
ft (v.; fwt) JsaT 275.
ftt) Ramm 15.
fty (pers.n.) JsaT (89; 119).

ṣ

ṣ (wasm) WiAM 61 a.
ṣↄbn (pers.n.) Hu 625.

ṣdᶜ (pers.n.) HaLi 13; 402.
ṣwl (pers.n.) JsaT (412).
ṣyᶜm (pers.n.) JsaT 358.
ṣlm (div.) WiAM 59/1-2.
ṣf (pers.n.) JsaT 391.
ṣr (v.; ṣrr) 3rd form Hu 254/1.
ṣrn (pers.n.) Hu 783/1.

ḍ

ḍb (v.; ḍwb) JaT 38 b/2.
ḍbᵓ (v.) cf. ḥḍbᵓ.
ḍbṭ (pers.n.) JsaT 215+216.
ḍkm (pers.n.) HaLi 161; 193; WiAM 32.
ḍl (v.; ḍll) 2nd form JaT 33 c.
ḍlt (pers.n.) JaT 34 a/1.
ḍm (pers.n.) JaT 28 f.
ḍᶜbr (pers.n.) Hu 371; 464.
ḍr (v.; ḍrr) " 1- Hu 56 a.

q

qb (pers.n.) Hu 411/2.
qbṭ (pers.n.) HaLi 146.
qd (pers.n.) Hu 56 a.
(v.; qwd) Hu 399+398/1.
qzm (pers.n.) WiAM 29.
qḥf (pers.n.) WiTh 51/1.
qynṭ (pers.n.) JaT 28 b.
qlb (pers.n.) Hu 302+301+300/3.
qmṭ (pers.n.) JaT 28 c, f.
qmr (v.) cf. ḥqmr.
qn (v.; qnn) Hu 254/2.
qny (v.) JsaT 569.
qnt (pers.n.) JaT 38 j/2.
s.) JaT 23/2.
qs (pers.n.) Hu 161 a.
qrb (v.) " ᵓl Hu 42.
qrṭ (pers.n.) JaT 33 a.
qrṯ (v.) Hu 411/2.

r

rᵓmt (pers.n.) Hu 56 a.
rbs (pers.n.) Hu 674.
rbṯ (pers.n.) JsaT 244/2.
rg (pers.n.) Hu 783/2.
rgw (v.) Hu 476/1.
rwḥ (v.) JsaT 244/1.
rwn (pers.n.) Hu 535.
rḥm (pers.n.) JsaT 552; 1" HaLi 18 A.
rḥy (pers.n.) Hu 512.
rṭy (pers.n.) JsaT 244/2.
rṭm (pers.n.) Hu 411/1.
ry (pers.n.) 1" WiAM 35.
ryb (pers.n.) 1" HaLi 146.
rynᵓl (pers.n.) JaT 35 b.
rys (pers.n.) 1" Eut 441/1.
rkḫ (pers.n.) JaT 27.
rmn (pers.n.) Hu 515.
rn (pers.n.) Hu 625.
rny (pers.n.) 1" WiAM 33.
rᶜl (v.) cf. hrᶜl.
rf (v.; rff) Hu 413.
rfd (pers.n.) JaT 20 b.
rṣ (pers.n.) WiAM 51.
rḍw (div.) h" Doughty (51/5); Hu 330; 750/1; JaT 33 b; 38 f.
(pers.n.) Hu 719/2.
rḍḥm (pers.n.) 1" Hu 144 b.
rḍḥn (pers.n.) Hu 545.
rqb (pers.n.) JaT 28 b; JsaT 730.
rttgn (pers.n.) JaT 34 a/3.

š

šb (v.; šbb) JsaT 34.
šbn (pers.n.) 1" HaLi 513.
šwq (pers.n.) 1" WiTh 52.
šwqb (pers.n.) JsaT (477).
šzb (pers.n.) JaT 35 c/3-4.
škl (pers.n.) Hu 302+301+300/1.
škln (pers.n.) Hu 581.

šm (pers.n.) Hu 302+301+300/2.

šqby (pers.n.) Hu 56 d; 58; 63; 355; 581; JsaT 613.

šṭ> (v.), cf. hšṭ>.

t

t>r (pers.n.) Eut 96.

tg (pers.n.) HaLi 144.

twṭm (pers.n.) Hu 511.

twr (pers.n.) Hu 692 a.

thmn (pr.n.) d" JaT 31.

thr (pers.n.) JaT 28 c.

tylᶜ (pers.n.) JsaT 272.

tym (pers.s.) JaT 34 a/2.

tymlt (pers.n.; woman) JaT 23/1.

tk (pers.n.) Hu 92.

tm (v.; tym) Hu 567.

tmktby (pers.n.) HaLi 285.

tmm (v.) JsaT 533.

tn> (v.) Hu 617.

tsb (pers.n.; woman) HaLi 280.

tf>l (pers.n.) JsaT 397.

tfty (pers.n.) Hu 410.

tq (pers.n.) 1" Hu 506.

tr>m (pers.n.) JsaT 289.

trbn (pers.n.) HaLi 147.

trbs (pers.n.) HaLi 17 A.

trnhn (pers.n.) JsaT 29.

trdwlh (pers.n.) Hu 42.

t

tbnn (pers.n.) 1" JaT 31.

tm (v.; tmm) Hu 511.

tᶜd (pers.n.) HaLi 329.

trb (v.) passive Ramm 2.

trn (pers.n.) 1" HaLi 141.

T 17

T 20 a–c

2226 a–e; T 7 a–f

2227

T 19

2228 a–b

T 18

T 9 a–b

2229 a–e; T 8 a–ag

2230 ; L 10 a-b

2231

2232

L 11

2233 a-c

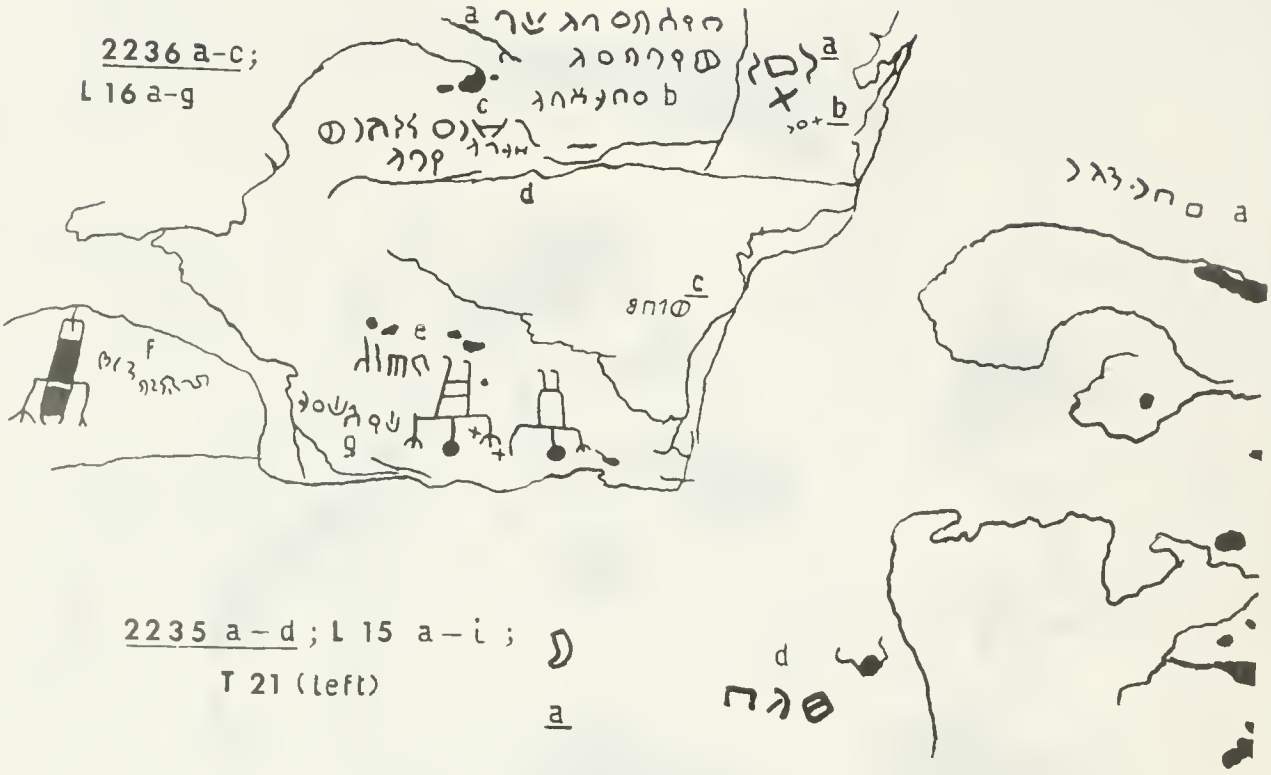
L 12 a-c

L 13

2234

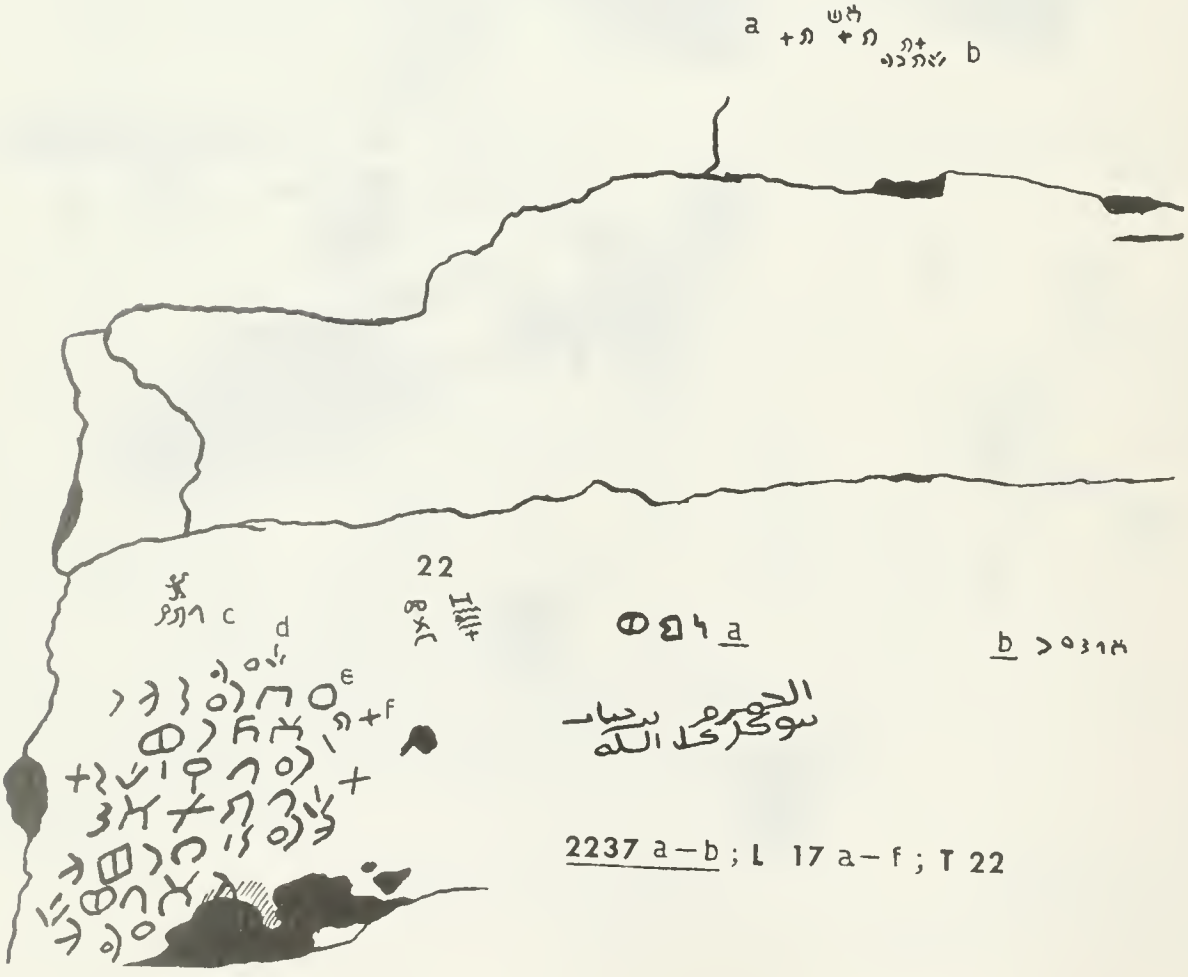
2234 a-e ; L 14 a-i

2235 a—d; L 15 a—i; T 21



2236 a–c;
L 16 a–g

2235 a–d ; L 15 a–i ;
T 21 (left)



2237 a–b ; L 17 a–f ; T 22

L 18 a–e

L 19 a–g

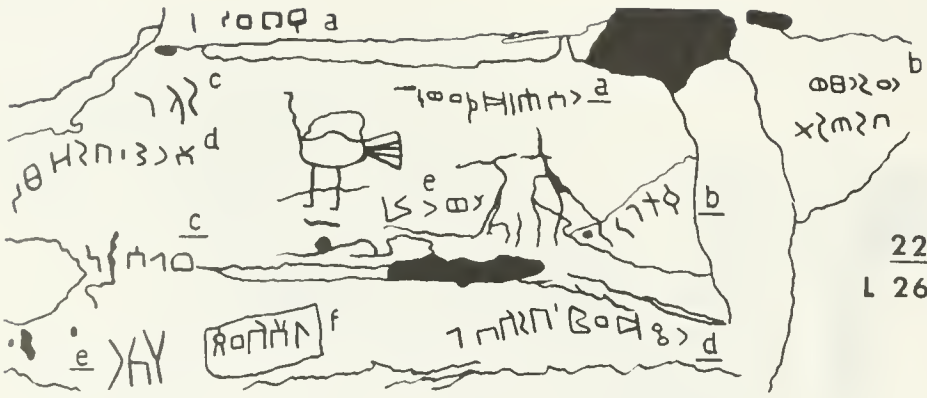
L 20 a–m
L 21 a–h

2239

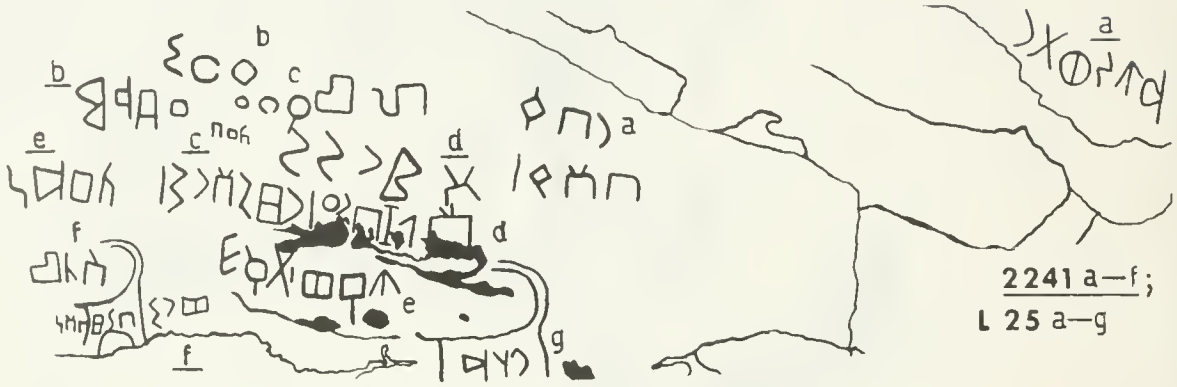
L 22 a–q

2238; L 23 a–f

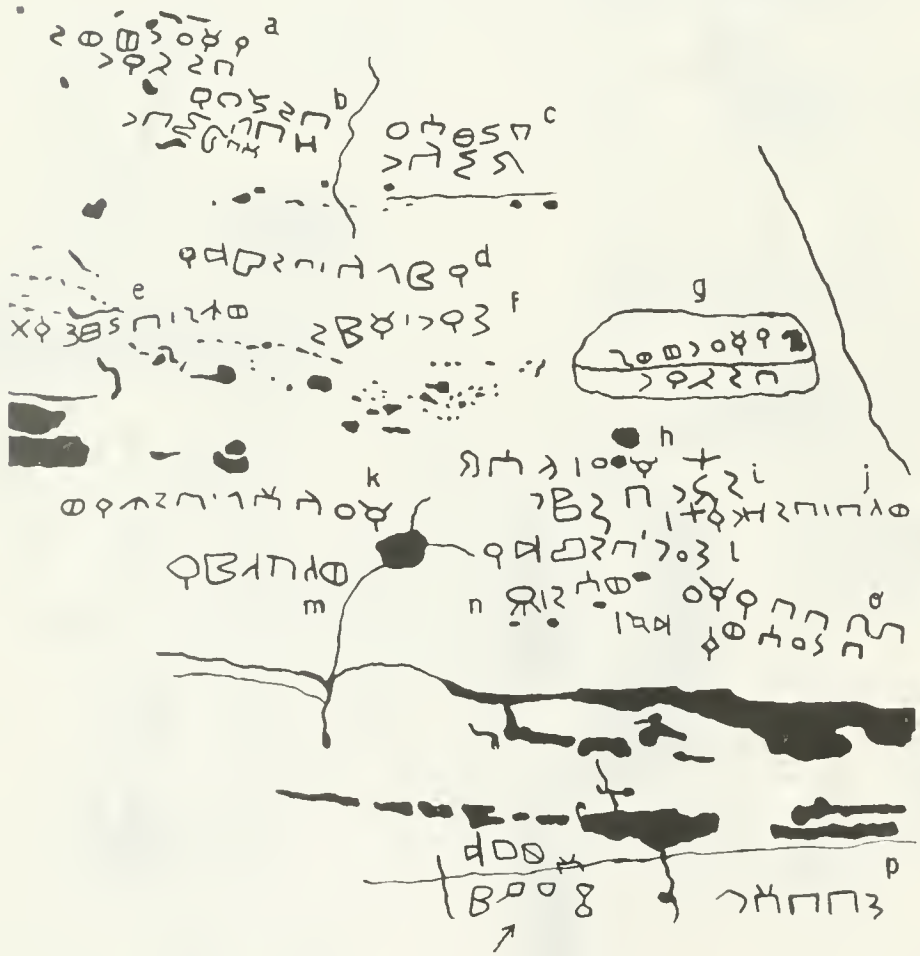
2240;
L 24 a–b



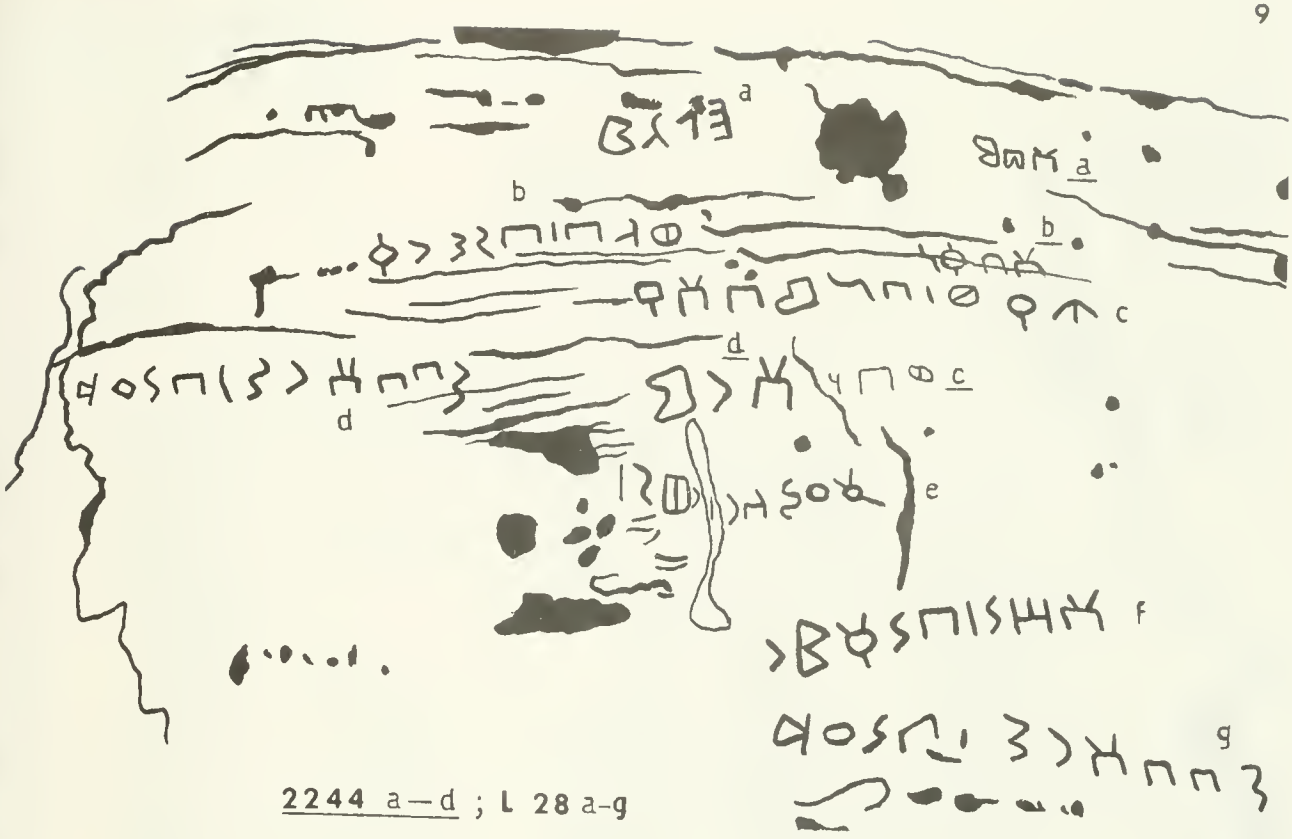
2242 a–e;
L 26 a–f



2241 a–f;
L 25 a–g



2243; L 27 a–p



2244 a—d ; L 28 a-g

L 29 a—e

L 30 a–d

2245

2246; →
L 31 a–g

L 32 a–c

L 33 a–s

2247 a–f;

L 34

L 35

L 36

L 37

L 38

L 39

L 40

2248

L 41

2249

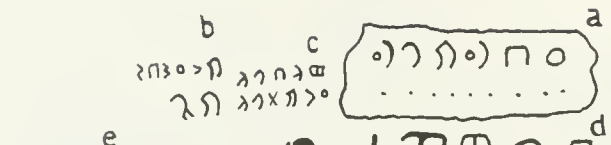
2250 a–c;
L 42

2251 a–c;
L 43 a–p

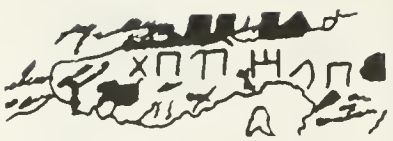
2254;
L 46

2252 a–c;
L 44 a–k

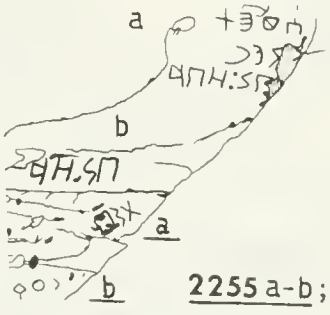
2253 a–d;
L 45 a–f



L 47 a–e

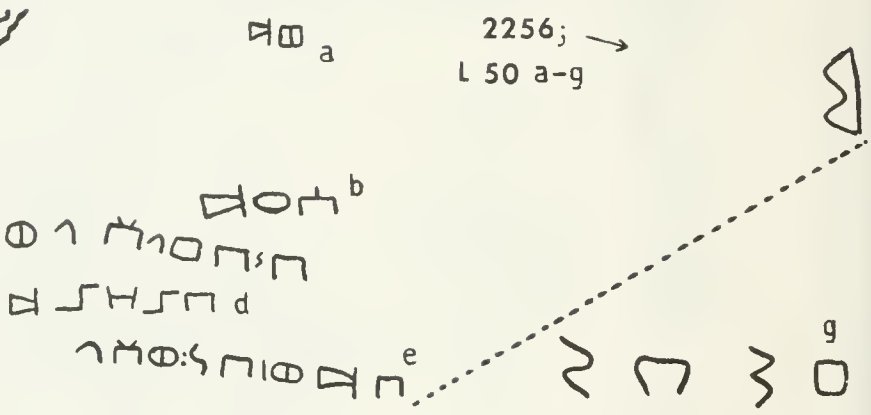


L 49

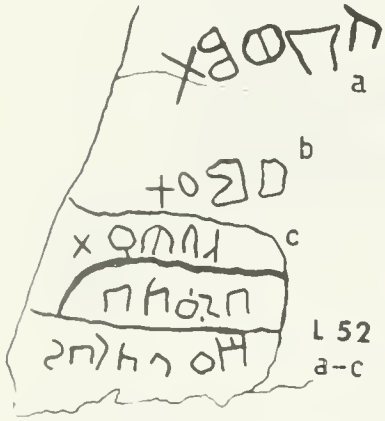


2255 a–b;
L 48 a–b

L 53

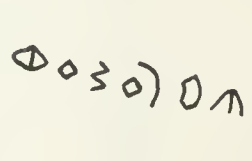


2256; →
L 50 a–g



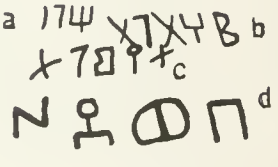
L 52
a–c

L 54



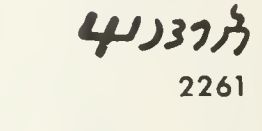
L 55

2259

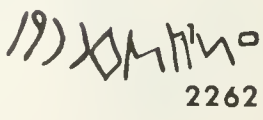


2258
a–d

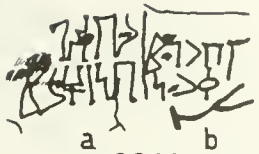
2260 a–h; L 56



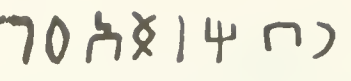
2261



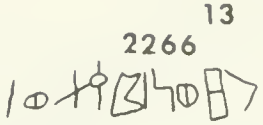
2262



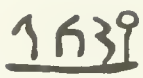
2263



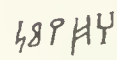
2264



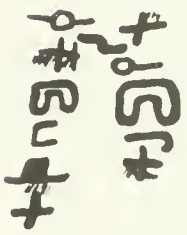
2266



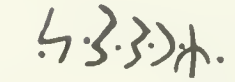
2265



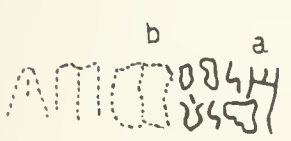
2268



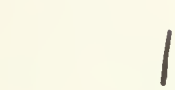
T 23

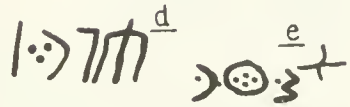


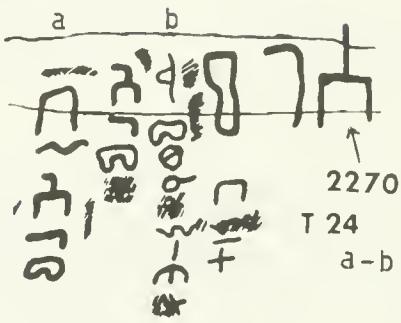
2267



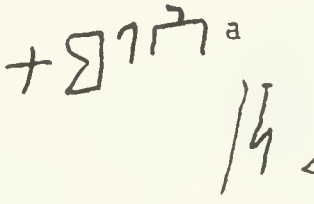
2269 a–e;
L 57 a–b

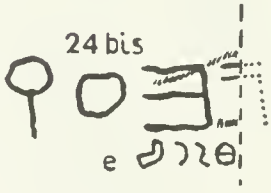


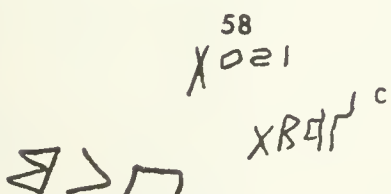




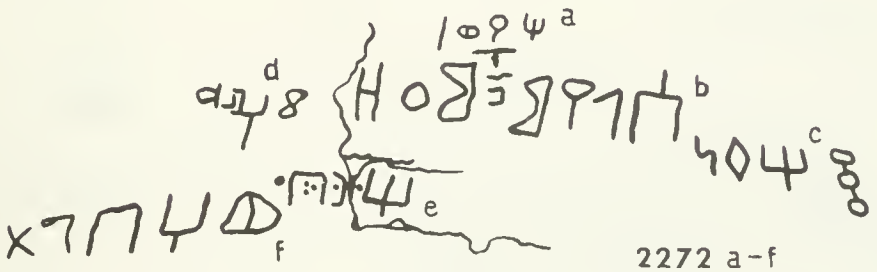
2270
T 24
a–b



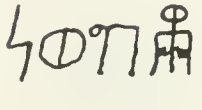




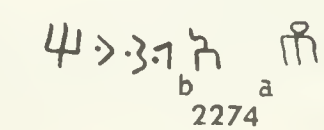
2271 a–e; L 56; T 24bis



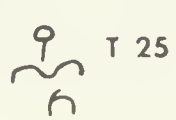
2272 a–f



2273



2274



T 25

2275 a-b; L 59 a-h

2276 a-b;
L 61 a-m

L 60
a-f

L 62 a-c

L 63 a–g

2277

L 64 a–f

L 65 a–c

2279a–c;
L 67 a–c

2278a–i; L 66 a–c

2280;
L 68 a–d

2281 a–h; L 69

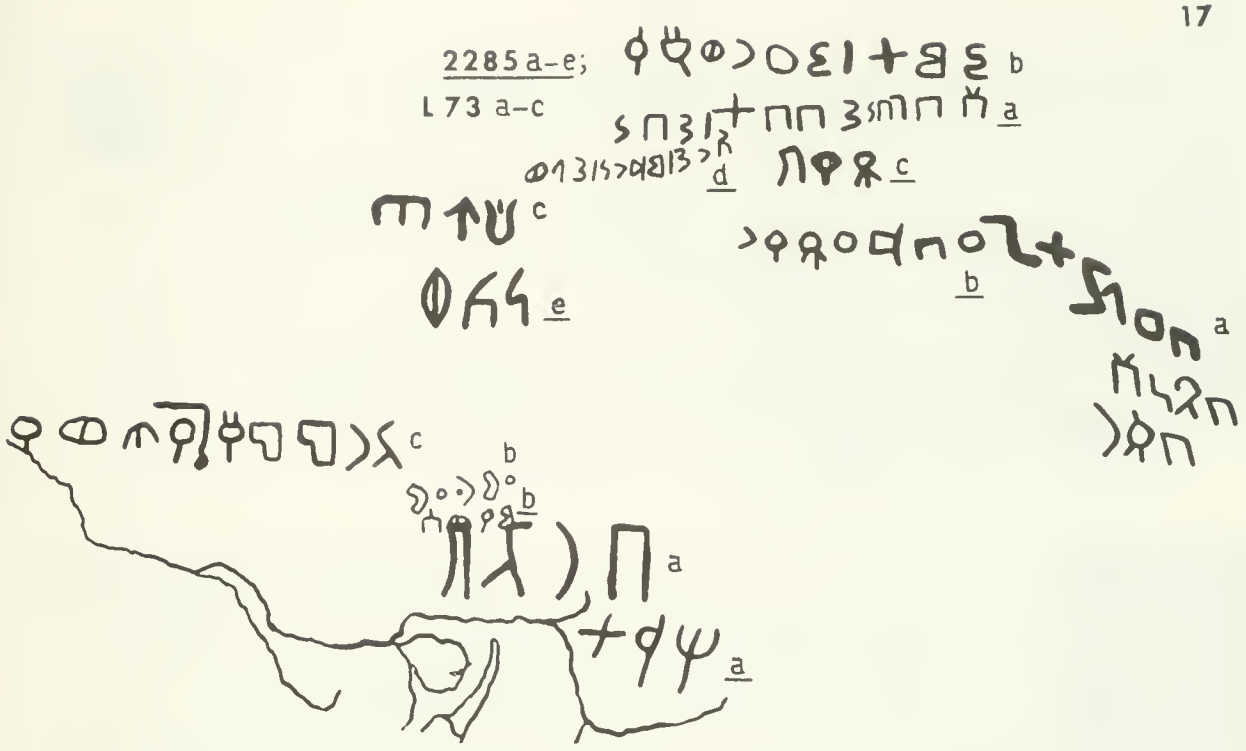
2282

2283;
L 70 a–b;
T 26

2284 a–g;
L 72 a–f; T 27

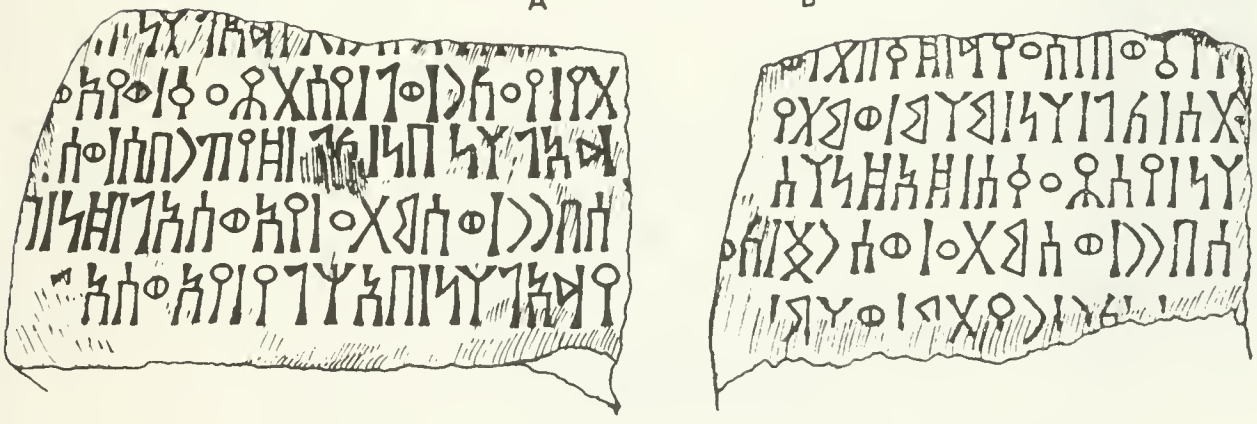
L 71

2285 a–e; L 73 a–c

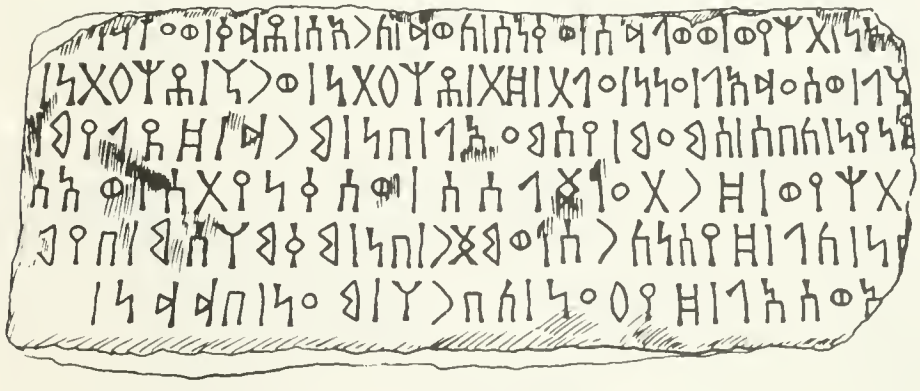


2286 a–b; L 74 a–c

2287



2288

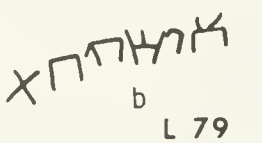


2289

L 75

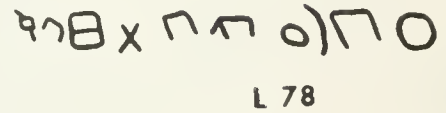
L 80

L 77

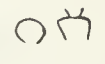


b

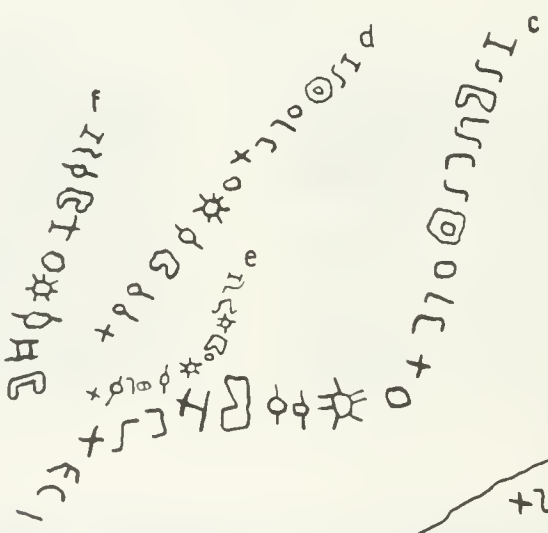
L 79 a

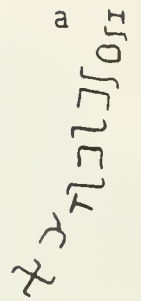


L 78



L 81





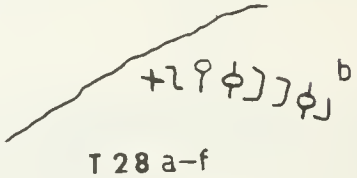
a

c

d

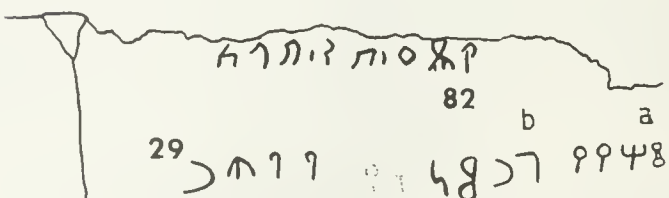
e

f



b

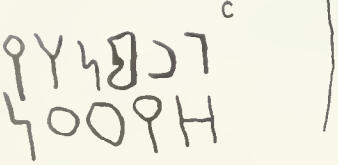
T 28 a–f



82

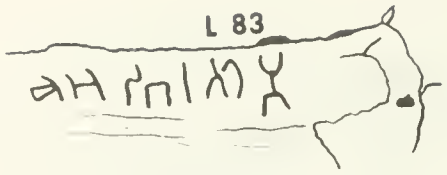
a

b

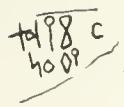


c

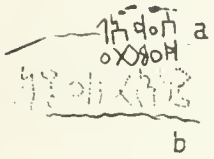
2290 a–c;
L 82; T 29

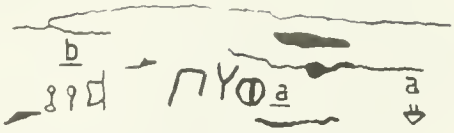


L 83

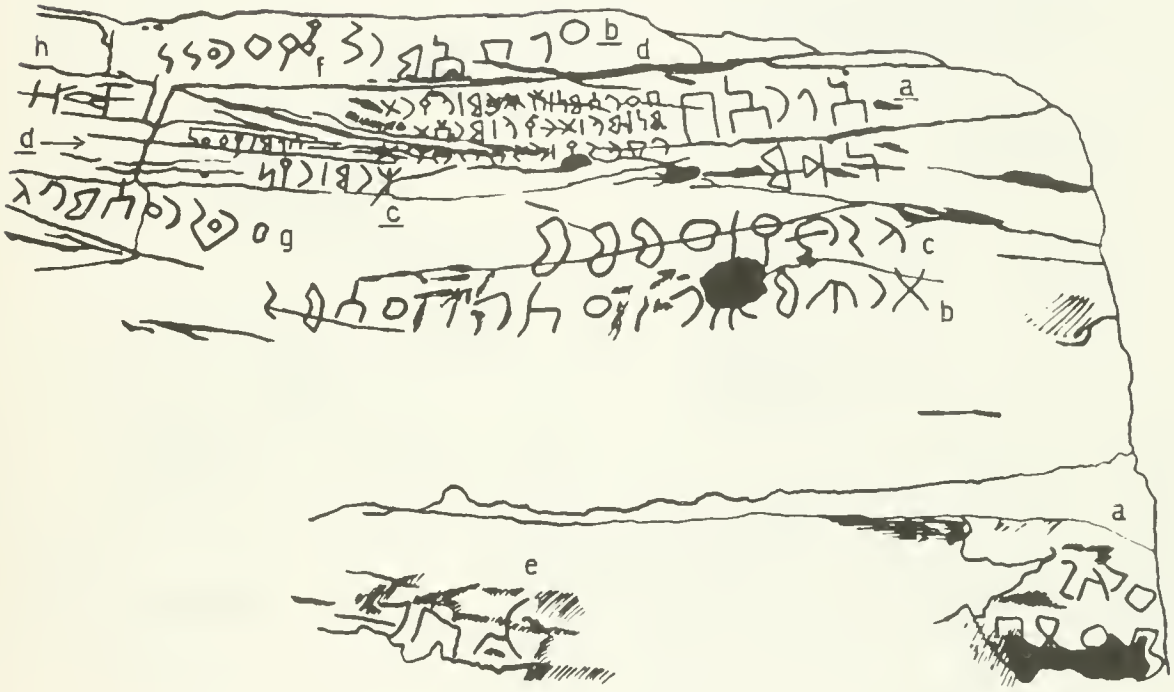


2291
a–c

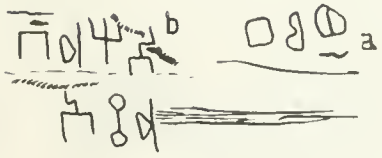




2292a–c;
L 84a–b

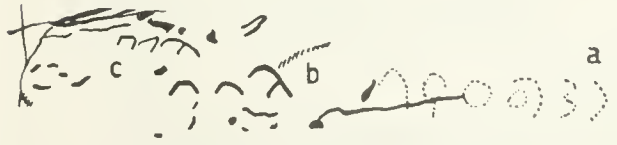


2293a–d; L 85 a–h

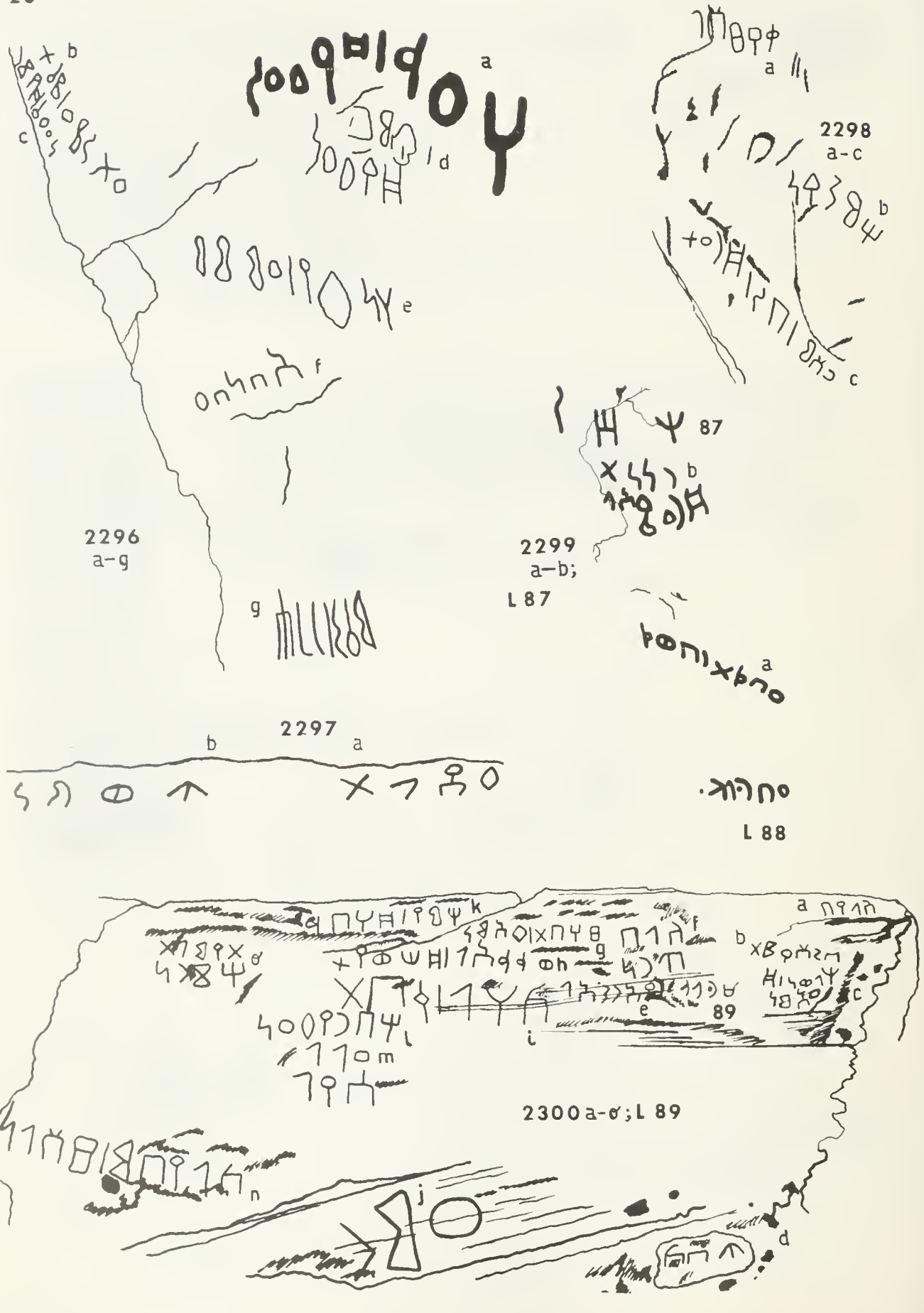


2294
a–b

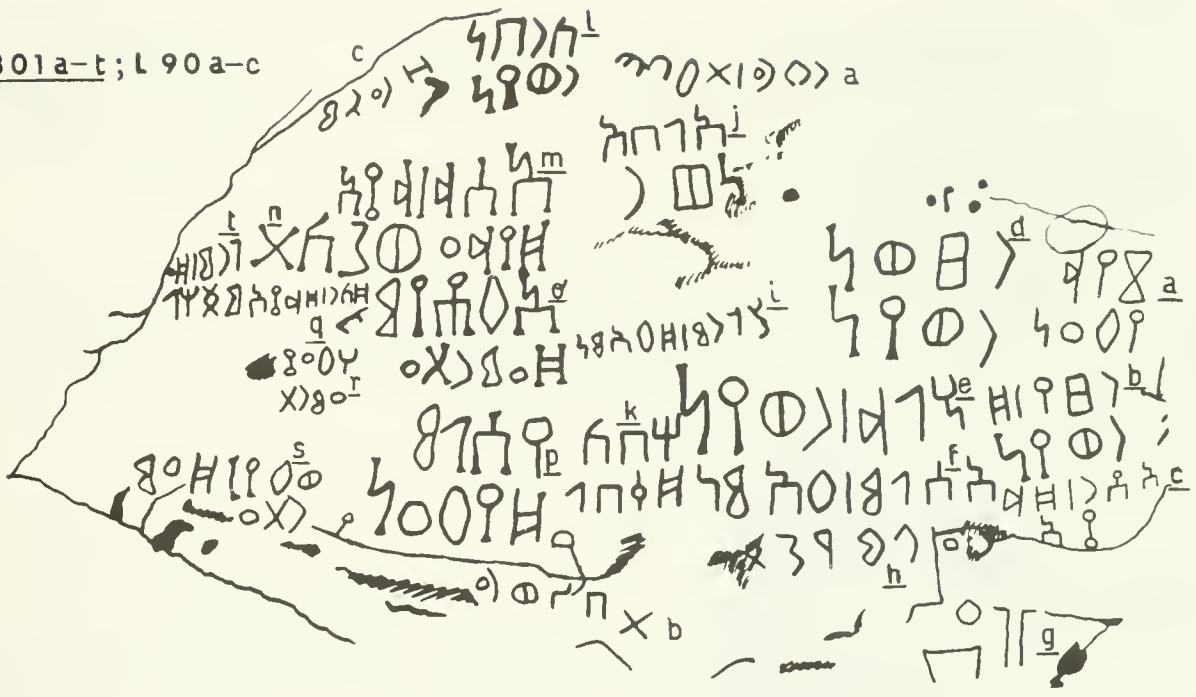
2295



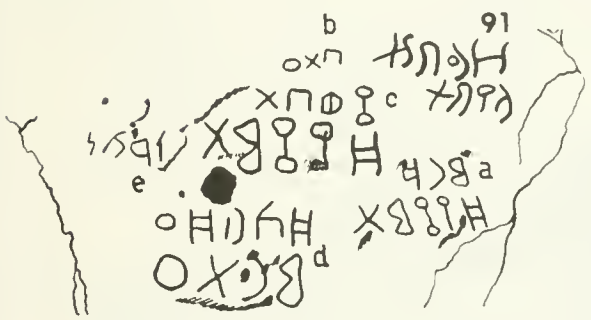
L 86 a–c


2296
a–g
2297
2298
a–c
2299
a–b;
L 87
87
L 88
2300a–σ; L 89

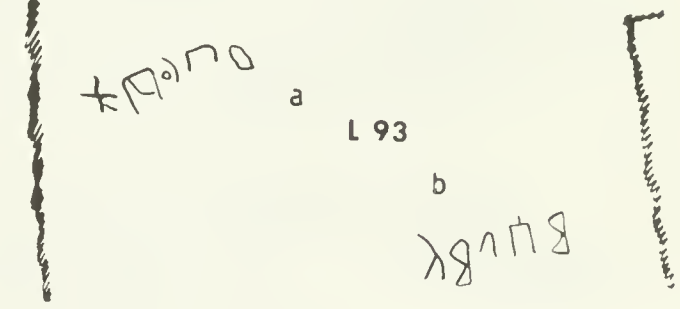
2301a–t; L 90a–c



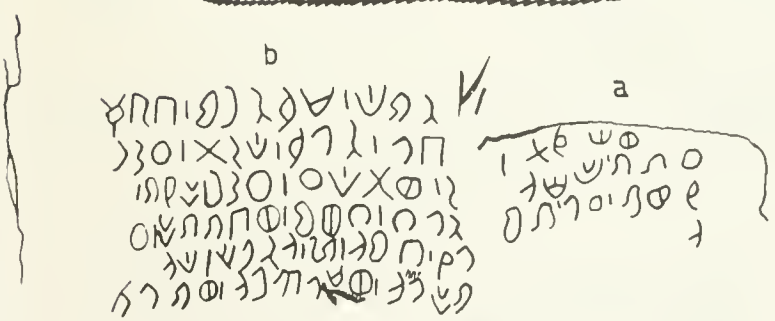
2302 a–e; L 91



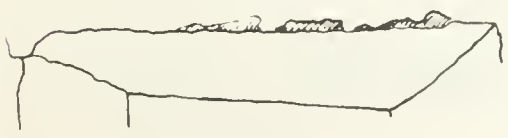
L 93



L 94



L 92
a–b



L 95

L 96

2303; L 97

L 98

L 99

L 100

L 101

L 102 a—l

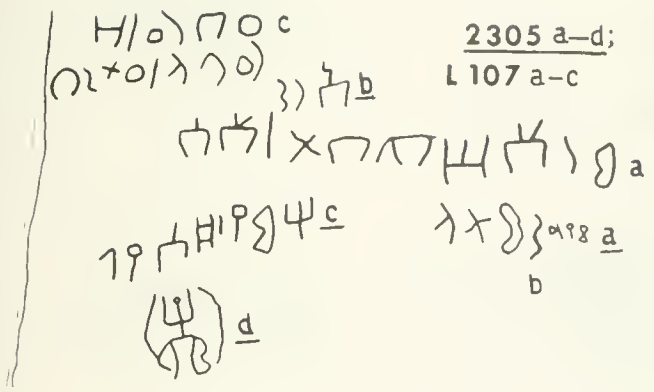
L 103 a-d

L 104

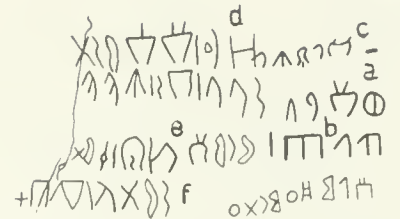
2304 bis

L 105

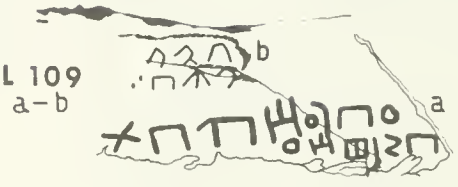
L 106 a-c; 2304 a-b



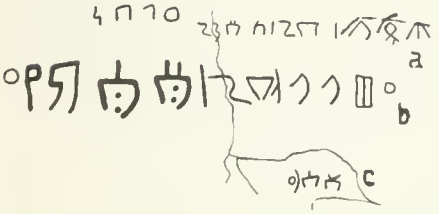
2305 a–d;
L 107 a–c



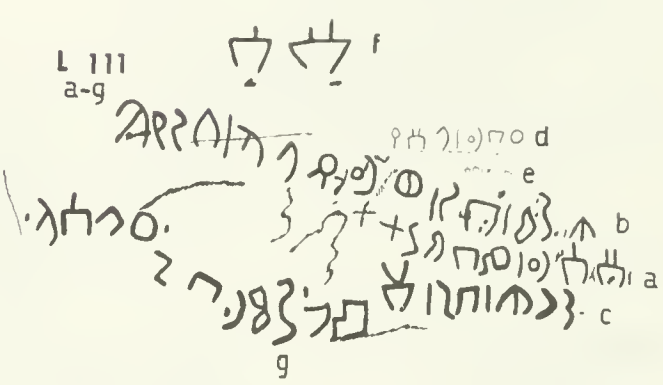
2306;
L 108 a–f



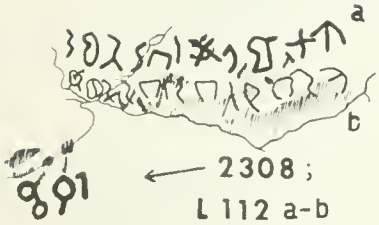
L 109
a–b



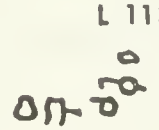
2307;
L 110 a–c



L 111
a–g

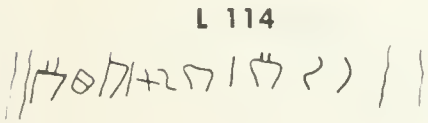


2308 ;
L 112 a–b

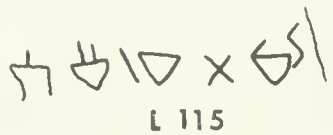


L 113

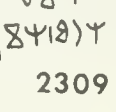
T 30



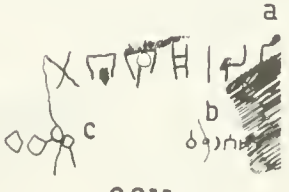
L 114



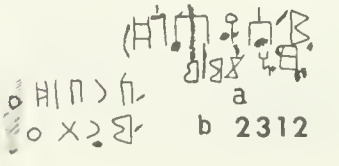
L 115



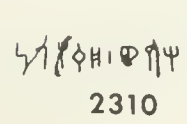
2309



2311 a–c



2312 a–b



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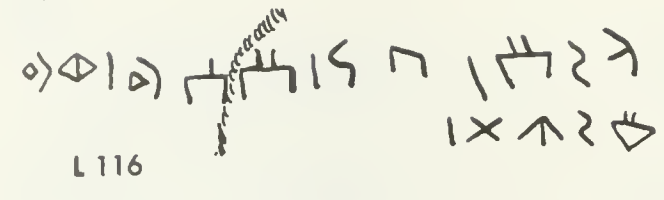
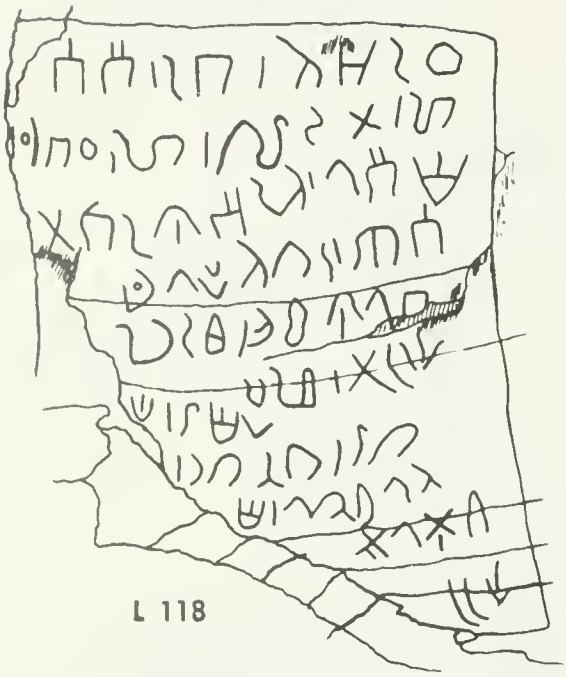
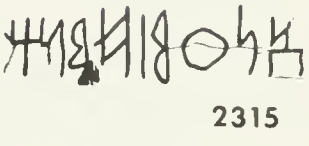

L 116
2313
2314 ; L 117


L 118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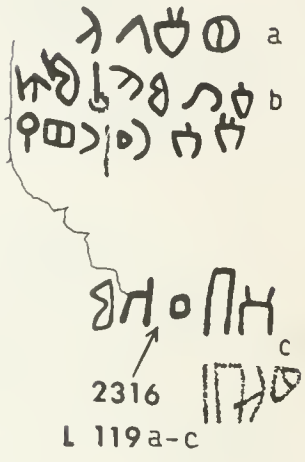
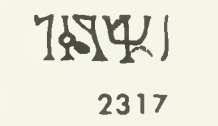

a
b
c
2316
L 119a-c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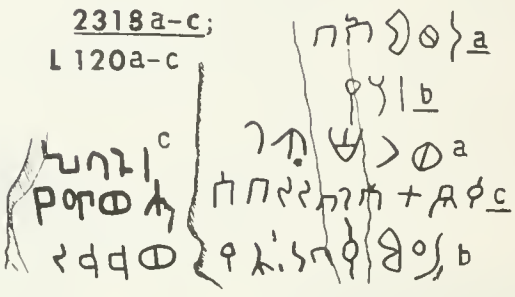
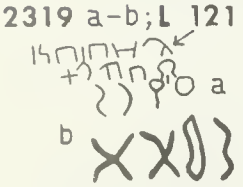
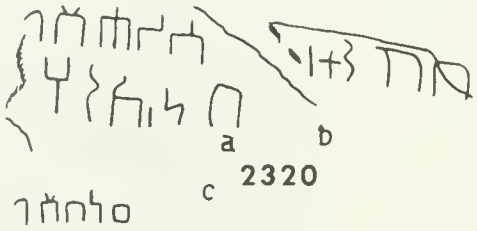
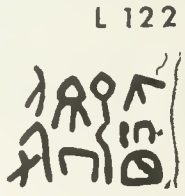
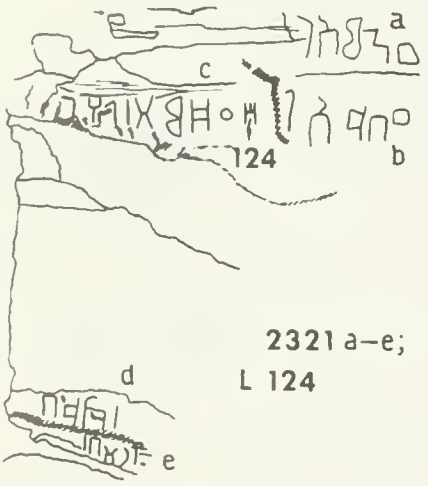

2318a-c;
L 120a-c
a
b
c


2319 a-b; L 121
a
b

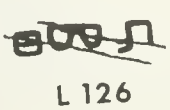

a
b
c
2320

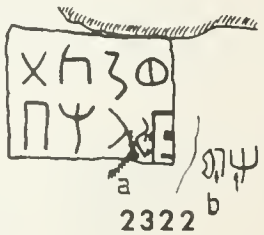

L 122

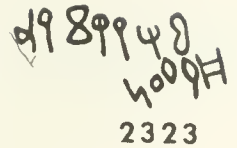

a
b
c
124
2321 a-e;
L 124
d
e

L 123 a
b

L 125


L 126

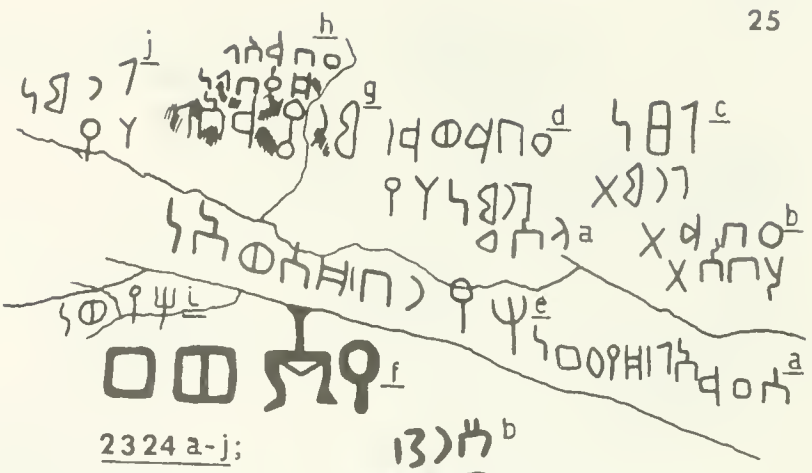

a
b
2322



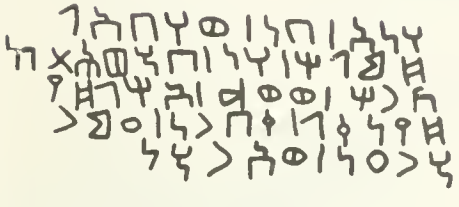
2323

L 130

L 131

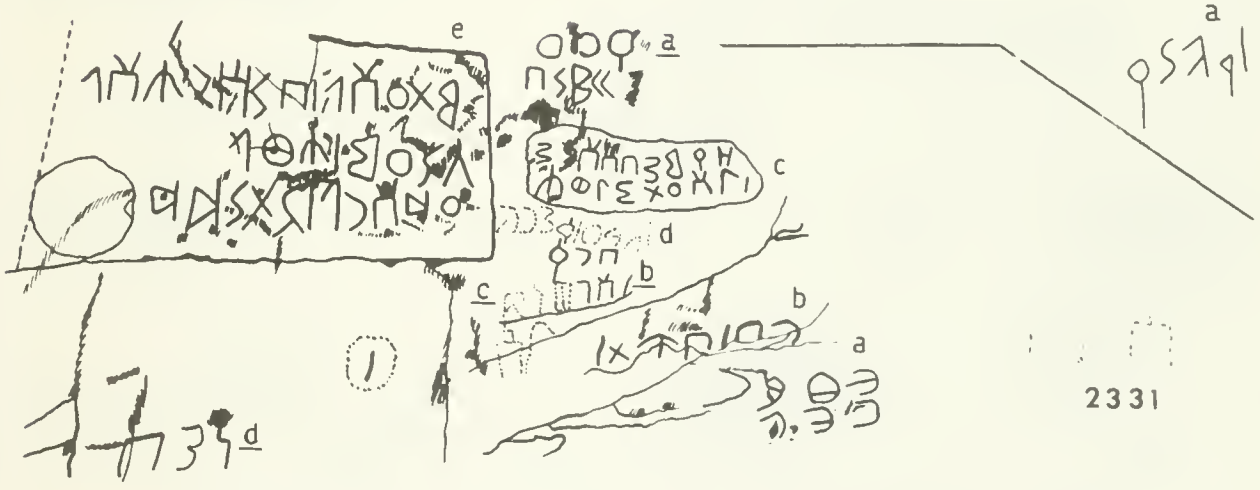


2324 a-j;
L 127 a-b



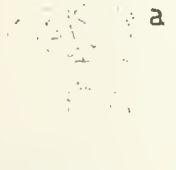
2329

2325; L 128 a-b

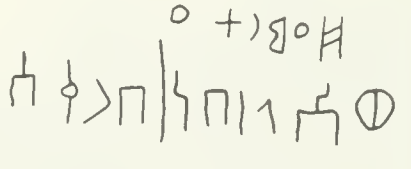


2326 a—d; L 129 a-e

2331

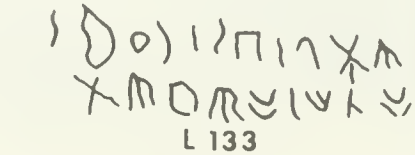


2327
a-c



2330

2328; L 132



L 133

2332 a-c

2333

L 134

2334

2335 a-c

2336 a-e; L 135 a b

2337 a b

2338

2339

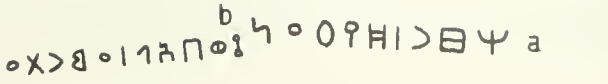
137

L 136

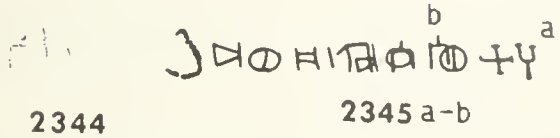
2341

2340 a–i; L 137

2342 a–b

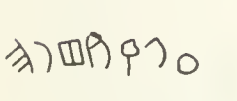


2343 a–d

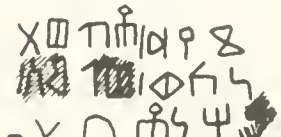


2344

2345 a–b



L 138



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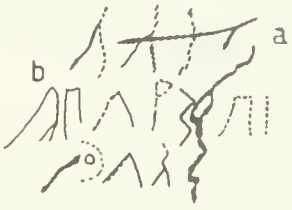

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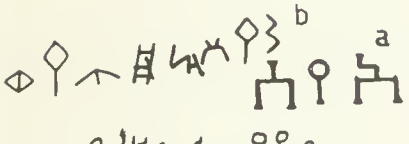
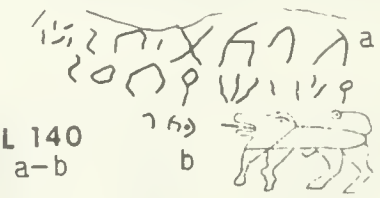
L 139 a–b

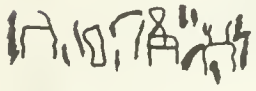


2348 a–c

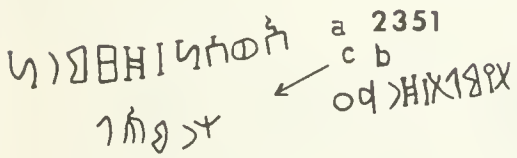
2349



L 140 a–b



2350

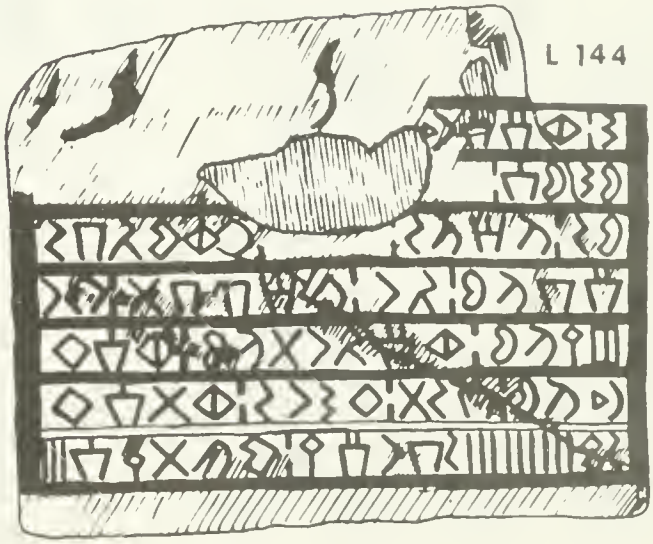


2351

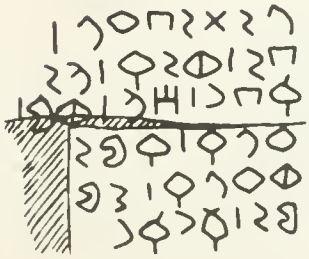
L 141

2352

L 144



L 143



L 142

T 31

T 33 a-c

T 32

2352 bis

T 34 a-d

T 35 a-c

T 36 a-c

T 37

T 39 a-c

T 40 a-b

T 41

T 38 a-k

Notes on the South-Arabian Section of

Neue Ephemeris für Semitische Epigraphik, I+

The section of the volume devoted to SA epigraphy covers a little less than half of the pages and is written by W.W. Müller. The collection of the twenty-five texts treated on pp. 75-128 comes from Yemen and Berlin. Seventeen of them are fragmentary, including ten texts that have already been published. Four of the eight complete inscriptions are very short.

The editor's commentary is unusually extensive, giving the impression that the study is very thorough and complete. It contains, however, some unnecessary excurses and incorrect statements, and many necessary notes and data are missing.

The description of the originals studied by the editor is not always complete; e.g. the thickness of DJE 13, 14 and 15 remains unknown; in the description of DJE 13 and 14, there is no allusion to the cavity/cavities dug in the upper side of the stone to receive the feet of the statue.

The etymological study of the names is manifestly unbalanced. Some names are dealt with in a very lenghty manner, although some others either receive a sketchy commentary or do not receive any remark in spite of their great onomastical value. Here follows one example of each category. The commentary on lḥyᶜtt of CIH 311/1 covers 44 lines (pp. 77-78), but the last 36 lines are irrelevant to the text itself. The commentary on hwkb of DJE 18/1 (p. 112) refers to the very well-known verbal form only, and no mention is made of the following two names belonging to the same root, viz. wkbn (Ja 1816) and mwkb (Ja 882 E). There is no etymological research on such an interesting name as šśgm of CIH 202/2 (p.76).

Other names are subjected to an unnecessary dissection. A good example is mnḥm of DJE 12/1. which is understood as m + n(w)ḥ + m "Manāḥum;" M. Hartmann had already suggested the same etymology.(1) It seems, however, very difficult to prove that the Ar name "Dû Manâḥ" actually is SA mnḥm; the similarity of the three consonants mnḥ can hardly be considered as a valid proof. The name of a Saf person nḥm Nâḥim (2) proves the actual use of the root nḥm in onomastics; I suggest vocalizing the name mnḥm as Manḥûm.

It is astonishing that a 1972 publication dealing ex professo with SA epigraphy should still use the expression "einer Inschrift 'thamudischen' Charakters" to describe a cursive SA text (p. 80, on DJE 7). But, the text is read upside down.

The study of the originals should have been done more thoroughly. Several names, either declared unreadable or simply undeciphered, can be read if one carefully studies the photographs; e.g. DJE 8/2.

The only reference to a Saf work is given in the commentary on rtd of DJE 14/1 (p. 99), viz. to a work that was also utilized by G.L. Harding.(3) This work is a thesis which has never been published in any way, shape or form and

cannot be used. It should be added that, on the basis of the facsimile of the text - the accuracy of the facsimile remains to be checked -, the name of the Saf inscription reads rbd Râbid,(4) and not rtd.

Here follows a series of notes dealing with individual matters directly pertaining to the texts themselves.

CIH 202 (p. 76, and photograph 26).

The absence of any etymological commentary on šśgm is all the more regrettable in that the name is the third example of the š- nominal formation; cf. also šfsy in Ḥaḍr Ja 402/1, and šrḥb in Sab Ja 2108/2. Cf. Ar sajam "tears, flowing tears."

CIH 211 (pp. 76-78, and photograph 27).

In the introduction, correct "XXVII a" to "XXVI b."

L. 1: add a word divider before lḥyᶜtt. - The second name reads ɔfrᶜ ɔAfraᶜ; cf. Qat Ja 2379/1.

L. 3: add w and before tmḍḥ; suppress the question mark in wslm; add a word divider after wbrdɔ.

The second interpretation of lḥyᶜtt as "La-ḥayy-ᶜAtt(ar) 'beim Leben des ᶜAttar' oder 'dem Leben des ᶜAttar (geweiht)'" (p. 77) requires an unnecessary dissection of the name. The editor refers to the feminine name ɔhlḥy in Min Gl 1275/3 in support of his interpretation of lḥyᶜtt. Noteworthy is the editor does not attempt to vocalize or interpret the name. Cf. Ar ɔahaylu "most proud, self-conceited." Furthermore, material similarity does not necessarily entail formal similarity.

"Mir scheint ślɔ ein Synonym zu hwtr zu sein," states the author (p. 78). No reason is given for such a theory which remains unsupported by the texts. In the inscriptions dealing with a construction, wᶜdbn immediately follows br]ɔw (CIH 48/2), hḍdty (CIH 391/2) b]rɔw (NaNN 48/1), hwtr (DJE 12/2) and hwtrn (Ga 1/3). These three verbal forms are not synonymous because hwtr(n) immediately follows brɔw in Ga 1/3 and DJE 12/2. Each word has to be understood and interpreted on the basis of its own etymology. I would prefer considering ślᶜ as the denominative verb of ślᶜ "rock, boulder" (cf. the Hebrew parallel quoted by the author, selaᶜ), and translating it as "to build with rocks."

Ga 32: DJE 6 (pp. 79-80, and photograph 28).

The main fact is that the actual length of the original stone remains unknown; therefore, the restorations suggested by the author are purely hypothetical. The restoration of a word divider at the end of both l.2 and the top line is unnecessary. The beginning of the commentary on sr repeats a part of the information given by Landberg.(5) In the Ḥaḍramawt, "wâdî Ḥaḍramawt" refers to the entire country made up of wâdîs and mountains; the valley itself from one mountain to the opposite mountain and through which flows the wâdî is called "Sarr Ḥaḍramawt;" and the wâdî bed itself is nameless.

DJE 7 (p. 80, and photograph 29).

The photograph of this cursive text is printed upside down; this is not a mistake since the text is read upside down. The author misread four letters out of eight; and his question "Vollständig?" is unjustified.

The text reads as follows: yfᶜn/rzn m 1 Yafaᶜân [of the family] Raz-
2 num.

The two names are well known. yfᶜn, cf., e.g. Ja 2604 a. - rznm, cf., e.g. Fakhry 88/1.

DJE 8 (p. 80, and photograph 30).

The size and the shape of the original suggest that it is the base of a proscynema. - "Der Sippen- oder Vatersname ist nicht mehr zu lesen," states the author. On stones of the same type, bn always introduces the father's name, and never a tribe name. The name of the father reads ṣhbn Ṣahbân; cf. Sab Ja 1013 a, but feminine in Min Gl 1018/3. - Contrary to the author's assumption according to which this text, like the others, belong to the Sab dialect, palaeography indicates the stone to be Qat.

CIH 189: DJE 9 (pp. 80-81, and photograph 31).

The restoration of b before qht is hypothetical, and implies that the whole word actually is qht (cf. DJE 17/5), which is another hypothesis.

For the deity nsrm, cf. JaMAR, II, pp. 15-20. "Aus unserem fragmentarischen Text darf man wohl schliessen, dass auch Nasrum als Orakelgott fungierte," states the author (p. 81). This opinion is based only upon his interpretation of qht. Even were qht certain in l. 1 and its meaning "Befehl," the author's opinion would still remain unjustified for the text does not specify that the god's order was manifested through an oracle.

The end of l.2, bbᶜl/bytm," is translated "beim Hausherrn" by the author. The expression is the final invocation of the text (cf. NaNN 22/9-10); "beim" should, thus, be corrected to "Beim." Furthermore, bᶜl is a god, contrary to the ambiguous translation, and the commentary does not point out that bᶜl is a god. Finally, bᶜl is always followed by either a proper name or a noun determined by the article or a personal pronoun; it never introduces an undetermined noun, as understood by the author. bytm is the name (cf. CIH 225+255/2) of the temple of bᶜl. The expression means By the Master of Baytum. It may well be that the expression actually refers to the god Nasrum, but only the missing part of the inscription could tell the story.

DJE 10 (pp. 81-84, and photograph 32).

The original is a "links abgebrochener" stone, according to the author. Yet, the left side of the original is clear on the photograph; it is the left frame which is almost completely destroyed. Therefore, the second half of the original text was engraved on another stone, and the author's setup of his transliteration of the text is incorrect inasmuch as it does not reckon with the preceding fact.

L. 1: the commentary on wśl (p. 82) refers to all texts, but one;(6) no explanation is given to justify such an exclusion. - According to the author, the relative pronoun dt means "dass die Frau nicht abstammungsmässig mit der Sippe verbunden, sondern durch Heirat mit ihr verschwägert war".(p. 82) Such an opinion, which is stated without the slightest comment as if it really was a fact, is unjustified. - The name of wśl's father is read "b..d." by the author. It reads ṣfdn Ṣafdân; cf. Drewes 33 a, from Ethiopia.(7) Drewes 33 b reads hny Hanay; cf. Saf Wi 484.(8) The name of Drewes 33 c reads ylz Yaluzz; cf. Saf lzh in Wi 652.(9) - "ᶜsᵓ 'in Stein arbeiten', hier 'aus dem Felsen hauen' (RES 4621, 1; RES 4627, 1)" (p. 82). "4621" of the first reference must be corrected to "4626," and "1" of the second to "2." The second translation is not new at all (10) and remains unjustified. Were the present text engraved on a mountain wall

above a tomb dug in it, the author's reasoning would be correct. But, such is not the case: the inscription is in relief on an isolated stone. - mq[brtn: "mqbrt bezeichnet nicht ein einzelnes Grab, sondern eine Grabstätte," states the author (p. 82). This is another opinion which remains unjustified, as is the restoration of the article which becomes certain in the translation, viz. "die Gra[bstätte." In parallel texts, mqbrt is always followed by the personal pronoun + the name of the tomb itself (cf., e.g. RÉS 3974/2). Thus, mq[brth/... "[her] to[mb ..." The feminine personal pronoun is more often attested as -h than as -hw.

L. 2-3: ...]ḍn is restored as ʾr]ḍn by the editor because, in his opinion, there may be a parallel between the word and smyn of 1.3. The ordinary formula of inscriptions such as the present text suggests that]ḍn belongs to a proper name, such as qrḍn in Fakhry 72/2.

L. 3-4: the author's interpretation of the prayer must be corrected in four points, viz. the meaning of wḍʿ and ʿyr, the subject of both ytlwnn and ylṣqnn, and the general opposition between the two sections of the prayer.

a - wḍʿt/smyn is translated "sie erniedrigte den Himmel." It seems very strange for a woman to "erniedrigen" heaven while requesting help from heaven. The best parallel of the idea expressed here is wkbḥfrt/smyn and under the protection of heaven (Ja 1028/11; cf. also Ḥimâ 1/10-11). Note that the existence of the pericopes of these two texts is not mentioned in the author's commentary on smyn (p. 83). For wḍʿ, cf. JaSIMB, p. 435 B.

b - The subject of the two verbs ytlwnn and ylṣqnn is smyn, and certainly not not the female author of the text, as suggested by the editor's use of "sie" (twice). Note also that the editor fails to point out that both lṣq and ʿyr are infinitives.

c- The opposition between the two sections of the prayer is clearly indicated by the difference in the two punishments sought by the author of the text. Such an opposition disproves the editor's restoration of "(die Grabstätte)" as the complement of yʾḥ[ḍn of 1.3. Note also that the restoration is mentioned in the translation (p. 81) and clearly stated in the commentary (p. 83). Yet, it is not reported in the transliteration of the inscription (p. 81). The word to be restored there was mentioned in the missing section of l. 1 and remains unknown.

d - The editor repeats his suggestion according to which ʿyr in Ja 644/10 should be translated "schmähen, Schande bringen" (p. 83). Such a translation remains unsupported by the SA material, which so far does not contain a single text mentioning ideas, such as honor, dishonor. All texts speak only of facts, such as destruction, defeat, humiliation, sins, etc. The best parallel of the present context which implies a malediction is, in my opinion, the well-known Saf ʿwr "to blind."

I suggest translating l. 3-4 as follows:

3 ..., and she has implored Heaven that He may pursue and hold fast anyone who would sei[ze ...

4 ... and that He may hold fast and blind anyone who would commit a sin in this to[mb ...

CIH 153: DJE 11 (pp. 84-85, and photograph 33).

The editor denies the existence of a temple called wklm dedicated to mnḍḥ(p. 85) although such is the normal interpretation of an expression, such

as deity/bᶜl/wklm. The editor seems to have been misled by the fact that wklm was also a fortress; it is perfectly clear, e.g. in Ja 562/1. It does not seem very difficult to figure out that both a fortress and the temple located inside it may bear the same name.

DJE 12 (pp. 87-95, and photograph 34).

The two monograms flanking the text are "beide Ḥalīlum (ḥllm) zu lesen" (p. 87). The monogram on the right, A, the only one which if fully reproduced on the photograph, reads ḥblm Ḥablum. Only the upper right section of the second monogram, B, is visible on the photograph; and the facsimile (p. 87) shows ḥllm.

L. 1: mhbyḥ "Muhabyiḥ." The author devotes more than seven lines of his commentary (p. 88) to well-known facts and finally to suggest one example of the Yhqtl derivation, taken from Ḥaḍramawt and with one doubtful letter,(11)viz. yh(s)wb of Yaṯûf 6/1. The perfect parallel is mhrwḥ of CIH 558/1-2; letters nos. 2 and 3 are damaged, but certain on the photograph. Furthermore, the 4th SA form is not characterized by the reduplication of the second radical, contrary the author's vocalization of the name as "Muhabayyiḥ."

ʾtkn ʾAtakkân. The author vocalizes it as "Atkan" without the slightest remark in his commentary, although the root tkn does not exist. Cf. Saf tkn in CIS 4714, and Sab tky in Ja 2543 b.

The author refers ḥllm to RÉS 4714. Eighteen years ago, I stated that "RyISA IV avait lu et commenté correctement; mais RÉS transcrit fautivement ḥllm et reproduit la même référence".(12) Now, the editor restates RÉS's error, as did RÉS, VIII.(13) For ḥllm, cf., e.g. Condé-Ṣanᶜāʾ 16/8.

L. 2-4: the editor's interpretation of the whole pericope is invalidated by an important epigraphical fact. Although the series of the four verbs found in l.2 is attested here for the first time, several other series of verbs with brʾw in the first place are well known. Every Sab series of verbs with brʾ in the first place has as direct complement a noun indicating a building (e.g. a house, a tower, etc.) which is very often followed by its proper name (e.g. CIH 256/3-4; 339/1-2; 416/2; RÉS 4196/2 and 4775/1-2); it never has as direct complement a noun, such as "Steinbau," which is the editor's translation of ṣlt. This construction is found so far only once and in a Qat inscription, Ja 1096.(14) The editor's commentary on the verbal series does not allude to the preceding stylistic question and is devoted exclusively to grammatical and etymological questions.

The last remark on šqr (p. 89) must be eliminated.(15)

In the author's commentary on ᶜdb (p. 89), correct "ᶜadab" of his quotation from Landberg to "ᶜaddab."

The statement "ṣlt gehört zum Nomen ṣll 'Steinpflasterung'" (p. 89) introduces a commentary almost 37 lines long, most of which has nothing whatsoever to do with the text under study. I suggest relating ṣlt to the root ṣlt; cf. Ar ṣalt "wide, open, and beautiful; wide, open place." Such is the characteristic of a peristyle in front of a house; and its four components fit very well into such a picture.

For sqf, cf. Ar saqf "convex roof;" here, the most characteristic part refers to the whole, which was something a pavillon.

For bḥr and its plural bḥwr, cf. Ar baḥrat "basin, pond." There apparently was one pond in each pavillon.

For syb, cf. Ar sâba (i)"to go at random." Such an idea fits very well the central part of a peristyle, some kind of ambulatory, where anyone can walk at leisure. Two ponds were to be found in that inner part of the peristyle.

For gnz, plural gnwz, cf. Ar janaza "to veil, conceal, cover," and janz "small mud hut." The word refers to the small covered stands which were in all probability added inside the lateral sides of the syb, the frontal side of which was facing the perron. It is in those gnwz that any stroller in the syb could take some rest or simply be in the shade.

For mrym, cf. Ar raym "a series of stairs;" thus, a staircase or perron.

It should be emphasized that the text mentions ponds where one might have thought them to be, viz. the pavillons and the ambulatory, but there is no pond, as can be expected, in the covered stands and the perron.

A final remark concerns wṣlt/ḏkhnl at the end of l.4. The author translates it as "und den Steinbau Dū-Kahnal," and the commentary states that "eine andere Übersetzung scheint nicht möglich zu sein". (p. 95). "Dū-Kahnal" cannot be the proper name of "den Steibau" because the original should have wṣltn/ḏkhnl. The preceding formula is very well known, and the expression means "the peristyle of (the clan) Kâhinil." The authors of the text have built two peristyles, viz. their own and that of the clan khnl. Finally, the editor vocalizes khnl as "Kahnal," but specifies that his vocalization is hypothetical (p. 95) without adding any etymological remark on any kind. The reader remembers the very lenghty commentary on lhyᶜtt (see above, p. 198). A.F.L. Beeston, the editor of Sab Ist 7630/6, which contains the clan name khnl,(16) does neither vocalize the name nor publish any etymological note on it. None of these two authors has recognized that khnl is the first ascertained name showing the well-known Saf and Tham derivation qtl + l (il). The name zydl is found in two northern Min texts, RÉS 3427/3 (on a sarcophagus from Egypt) and 3826/1 (from the country of al-ᶜUlâ), it is true. But, the name of the first reference must be considered as an error of engraving because the real name of the author of the text is zydɔl in l. 1. The letter l of the name of the second reference is not a letter, as suggested by Jaussen-Savignac's description,(17) but is at the most a word divider, and the sign is obviously outside the setup of all the letters of the text.

I suggest translating l. 2-4 of the inscription as follows:

2 have built and laid the foundations and put in the condition desired
and brought to completion the peristyle of their house ɔAḥdatân from
3 bottom to top; six pavillons with six ponds, and its ambulatory
4 [with] two ponds, and all its covered stands, and its perron; and [they
have also built] the peristyle of (the clan) Kâhinil.

DJE 13 (pp. 95-98, and photograph 35).

L. 1-3: hwfᶜtt: the author claims that hwf in theophoric names "ist wharscheinlich ein Synonym zu ᶜbd 'Diener, Knecht'" (p. 96). Not a single word of the commentary is given in support of this hypothesis, which is unacceptable.

ɔfšyn: the only reference which the editor should have given, viz. Ja 2107/3, is not mentioned at all (pp. 96-97).

hgrn/šᶜbm: here again, the only reference with the expression, CIH 609/3, is not mentioned in the commentary (p. 97).

The expression hwfᶜtt/bn/bnym/ɔfšyn/ḫwrw/- -/hqnyw is not the object of any kind of remark in the commentary in spite of the obvious contrast between the two individuals (according to the editor's translation) and the three plurals, the fourth one being in lwfyhmw of l.5. This feature, which is not at all rare, should necessarily have been pointed out. Yet, the above-mentioned contrast does not exist here; bn does not mean "Sohn des," as stated by the editor, but indeed "of (the clan);" such a feature is very well known (cf., e.g. CIH 282/1).

L. 3-4: ɔlmqhw/bᶜlɔwm: the editor lists two references, as if they were the only cases; Ja 2108/4-5 and Fakhry 55/2 should have been added. With regard to ɔwm (p. 97), the editor suggests "eine mögliche Etymologie nach ar. awà." Is there any other name in SA onomastics justifying the nominal formation wfm from wfy? In the negative, is the root ɔwy the only one which may explain the name? These two questions should have been carefully dealt with to justify the possibility of the editor's suggestion. Furthermore, what is the purpose of, and the reason for, looking for difficulties where there are none? The root ɔwm (18) does exist with the meaning of "to govern, rule." Does this meaning not fit perfectly the name of the main temple of the main Sab deity.

L. 4-5: "ddhbn wird wörtlich durch 'golden' übersetzt, obwohl natürlich die Widmungsobjekte in den seltesten Fällen aus reinem Gold gewesen sein dürften". (p. 97) The editor should have informed his reader that the bare facts have been clearly stated on several occasions and disprove the translation of dhb as either "gold" or "golden". (19)

L. 6: brwhw: "die Übersetzung von brw durch 'Erzeuger, Eltern' ... lässt sich nicht mehr aufrechterhalten". (p. 97) It sounds as if the present text was the definitive proof of G. Ryckmans' erroneous translation. It is not so.(20) The editor also refers to "brwhmw (CIH 105,2) und ɔbrwhsm (RES 3316,4)".(p.98) "brwhmw" and "2" must be corrected to "brwhw" and "3," respectively; and "ɔbrwhsm" does not exist.(21) The four lines of the commentary devoted to the difference between bn and brw are uncalled for, and especially the recourse to a German expression referred to in connection with a forged SA expression and which is out of place.

L. 6-7: ġlm/stlqṭ/bn/mrb: the editor incorrectly translates ġlm as if the noun was determined. He retains for stlqṭ the material meaning of the root taken in the reflective or passive voice. Were it the case, the preposition after the verb would be expected to be b "in, at," and not bn "from." The preposition bn, which is also known with the meaning of "according to, in accordance with," indicates, in my opinion, that stlqṭ has a moral meaning, viz. "to raise up, bring up, rear." The expression may be translated a youth who has been brought up in accordance with Mârib, that is to say according to the Mârib way of life.

L. 8-9: mngt/ṣdqm: the editor's understanding of the pericope follows the common line which reflects a trend of thoughts according to which SA must have the same features as some other Semitic languages and cannot have its own way of expressing things.(22) Furthermore, the common opinion compels the editor to use six words to translate a single one. Finally, the editor fails to explain how "Rettung," his translation of mngt instead of "security,"(23) can possibly be "wie es recht und billig ist"?

DJE 14 (pp. 98-99, and photograph 36).

The editor fails to give any parallel for the symbol and the double spiral which decorate the upper right corner of the stone. For the first, cf. Ja 583; (24) for the second, cf. the more elaborate design in CIH 93.(25)

r>b of l.1 is the perfect equivalent of "troubleshooter."

DJE 15 (pp. 99-100, and photograph 37).

The restorations of l. 2-4 must be eliminated. "Es wäre freilich auch möglich, dass in den Zeilen 2, 3 and 4 des Fragments jeweils mehr zu ergänzen ist".(p. 100) The editor failed to notice the width of the lower rim below the text, which is decreasing from 8 mm. (left) to 4 mm. (right); the lower edge makes a convex parallel, and the missing section of it was at least as long as the left part. Cf. a similar case in Qat Ja 335.

L. 4: on M. Höfner's etymology of thwn, cf. JaMAR, I, p. 15.

Graf 5 (pp. 100-101, and photograph 38).

The photograph is practically useless and especially the upper right corner where the monogram is located. Yet, the commentary does not give any detail on the monogram. The reading of the first name cannot be checked.

The restorations of l. 2 and 3 are based on the statement according to which t>rn/yhn<m is known only in the coregency with his father. Yet, the king is mentioned as reigning alone in Ga 20/12-13; for this text, cf. JaMAR, I, pp. 53-57.

DJE 17 (pp. 104-111, and photograph 40).

Contrary to the editor's opinion (p. 106), the text and RÉS 4344 have in common the same palaeographical characteristics; the only difference is that the present text is engraved and the other is in relief. Therefore, the persons mentioned in the first text are the same as those listed in the second.

The two expressions mḫrm/šmshmw/wynn (l. 3-4) and ms>l/šmsm/dwynn (l. 5) contain the only difficulty of the inscription. The editor considers wynn and dwynn, respectively, as the name of the temple dedicated to the solar goddess and the name of the place where the temple stood (pp. 107 and 109): "Orakel der Sonne(ngöttin) von Dū Wainān" (p. 105) : "... der Sonne(ngöttin, der von) Dū Wainān". (p. 109) The editor's argumentation is difficult to follow because "wenn es 'Sonnengöttin von Dū Wainān' heissen sollte, würde man šms/dwynn erwarten",(p. 109) and it is precisely the same interpretation which is retained in the translation. Furthermore, the statement "würde ... erwarten" is disproved by the numerous expressions involving wdm/d..., instead of wd/d...; e.g. wdm/dḫṭbn in CIH 293/3. The editor writes also in his commentary: "Zwar können Personennamen aus alter Zeit wie rbšmsm oder mr>šmsm kaum etwas anderes bedeuten als 'Herr ist Šams'".(p. 109) First of all, the obvious translation of these two names is "Lord of Šams," with reference to the lunar god. Secondly, mr>šmsm does not exist; mr>šms is found in CIH 287/1-2 (no photograph) and BM 103063.(26) The present text, as well as, e.g. CIH 31/5 with rbšmsm, cannot be considered as being "aus alter Zeit," and the latter is even more recent than DJE 17. The existence of a name, such as Dî-Wayn in modern SA topography, does not by itself justify the editor's interpretation of dwynn in the present text. The presence of wynn in the two expressions indicates that d introducing the second name is a relative pronoun referring to ms>l. The second expression may be translated the oracle of Šamsum, that of Waynân.

DJE 18 (pp. 111-114, and photograph 41).

bnhw (l. 1): judging from the length of the missing section of the text, bn must be interpreted as a dual or a plural (e.g. CIH 659/1), instead of the singular of the editor's translation.

The divine name thlb is attested here for the first time instead of tʾlb. This new form , whatever its origin may be (provided that it is not an error instead of tʾlb), confirms my etymology of the latter:(27) "Il pourrait être le dieu 'qui rassemble' les nuages." In the editors's text referring to the preceding publication, "S. 79" is an error, and "und Regen spendet" must be eliminated because it corresponds to "et 'qui donne la pluie': yhrhm" of my text. This addition comes, thus, from an epitheton which must also be eliminated since CIH 338/2 has yhrhm instead of yhrhm. Cf. Ar hallab "(said of the wind) cold and bringing the rain;" cf. also halâbat and ʾahlabu. Finally, it is on the basis of the idea of "rain" that the editor concludes "dass wir in Ta'lab/Tahlab eine Gestalt des Mondgottes in seiner Eigenschaft als Regenspender vor uns haben" (p. 114). Fakhry 71, published in 1952, conclusively disproves the preceding argumentation:(28) the text clearly states that the stellar god ʿAttar has granted an abundant rain to all the lands of the god ʾIlumquh. Therefore, the idea of "rain" cannot justify the identification of tʾlb, no more than that of ʿttr, to the moon god.

mnḍ[ḥ... (l. 3) is restored as mnḍ[ḥhmw; this restoration is no more probable than that either of mnḍ[ḥyhmw or mnḍ[ḥthmw.

DJE 19 (pp. 114-115, and photograph 42).

...]dhmw: the editor's restoration of mśw]dhmw is no more probable than that of mḥf]dhmw.

hrn is considered as complete by the editor. Yet, the left edge of the stone was cut, and the proper name hrnhn is known in Fakhry 71/11-12.

DJE 20 (p. 115, and photograph 43).

The fragment is too small to render any restoration of the missing section more probable than another.

For RÉS 4035 (: Ja 505)/1, cf. Le Muséon, 67 (1954), pp. 336-337: šr](ḥ)m/yzʾn.

The first personal name of RÉS 4338/1 reads ʿnʿqlm Naqlum, instead of bqlm of RÉS, VII (p. 206) and VIII (p. 142 A), followed by the editor. The curved lines of the remaining stroke of the first letter do not belong to b, but to n. bnyhw is characterized as being middle Sab by the editor, with reference to A. F.L. Beeston's grammar. Yet, Ja 665 (cf. l. 7) belongs to the latest Sab historical period.

DJE 21 (pp. 116-117, and photograph 44).

The editor fails to point out that the present text is a palimpsest. Many remains of the former text are still visible; e.g. between the two letters of dn, and w of lwy is engraved on top of l.

L. 1 reads as follows: rknyt/bn/sʿrw[?/...

Raknyat of (the family) Saʿarw[? ...

rknyt: the editor reads the last letter only; cf., e.g. rknʾl in Ja 2639 d/l. - sʿrw[?: the qtlw nominal derivation is by far more attested than qtlwm, qtlwn and qtlwy; cf. the Saf name sʿr, e.g.in CIS 363.

L. 2: ḥmy: two important remarks should have been made by the editor, viz. the existence of ḥmym (without dt) in RÉS 4194/5, and the omission of f in lwyhmw. Therefore, the form ḥmy cannot be considered as an ascertained epigraphical fact.

mqyfn : the editor reads mqyftn. Yet, the two letters, yr, must be read instead of the editor's t and they belong to the former text.

DJE 22 (pp. 117-118, and photograph 45).

Beside the texts listed in the editor's commentary on nᶜmgd and gdnᶜm, add, respectively, CIH 21/1, 581/13, and Bo 6/1, 6-7. Note that gd as a theophoric component is also found in the feminine name gdšfq.(29)

SharafT 93 (pp. 118-121).

According to the editor's commentary, ṣyd of NaNN 15/3 is interpreted as a proper name. ...]rglt/wṣyd/wᵓtlwt[... may be translated as follows: ... foot-soldiers and hunters and equerries of ...

The editor does not refer to any name derived from the root gšm; cf. gšm in JaSIMB, p. 407 B, and gšmm in CIH 326/1.

For the reading of the second name of CIH 796, cf. JaMAR, II, p. 51.

BerlinMIK I.10/68 a, b (pp. 124-125, and photograph 46).

Add to the commentary on ᵓslmm that this name is also known as that of a Ḥaḍr clan in Ja 885/4.(30)

Simon 1 (pp. 127-128, and photograph 48).

The first letter is read $\mathring{h}$ without any justification. It is true that shymm is a very well-known clan name and also that the remains of the letter are much heavier than the parallel section of h. However, the original is not reproduced, but the pencil rubbing of the inscribed surface. It is, thus,difficult to judge whether the break to the right did actually follow the aslant stroke of the hypothetical h. In my opinion, the lower half of the letter is too short for a normal h. I suggest reading hymm Haymum, which is known as a clan name in CIH 269/5.

The restoration of hq[nyw is no more probable than that of either the singular or the dual; and the restoration of the last three words is purely hypothetical.

Notes

Preliminary note. + Cf. R. Degen - W.W. Müller - W. Röllig, Neue Ephemeris für Semitische Epigraphik, I, Wiesbaden, 1972. - For all abbreviations used in this contribution, cf. above, pp. 153-155.

(1) Cf. Die Arabische Frage, Leipzig, 1909, p. 300.

(2) Cf. Oriens Antiquus, 6 (1967), p. 204.

(3) Cf. JaMAR, III, p. 113. (4) Cf. JaSN, p. 187 A.

(5) Cf. Glossaire datînois, Leiden, III, 1942, p. 1920.

(6) Cf. JaSIMB, p. 408 B.

(7) Cf. A.J. Drewes, Inscriptions de l'Éthiopie antique, Leiden, 1962, p. 16 and facsimile on pl. 3.

(8) Cf. JaSN, p. 112, no. 15. (9) Cf. l.c., p. 125.

(10) Cf. already G.M. Bauer, Yeznik uzhnoaraviskoe pismennosti, Moscow, 1966, pp. 86, 104 and 109.

(11) Cf. RSO, 40 (1965), p. 289; this reference is not given by the editor.

(12) Cf. Le Muséon, 67 (1954), p. 334.

(13) Cf. p. 167 A; for the value of RÉS, VIII, cf. JaMAR, I, p. 59, note 2, and II, pp. 71-74, notes 3 and 4.

(14) Cf. JaMAR, III, pp. 10-11. (15) Cf. l.c., II, p. 17.

(16) Cf. Le Muséon, 65 (1962), pp. 277-282.

(17) Cf. Mission archéologique en Arabie, II, Paris, 1914, p. 352.

(18) Cf. JaSIMB, p. 418 A. (19) Cf. l.c., p. 25 A.

(20) Cf., e.g. already l.c.,p.430 B. (21) Cf. JaMAR, II, pp. 60-61.

(22) Cf. JSS, 2 (1957), pp. 176-181, and 4 (1959), pp. 264-267.

(23) Cf. JaSIMB, p. 440 B. (24) Cf. l.c., pl. A.

(25) Cf. JaMAR, II, p. 38 A and 41 A.(26) Cf. l.c., pp. 38 B and 42.

(27) Cf. Le Muséon, 60 (1947), p. 135.

(28) Cf. already in BiOr, 13 (1956), p. 183 B.

(29) Cf. JaSIMB, p. 407 A. (30) Cf. BiOr, 24 (1967), pp. 145-146.

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Corrections

P. 34, add below the bottom line:

ḫyw/bn gbɔy Ḥayû, son of Gubbaɔay. – Cf. JaL 20 f and j.

JaL 28 d: below the end of text 28 ›b.

P. 38, line 3 of JaL 33 j, read "krbnwd" instead of "krbn."

P. 62, line 4 of Ja 2282 a, add "text" after "present."

P. 98, line 3 of JaL 129 b, add "lbh" after "Liḥ."

P. 111, line 2 of JaT 37 a, add "(180)" after "Cf."

P. 132, line 2 of Hu 581 of note 72, add "škln" after "ɔmt."

P. 145, line 2 of note 145, read "JaMIL" instead of "JaSIM."

P. 146, below the bottom line, add "cf. Ar maᶜad "side.""

P. 166, line 3 of ḏ, add "ngᶜ" after "mɔ."
line 4 of ḏ, add "ᶜmtlt," after "ᶜmrtᶜ."
line 4 of ḥ, add "mtᶜ," after "mqᶜd."

P. 202, line 3 (from bottom), add "like" after "something."

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